ROYAL EDITION

The Times

No. 45,444 LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1930 PRICE (Including Postage) 4d.

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Telephone: Central 2001

THE TIMES, Saturday, February 22, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticulars by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' automatic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements readers are asked to send their copies in the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" District Office, 95, Bath-street, Glasgow, or to the Bureau du Times, 5 Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Small Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for insertion of less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

BAXTER.—On Feb. 20, 1930, to Mr. and Mrs. C. T. BAXTER, 11, Frithwood-avenue, Northwood—a son.

BUCHANAN.—On Feb. 20, 1930, at Grenoble, Milngavie, Dumbartonshire, the wife of T. BRYCE BUCHANAN, of a daughter.

CAMPBELL.—On Feb. 21, 1930, BRENDA, wife of ANDREW CAMPBELL, Coule, Riddlesdown-avenue, Purley, of a son.

COLES.—On Feb. 11, 1930, at the Royal Clarence Hotel, Exeter, to VERA (née Orchard), wife of LIEUT.-COL. G COLES—a daughter.

CURTIS.—On Feb. 20, 1930, at Morestead-grove, near Winchester, to PAMELA, wife of PAT CURTIS, The Rifle Brigade—a daughter.

FOX.—On Feb. 21, 1930, at Archways, Sunningdale, to NANCY, wife of G. D. FOX—a son.

FROOD.—On Feb. 19, 1930, at Durham, to MARGARET, wife of J. C. FROOD, of Santiago—a daughter.

HALSTED HANBY.—On Feb. 19, 1930, at "Woodfield," Speenhamfield, Bucks, to CAPTAIN and Mrs. E. J. HALSTED HANBY—a son. (Indian and Colonial papers, please copy).

HOPE.—On Feb. 21, 1930, at 10, Cleveland-gardens, the wife of CAPTAIN ARTHUR HOPE—a daughter.

LEWIS-BOWEN.—On Jan. 3, 1930, to KATHLEEN (née Rice), wife of JAMES WILLIAM LEWIS-BOWEN, Clynfiew, Boncath, Pembrokeshire, and 304, Peshawar-road, Rawalpindi, India—a daughter (Josephine Anne).

MAHONY.—On Jan. 9, 1930, at Poona, India, to EILEEN (née Booth Hearn), wife of CAPTAIN NEIL COFINGER MAHONY, R.T.C.—a daughter.

NEWTON.—On Feb. 20, 1930, at The Brook House, Wychbold, Droitwich, to ESME, the wife of W. H. NEWTON —a son.

STOCKDALE.—On Feb. 20, 1930, at Cambridge, to JOAN and DAVID STOCKDALE—a son.

WOODWARD.—On Feb. 18, 1930, to MAJOR and Mrs. F. H. E. WOODWARD, 5, Marden-avenue, Cullercoats, Northumberland—a son.

MARRIAGES

FODEN : TRACEY.—On Feb. 18, 1930, at the Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Ashton-on-Mersey, Cheshire, by the Rev. W. D. Atcheson-Smyth, assisted by the Rev. C. G. Cradock, B.A., GEOFFREY, only son of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. FODEN, of Penrhyn, Cheadle, to NORAH, elder daughter of the late Mr. SIDNEY TRACEY and Mrs. TRACEY, Brookfield, Ashton-on-Mersey.

HAIGH-WOOD : HOAGLAND.—On Feb. 15, 1930, MAURICE HAIGH HAIGH-WOOD, only son of the late Mr. Charles H. Haigh-Wood and Mrs. Haigh-Wood, of 3, Compton-gardens, N.W.6, to EMILY CLEVELAND, younger daughter of Mr. HERBERT CLEVELAND HOAGLAND, of Westport, Connecticut, and New York City, and the late Mrs. Hoagland.

MORI : HOBBS.—On Feb. 20, 1930, at the English Church, Arosa, Switzerland, HANS, eldest son of Herr Notar and Frau MORI, of Lyss, Switzerland, to ELSIE MARY, eldest daughter of the late Mr. W. A. HOBBS, "The Elms," Prospect, Hanits, and of Mrs. Hobbs, of 4, Meadway, London, N.W.11.

MORRIS : GATER.—On Feb. 19, 1930, at St. Mary's Church, Harrow-on-the-Hill, CHARLES WILLIAM, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. MORRIS, of Harrow, to FLORENCE ELSIE, eldest daughter of Mr. and the late Mrs. H. GATER, of London and Devonshire.

ROBERTSON : LONGUYON.—On Feb. 17, 1930, at L'Oratoire du Louvre, KENNETH ROBERTSON to ANNE DE LONGUYON.

THOMPSON : JONES.—On Feb. 19, 1930, at St. Lawrence's Church, Lechlade, GERALD ALGERNON THOMPSON, elder son of Captain and Mrs. Algernon Thompson, of Ashton, Bath, to ELEANOR MARY HOLT, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. WALTER JONES, of Bargan Hall, Fairford, Gloucestershire.

WYNN PARRY : LANGWELL.—On Feb. 20, 1930, in London, HENRY WYNN PARRY, 13, Old-square, Lincoln's Inn, son of 37, Cranley-gardens, S.W.7, to CATHERINE L. LANGWELL (nee Holliday), 43, Cranley-gardens, S.W.7.

SILVER WEDDING

CODDINGTON : BENNETT.—On Feb. 22, 1605, at St. George's, Brevet Lt.-Colonel H. A. CODDINGTON, D.S.O., Royal Irish Fusiliers, to B. V. M. BENNETT, only child of Mr. and Mrs. Q. K. Bennett, of Cape Town.

DEATHS

ALLEN.—On Feb. 21, 1930, at Beechcroft, Eversley Park-road, Winchmore Hill, MARY ANNA, widow of WILLIAM C. ALLEN, in her 87th year. Funeral at Parkstreet, Stoke Newington, Monday, Feb. 24, at 3 p.m.

BABINGTON.—On Feb. 18, 1930, at his residence, Burn Lodge, Beverley, after a short illness, HENRY NIGHTINGALE BABINGTON, beloved husband of Gertrude Mary Babington.

BALDWIN.—On Feb. 21, 1930, at "Brookdale," Leamington Spa, FLORENCE, beloved wife of HARRY SAMUEL BALDWIN. No mourning and no flowers, by her request.

BLAIR.—On Feb. 20, 1930, at 27, Sussex-place, Slough, HERCULINA ELIZABETH BLAIR, daughter of Captain Thomas Blair.

BRAHAM.—On Thursday, Feb. 20, 1930, HENRY BRAHAM, much loved father of Horace, Gerald, and Gladys, 181, Adelaide-road, N.W.3.

BROWNSMITH.—On Feb. 20, 1930, at Wallington, Surrey, THOMAS GEORGE BROWNSMITH, aged 87.

BUCKLER.—On Feb. 17, 1930, at St. John's Home, Oxford, ELIZA CHESSELL, eldest daughter and last surviving child of JOHN CHESSELL BUCKLER, aged 92.

BURDON.—On Feb. 20, 1930, at 7 Castle Eden, MARY ARUNDELL, wife of ROWLAND BURDON. Funeral Castle Eden, Tuesday, 2.30.

BUTT.—On Feb. 20, 1930, at 22, Overstrandmansions, S.W., WILLIAM JOSEPH, son of the late WILLIAM HENRY BUTT, late of Baylis House, Slough, aged 63. Requiem Mass at St. Joseph's, Batteresa Parkroad, Monday, 24th, at 10 a.m., followed by interment at St. Mary's Cemetery, Kensal Rise.

COULSON.—On Feb. 18, 1930, at his residence, 56c, Finchley-road, Hampstead, N.W., after a short illness, CHARLES COULSON, beloved husband of Olive Coulson.

CUMING GIBSON CRAIG.—On Feb. 19, 1930, at Portsmouth, instantaneously in a motor accident, ROBERT JULIAN ARCHIBALD, of Riccarton, Midlothian, Lieutenant, Royal Navy, son of ADMIRAL and Mrs. CUMING, Knightwick, Worcester and grandson of the late Sir J. H. Gibson Craig, Bart. Funeral at Riccarton, Tuesday, 2 p.m.

DOWLING.—On Feb. 20, 1930, at 2, Dydevor-road, Richmond, ARTHUR BERESFORD DOWLING. Funeral on Monday, Feb. 24, at St. John's Church, Richmond, at 12 noon. Afterwards at Richmond Cemetery.

ELLIOTT.—On Wednesday, Feb. 19, 1930, at Ravenhurst, Broughton Park, Manchester, CHARLES HERBERT, dearly beloved husband of ALICE MAUD ELLIOTT and son of the late William Olliver Elliott, of Dunstable, Bedfordshire, aged 69.

FOSBERY.—On Feb. 20, 1930, at 15, Boyne-park, Tunbridge Wells, GEORGIANA EMILY SARAH FOSBERY, widow of Edward Henry Fosbery and eldest daughter of the late Robert Cook Fowler, of Gunton Hall, Lowestoft. Funeral at Gunton on Tuesday. Flowers to Gunton Old Hall.

GREAVES.—On Feb. 20, 1930, after a long illness, at 68A, Sinclair-road, HUMPHREY, loved husband of BERTHA GREAVES. Funeral, Hammersmith Cemetery, 11 o'clock, to-day (Saturday).

HAAG.—On Feb. 16, 1930, suddenly, at Oak House, Carmarthen, COLONEL E. C. HAAG, late 18th Hussars, in his 62nd year.

HARRIS.—On Feb. 19, 1930, suddenly, at Hamburg, FREDERICK HARRIS, A.C.A., of 7, Prout-grove, Neasden, London, N.W.10, aged 51 years.

HAWTHORN.—On Feb. 19, 1930, at Thropton, Northumberland, ELIZABETH MARIA HAWTHORN, widow of William Hawthorn, Esq., J.P., of Wreighburn, Rothbury, Northumberland, aged 83.

HOLLAND.—On Feb. 19, 1930, at a nursing home Bournemouth, MARY EDNA, loving wife and beloved of OTHO LLOYD HOLLAND, of 31, Chatsworth-road, Bournemouth, aged 60 years.

JOHNSTON.—On Feb. 19, 1930, at 76, Fairhazel-gardens, S. Hampstead, MARGARET AMELIA, beloved wife of the late Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel J. JOHNSTON. The interment, conducted by the Archdeacon of London, took place yesterday.

JONES.—On Feb. 19, 1930, at 50, York-road, N.11, FREDERICK JOHN JONES, beloved husband of Emily Constance Jones and second son of the late Frederick John Jones, of Aldermanbury. Funeral Christ Church, Southgate, Monday, 4 p.m.

JUDD.—On Feb. 20, 1930, at Poppylands, Bracknell, WALTER JUDD, M.I.E.E., late of Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, recently of Sevenacres, Binfield, and Queen's-gate, in his 78th year. Funeral at Easthamstead Church, Bracknell, to-day (Saturday), at 1 o'clock.

LOXWOOD KING.—On Feb. 20, 1930, at 42, Brunswig-road, Worthing, ALICE SUSAN KING (née Dümmler), widow of John Loxwood King, late of Loxwood House and Wisborough Green, Sussex, aged 82 years. Funeral at Broadwater Cemetery, to-day (Saturday) at 2.30 o'clock. No flowers, no mourning, by her special request. "Translated from the Warfare of the World into the Peace of God."

MACKIE.—On Feb. 19, 1930, at Hove, ELLEN HESTER DELIA, widow of FRANCIS WATSON MACKIE. Interred Paignton, Devon, Feb. 12.

MACKINTOSH.—On Feb. 20, 1930, suddenly, at Filsham's-avenue, Hampstead, MARY AMOS MACKINTOSH. Funeral arrangements later.

MACKINTOSH.—At 11, Portland-terrace, Troon, of pneumonia, JEAN SCOTT MCLEISH, wife of HUGH JOHN MACKINTOSH, M.B., C.M. Funeral on Monday, Feb. 24, at 2.30 p.m. This is the only intimation and invitation.

MILLS.—On Feb. 19, 1930, at "King's Lynn," 32, Furze-lane, Purley, and of 25, Great Pulteney-street, W.1, FREDERICK WILLIAM MILLS, aged 74. Funeral on Monday, Feb. 24, at Bandon Hill Cemetery, 12 noon.

MILNE.—On Feb. 20, 1930, suddenly, CHARLES WILLIAMSON, of "The Haven," Ealing, eldest son of the late JONATHAN MILNE, of Glasgow. Service at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Ealing, on Tuesday at 2 o'clock. Interment at Kensal Green, 2.45 p.m. Flowers may be sent to J. H. Kenyon, Limited, 45, Edgware-road, W.2.

PAPE.—On Feb. 20, 1930, at Briar Rigg, Keswick, DAVID NIXON PAPE, aged 64 years. To be interred at Crosthwaite Parish Church, Keswick, on Monday, Feb. 24, at 2.30 p.m. Friends, please accept this, the only intimation.

PEACOCK.—On Feb. 18, 1930, at Kumasi, W. Africa, CLIFFORD PEACOCK, Lieut., The Royal Scots Fusiliers, dearly loved son of Mrs. and the late Edward Peacock, of 5, Upper Belgrave-street, S.W.1.

PHILPOT.—On Feb. 20, 1930, at 39, Lonsdale-road, Oxford, of pneumonia, ANNIE MARTINEAU, daughter of the late REVD. W. B. PHILPOT, of Bersted, Sussex. Service (at St. Michael's, Summertown, on Monday, Feb. 24, at 3 p.m. Interment Bowley St. John Churchyard. R.I.P.

RELYEA.—On Feb. 18, 1930, at the Westminster Hospital, PERCY JOHNSTON RELYEA, aged 40. Funeral service to-day at 10.30 a.m. Funeral thereafter at Hampstead Cemetery. (Canadian papers, please copy.)

RUTLEDGE.—On Feb. 15, 1930, at Rangoon, the Honourable Sir JOHN GUY RUTLEDGE, K.C., Chief Justice of Burma, aged 57.

SANDARS.—On Feb. 9, 1930, at Newcastle, Co. Down, ELIZABETH LUCY, widow of EDMUND IRETON SANDARS, of Bournemouth, and daughter of the late Canon E. P. Brooke, formerly Rector of Maralin, Co. Down.

SEACOME.—On Feb. 21, 1930, at 40, Gwydyrmansions, Hove, FRANCES (FRANK) ANNA OLLYFFE, widow of JOSEPH GARNETT SEACOME, and fourth daughter of the late Henry William Field, His Majesty's Mint, lineal descendant of Oliver Cromwell, aged 82 years. Funeral at Hove Cemetery, Monday, Feb. 24, at 12.30. No flowers, her wish.

SEDGWICK.—On Feb. 20, 1930, at a nursing home in London, MADELINE LOUISE, wife of LIEUT.-COLONEL F. R. SEDGWICK, Hartwell Cottage, Aylesbury, and daughter of the late Mrs. Louis Jennings. Funeral at Hartwell Church to-day (Saturday), at 2.30 p.m.

SPRIGG.—On Feb 20, 1930, at Hove, CLARA JANE ELIZABETH SPRIGG, second daughter of the late Rev. Henry Sprigg, B.D., aged 79. Funeral at St. Leonards, Hove, on Monday, at 2.30.

STEELE.—On Feb. 14, 1930, MILDRED MADELINE STEELE, sister of Mrs. Archer, Bredgar Vicarage, Kent, aged 56. (South African papers, please copy).

STEWART.—On Feb. 20, 1930, in London, THOMAS WALKER STEWART, of No. 22, Down-street, Mayfair, and Moorfield, Ullapool, Ross-shire, aged 64. Funeral Monday, Feb. 24, at 2.30 in the Cemetery, Dunfermline (Scottish and Federated Malay States papers, please copy.)

STUART PAIN.—On Feb. 16, 1930, suddenly, at Hartford Bridge, Hartley Wintney, HELEN BESSIE, widow of GEORGE STUART PAIN, of Ballan, Assam.

TAYLOR.—On Feb. 18, 1930, at Hong Lea, Crowborough, EMILY MARY TAYLOR, the third daughter of the late John Taylor, of The White House, Hampton Court, and of Gray's Inn-square, London.

THURLOW.—On Feb. 20, 1930, at Hacheston, Farnham Common, Bucks, suddenly, AMY THURLOW, in her 72nd year.

WALLACE.—On Feb. 19, 1930, at 33, Hope-terrace, Edinburgh, KATHERINE, daughter of the late ERNEZER WALLACE, Writer to the Signet, in her 82nd year.

WESTBURY.—On Feb. 21, 1930, in London, the RIGHT HON. RICHARD LUTTRELL PILKINGTON, 3rd Baron Westbury, aged 77. Funeral private. No flowers.

WILLIAMSON.—On Feb. 20, 1930, at 12, Larpentavenue, Putney, WILLIAM WILLIAMSON, son of the late John Williamson, of Aberdeen, aged 69. Funeral at Golders Green Crematorium on Monday, Feb. 24, at 12 o'clock.

IN MEMORIAM

ON ACTIVE SERVICE

CAMPBELL.—In ever-loving memory of DAWSON CAMPBELL, who died as a result of service in France (1915-1918), Feb. 23, 1924.

FEILDEN.—In ever loving and cherished memory of our very dear NORMAN, Lieut., R.G.A.—FATHER and MOTHER.

LAWSON JOHNSTON.—In loving memory of ARTHUR LAWSON JOHNSTON, Feb. 22, 1917.

LLOYD.—In proud memory of GILBERT KINGSLEY LLOYD, 2nd Battn. K.S.L.I., who died at Stavros, Macedonia, Feb. 21, 1915.

NISBET.—In loving memory of C.-T. NISBET, 110th Liverpool Scottish, killed in action in Flanders, Feb. 22, 1915.—E. T. B.

ATKINSON.—In loving memory of my husband, FRANK SALISBURY ATKINSON, Feb. 22, 1928.

BANBURY.—In ever-loving memory of CAPT. ARTHUR BANBURY, died Feb. 22, 1929.—ROMA.

BRASS. WILLIAM HOMRIGH.—To the dear memory of my beloved husband, and father.—BESSIE and FLORENCE.

BROADHURST.—In very loving memory of LUCY BROADHURST, who was killed suddenly in a motor accident on Feb. 22, 1928.—ESME.

BURRAGE, ELIZABETH.—In memory of our dearly loved Mother, who passed peacefully away in her home, 45, Treasurer-road, S.W.18, Feb. 22, 1928. To live in hearts we leave behind is not to die.

DANCE.—In loving memory of CHARLES DANCE, died Feb. 22, 1886, aged 82. Also of JESSIE DANCE, his eldest dearly loved daughter, died Feb. 22, 1893, aged 56. Never forgotten.

DUVAL.—In loving memory of HERBERT PHILIP DUVAL, C.I.E., I.C.S., Judge of the High Court, Calcutta, who died in Highgate on Feb. 23, 1929.

EMBLETON.—In loving memory of my husband, CLIFFORD FREDERICK EMBLETON, R.F.C. and R.A.F., killed in flying accident at Heliopolis, Cairo, Egypt, Feb. 23, 1923.

GEAR, ARTHUR HANDEL.—Feb. 23, 1922.
And as the years flow on apace,
The image of your hallowed face
Is visioned in that tender part,
Right in the centre of my heart.

HALDIN.—To the memory of my dear mother, ADA ISABEL HALDIN, who passed on Feb. 23, 1924.

HEPWORTH-COLLINS.—In ever-loving memory, on this the eve of her birthday, of darling FLORRIE (née Dick-Melbourne), of Rockhampton, Australia, and Hongkong. Si tu savais comme je t'aime.—BINNIE.

JARRETT, GWENDOLINE MARY.—Our very loving and devoted only daughter, who died suddenly on Feb. 22, 1920. To her most dear and ever-present memory

JOSEPH.—In loving memory of our dear Mother, AUGUSTA JOSEPH, who left us on Feb. 23, 1929.

KEITH.—In ever-dear memory of ALAN DAVIDSON KEITH, Barrister-at-Law. At rest Feb. 22, 1928.—His WIFE and SONS.
"Abide with me, fast falls the eventide."

McARTHUR.—In sweetest memory of our darling Boy, DAVRELL MCARTHUR, Feb. 23, 1928.—From his FATHER and MOTHER.

MILLS.—In fond remembrance of "Mother" (ELEANOR MARY MILLS), who fell asleep Feb. 22, 1920.—From her CHILDREN and her SISTER.

REYNOLDS.—In loving memory of GEORGE BERNARD REYNOLDS, founder of the Persian and Venezuela Oilfields, who passed away on Feb. 23, 1925.

ROBINSON.—In constant and loving memory of my beloved mother, ELIZABETH BENT ROBINSON, who died April 4, 1929.—IRENE.

TUKE.—In proud and ever-loving memory of my dear husband, THOMAS SEYMOUR TUKE, of Chiswick House, Chiswick, Feb. 23, 1917.

VAUGHAN MORGAN.—Feb. 22, 1919. "Our darling Vic."
Until the shadows from the earth are cast,
Until He gathers in His sheaves at last,
Until the twilight gloom is over-passed,
Good-night, beloved.
—MUMMY and DADDY.

DEATHS (continued)

McLAREN.—On Feb. 19, 1930, at 2, Fortfield-terrace, Sidmouth, WILLIAM MCLAREN.

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HOSPITAL NURSES

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Park 5606.
Central Office:—39-41, Royal-avenue, Chelsea, S.W.

PERSONAL

"BATTERSEA."—Interview desired, failing which write again.—C.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements, 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices, 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

£5 REWARD.—LOST, an ORLONG DIAMOND BROOCH, on Feb. 21, in Hyde Park or thereabouts. Return to 21, Portman-square, W.1.

LOST, 18th inst., probably near Stock Exchange, DIAMOND and EMERALD SCARF PIN. Good REWARD offered.—3?2, Winchester House, E.C.

TWICKENHAM. England v. France.—Wanted, two Stand Seats.—Phone Beckenham 0980, 9-10 o'clock.

TWICKENHAM.—WANTED, TWO SEATS, called for.—Dr. Reeves, Orpington 94.

TWICKENHAM.—England v. France.—WANTED, STAND SEATS.—Please ring Longton, Royal 0404, between 10 and 10.30 a.m.

THE BOARD of the LONDON TEMPERANCE HOSPITAL express their GRATEFUL THANKS to Sir Percy Shepherd and the Trustees of the late William Shepherd for £1,000 towards the cost of the new Extension, and a further £1,000 upon a similar amount being collected.

BABIES and YOUNG CHILDREN.—Highly recommended Seaside Home (Truby King); first lessons if required; moderate fees; doctors' references.—Write Box G.506, The Times, E.C.4.

PLEASE HELP US HELP OTHERS.—Poor urgently need Clothes. Send anything.—Rev. A. Milne, S. Matthias's Vicarage, Hermit-road, Canning Town, E.16.

ARTHUR L. HUMPHREYS, Expert in Books, purchases old libraries, former new collections. Agent for American and Colonial buyers of books.—Address A. L. Humphreys, York Lodge, Reading.

LUXURIOUSLY appointed and beautifully decorated SMALL HOUSE off Eaton-square, with four or five bed rooms, three bath rooms, and two fine sitting rooms; central heating &c.; charming small garden.—Full particulars can be obtained and inspection made by calling at 31, South Eaton-place, Eaton-square, S.W.; between 11 and 1. No agents.

IT WOULD DO YOUR HEART GOOD to see the eager interest displayed by thousands of working men and women at the Health Lectures given by the New Health Society throughout the country. We need money to carry on our work.—Please send to Hon. Treasurer, The Rt. Hon. Lord Melchett, New Health Society, 39, Bedford-square, W.C.1.

YOU WISH TO SPEAK IN PUBLIC? Then join the classes of the Anti-Socialist Union, 58, Victoria-street, S.W.1. Session begins next week. Booklet free.

PYRENEES.—Few GUESTS RECEIVED gentleman farmer's house; March-November. Delightful holidays; wild flowers; comfortable home; excellent cuisine; excursions, Carcassonne, Spain, Andora; 65frs. per day inclusive; references.—M. Barrau, Château La Force, Montgaillard, Ariège, France.

UNWANTED False Teeth urgently wanted for our Dental Aid Work for the really poor.—Ivory Cross, 67A, Welbeck-street, W.1.

COAL FOR THE POOR.—Friends of the Poor, 42, Ebury-street, S.W.1, ask for help to buy coal for the sick and old of all denominations. Please send gifts.

RHODESIA.—FARM, 3,300 ACRES, for SALE owing to owner's loss of limb; 300 acres cultivated; 120 head cattle; all necessary implements; house and furniture; five miles station. Very low price.—Mrs. Schofield, 109, Holland-road, Hove.

EASTBOURNE.—Exceptionally attractive FURNISHED RESIDENCE to be LET from April; unique position facing South, Sea, Downs; extensive views, sheltered; bathing in summer; tennis, golf; fishing, billiards, eight bed, two bath rooms, two lounges; every modern comfort; large sunny tiled terrace, verandah balcony, garden, tennis; large garage.—Write Box G.505, The Times, E.C.4.

POVERTY, SICKNESS, and DEATH.—In despair I plead for LONDON'S WORST SLUM AREA; fierce grates, gates and eyesores; donations, any clothing.—Rev. R. C. Jones, St. Paul's, Bethnal Green, E.2.

OSBORNE, ISLE OF WIGHT.—KING EDWARD VII. CONVALESCENT HOME RECEIVES (all OFFICERS of the Army, Navy, Marines, Army, Indian Army). Massage, ultra-violet rays, electrical treatment, and special dieting carried out.—For admission apply House Governor, East Cowes, I. of W.

700 MEALS HUNGRY POOR, Sundays 5 o'clock. Cost £4 4s. Please help.—Mrs. HARRINGTON, Hon. Supt., Great Assembly Hall, Mile End-road, E.1.

READERS of "THE TIMES TRADE and ENGINEERING SUPPLEMENT" going abroad can have the paper sent post free for 4d. per copy from the Publisher, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4.

GENTLEMAN, bachelor, desires ACCOMMODATION with gentleman farmer or other Public School man; Taunton or Yeovil district preferred; willing to help on farm. Ample stabling essential; 2-3gns. weekly; permanent if suitable.—Write Box M.1844, The Times, E.C.4.

N.S.P.C.C. CHANGES TEARS to SMILES. Please support its efforts for unhappy children.—Director, Leicester-square, W.C.2.

ALPINE COLLEGE, Mountain School for Boys (12-19). See Educational Column on page three.

SOUTH DEVON.—Small comfortably FURNISHED HOUSE, overlooking beautiful Estuary and English Channel; April-October, longer.—Stonecroft, Salcombe.

DO PLEASE SEND OLD CLOTHES, Toys, books, sports gear, &c., any description, any condition, tremendous help received before; Hut 19, Hoxton, N.1; 30,000.—S. G. Tinley, St. Luke's Vicarage, Victoria Docks, E.16.

SCANDINAVIAN PICTURES.—Guide, Dahl, Fagerlin, Lagerlöf, Nansen, Norwegian Handicraft, Wahlberg, Tidemand bought.—Write 2, Coulson-street, S.W.3.

GENTLEWOMAN (27), good credentials, seeks POST, Chauffeuse; musical, artistic, games; fond children; would travel; moderate salary and expenses; free now.—Write Box M.1841, The Times, E.C.4.

GIRLS leaving SCHOOL specialize at Holmwood Park, Wimbledon.—Housecraft, gardening, poultry, dairy work, secretarial, work, music, golf, tennis, riding, &c.

ALCOHOLISM.—An interesting brochure on medical treatment free.—Secretary, 10, Manchester-street, W.1.

PERFECT LOVE.—Sorry! Won't u fyre. Unhappy. Did u. rec. let. 14th and see E.N.?

LITTLE CHILDREN waiting to be sent to Convalescent homes after illness. Do please HELP us get them! Then you will receive a child at the seaside or country for one week.—Miss Howard, Children's Hospital, Balsam-street, E.13.

PANORAMA of LONDON.—A remarkably clear coloured Photographic Picture Poster taken from Crystal Palace, 632ft. above Thames level. Reproduced in photogravure, size 39in. by 15in., plate sunk, with key diagram of many well-known buildings, including St. Paul's, Houses of Parliament, Alexandra Palace, &c. Price 2s. 6d. post free, in container, from The Times, Printing House-square, E.C.4.

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FIRST-CLASS PREPARATORY SCHOOL extending, offers VACANCIES SUMMER TERM at reduced fees of 90gns. p.a.—Write Box F.1394, The Times, E.C.4.

PLEASE SEND OLD CLOTHES, any kind or condition; baby clothing urgent; also old toys, books, &c. Poorest parish in East End.—Rev. Bertram Wardle, St. Gabriel's Vicarage, Old Canning Town, London, E.16.

PEERESS is willing to CHAPERON a girl of good family; can give her every social advantage for the London season.—Write Lady, Box P.119, The Times, E.C.4.

MCARTHUR.—In sweetest memory of our darling Boy, DAVRELL MCARTHUR, Feb. 23, 1928.—From his FATHER and MOTHER.

MILLS.—In fond remembrance of "Mother" (ELEANOR MARY MILLS), who fell asleep Feb. 22, 1920.—From her CHILDREN and her SISTER.

REYNOLDS.—In loving memory of GEORGE BERNARD REYNOLDS, founder of the Persian and Venezuela Oilfields, who passed away on Feb. 23, 1925.

ROBINSON.—In constant and loving memory of my beloved mother, ELIZABETH BENT ROBINSON, who died April 4, 1929.—IRENE.

TUKE.—In proud and ever-loving memory of my dear husband, THOMAS SEYMOUR TUKE, of Chiswick House, Chiswick, Feb. 23, 1917.

VAUGHAN MORGAN.—Feb. 22, 1919. "Our darling Vic."
Until the shadows from the earth are cast,
Until He gathers in His sheaves at last,
Until the twilight gloom is over-passed,
Good-night, beloved.
—MUMMY and DADDY.

BROOKWOOD CEMETERY.—The Cemetery Beautiful (Estd. 1852). Illustrated Brochure Post Free.—The London Necropolis Co., 121, Westminster Bridge-rd.

KELLY'S CELTIC CROSSES. Tablets, Monuments erected in any cemetery.—Write for Catalogue No. 254, KELLY and Co., Cramb Bros., Ltd., 129, Marylebone-road, N.W.1.

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.

MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.
P. & O. and B.I. Tickets interchangeable, also Tickets of P. & O., Orient and New Zealand Companies.
All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

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By S.S. RAWALPINDI, 16,600 tons.
May 8.—THE HOLY LAND, EGYPT, GREECE, &c. 26 days; from 50 guineas.
By VICEROY OF INDIA, 19,700 tons.
May 30.—SPAIN, ALGERIA, MOROCCO. 14 days; from 25 guineas.
June 14.—SPAIN, MONTE CARLO, CORSICA. 15 days; from 24 guineas.
June 28—SPAIN, MONTE CARLO, ALGERIA. 15 days; from 24 guineas.
Six other Cruises to ICELAND, NORWAY, around BRITAIN, and the MEDITERRANEAN.
For descriptive picture booklets, Cabin Plans, and reservations, apply P. & O. Cruises (F. H. Grosvenor, Manager), 14, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1, or 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

P. & O.

(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'seilles.
Razmak ..	11,000	Thornton	—	Feb. 28
*†Ranchi ..	16,800	Brooks	Feb. 28	Mar. 7
Mooltan ..	21,000	Townshend	Mar. 7	Mar. 14
*†Morea ..	11,000	Holland	Mar. 14	Mar. 21
Razmak ..	11,000	Thornton	—	Mar. 28
†Viceroy ofIndia	19,700	Ohlson	Mar. 28	Apl. 4
Malola ..	21,000	Browning	Apr. 4	Apl. 11
*Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	Apr. 11	Apr. 18
Dunvegan ..	16,800	Parlane	Apr. 18	Apr. 25
†Macedonia ..	11,000	Morton	Apr. 25	May 2
Naldera ..	16,000	Harrison	May 2	May 9
*Osmanli ..	15,000	Carter-Hall	May 9	May 16
Mavet ..	11,000	Holland	May 16	May 23
†Razmak ..	11,000	Thornton	May 29	May 30

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.
From London and Marseilles.

Cathay ..	15,000	Niven	—	Feb. 27
Mooltan ..	21,000	Townshend	Mar. 7	Mar. 14
Chitral ..	15,000	Slaggers	Mar. 21	Mar. 27
Malola ..	21,000	Browning	Apr. 4	Apr. 11
‡Moldavia ..	16,500	Allin	Apr. 17	Apr. 24
Naldera ..	16,000	Harrison	May 2	May 9
‡Mongolia ..	16,500	Rhodes	May 16	May 23
Narkunda ..	16,500	Parker	May 30	June 6

Taking passengers for *Algiers, †Malta, ‡Port Sudan.
Calling at Tangier.
‡ Taking also 3rd cabin passengers for Australian ports.

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Rhodian (cargo) ..	6,000	—	Feb. 28	—
Perim (cargo) ..	7,648	—	Mar. 14	—
Bangalore (cargo)	6,000	—	Mar. 28	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Rajputana ..	16,600	Cadiz	—	Feb. 28
*Beltana (cargo)	11,167	—	Feb. 24	—
*Khyber ..	9,000	Bedwell	Feb. 28	—
Kashgar ..	9,000	Sudell	Mar. 6	—
Mantua ..	11,000	Hignett	Mar. 21	Mar. 28
Khiva ..	9,000	Dickinson	Apr. 3	—
Rampura ..	16,000	Furlong	Apr. 17	Apr. 25

* Not calling Southampton.

BRITISH INDIA.

(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, AND/OR BEDI
BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
IDOMALA ..	8,441	—	Mar. 1	Mar. —
*MARILA ..	7,981	Mar. 15	Mar. 22	Mar. 29
*MUNDRA ..	7,275	Apr. 12	Apr. 8	Apr. 19
*WARFIELD ..	6,660	Apr. 29	May 3	May 10

* Cargo Steamer.
† Not calling Port Okha and Bedi Bunder.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
MANDALA ..	8,246	—	Mar. 1	Mar. 8
MANELA ..	8,305	Mar. 5	Mar. 15	Mar. 22
MERKARA ..	8,286	Mar. 29	Apl. 5	Apl. 12
MARGHA ..	8,278	Apl. 2	Apl. 12	Apl. 19

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	M'seilles.
MALDA ..	9,066	—	Mar. 8	Mar. 14	Mar. 22
MODASA ..	9,077	Mar. 22	Mar. 29	Apl. 4	Apl. 12
MADURA ..	9,077	Apl. 19	Apl. 30	May 9	May 17
MATIANA ..	9,067	May 17	May 28	June 6	June 14

QUEENSLAND.

Ship. A STEAMER	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Cunningham.	LONDON

PASSENGER OFFICE,

Manager, F. H. Grosvenor.
P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.
City Booking Office, 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
Paris: Societe Francaise P. & O., 41, Bld. des Capucines.
Monte Carlo (Col. C. Fane, P. & O. Agent), Av. de Monte Carlo.

FREIGHT OR GENERAL BUSINESS:—
P. & O. or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
B.I. Agents:—
GRAY, DAWES & Co., 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.

P. & O., Escombe, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; B.I.S.N. Co., Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; Mogul Line, Ltd., Bombay, Karachi, Gosman and Smith, Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; and (Queensland Line), Birt, Potter and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND LINE.

Regular four-weekly Passenger Sailings from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
RUAHINE ..	17,000	Mar. 14
RANGITATA (new motor vessel)	17,000	Apl. 11
RANGITANE (new motor vessel)	17,000	May 9
ROTORUA ..	17,000	June 6
*REMUERA ..	11,500	June 13

* Via Suva.

Apply the N.Z.S. Co., Ltd., 3, R.B. Westray and Co., Ltd., Agents, 138, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele., Avenue 5220), of the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6734).

UNION S.S. Co. of NEW ZEALAND

TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.
By way of Panama. Single Berth Cabins.
Thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO

	From Vancouver.	From †San Francisco.
TAHITI	—	Mar. 19
AORANGI	April 2	—
MAKURA	—	April 16
NIAGARA	April 30	—

‡Canadian-Australasian Line via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. † Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Wellington to Sydney.
Apply to Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724); or for Vancouver service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.

FAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.
Calling en route at Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Colombo.
ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

	Tons.	London.	Plym'th
BENDIGO	13,000	14 Mar.	15 Mar.
†BARADINE	13,000	11 Apr.	12 Apr.
†BARRABOOL	13,000	9 May	10 May
†BALRANALD	13,000	6 June	7 June

†Carrying HIS MAJESTY'S MAILS and calling at Aden
Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
R.M.S. MORDAVIA ..	16,500	Apr. 17	Apr. 24
R.M.S. MONGOLIA ..	16,500	May 16	May 22

Apply 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3, or (passage only) 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1.

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HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON.
CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORAMA	20,000	Mar. 1	Mar. 7	Mar. 9
ORMONDE	15,000	Mar. 15	Mar. 21	Mar. 23
OESOVA	12,000	Mar. 29	Apl. 4	Apl. 6
ORVIETO	12,000	Apl. 26	May 2	May 4
ORONSAY	20,000	May 3	May 9	June 1
ORAMA	20,000	June 21	June 27	June 29
ORANTO	20,000	July 19	July 25	July 27
ORMONDE	15,000	Aug. 16	Aug. 22	Aug. 24

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES

CITY HALL

BUCKNALL

FAST REGULAR PASSENGER SERVICE.
LIVERPOOL to EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date.	Destination.
City of Paris ..	16,902	Feb. 25	Bombay and Karachi
City of Venice ..	8,308	Mar. 4	Bombay and Karachi
City of Calcutta ..	8,421	Mar. 18	Colombo and Calcutta
‡City of Hongkong	9,678	Mar. 15	Bombay and Karachi
City of York ..	7,344	Mar. 24	Bombay and Karachi

Calls (a) Marseilles.

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

City of Karachi ..	5,573	Mar. 1	C. Town, Algoa B.
Trafford Hall ..	5,321	Mar. 29	E. London, Natal

MARSEILLES TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.
Regular freight service with limited accommodation for passengers at reduced rates.
Sailings on application.

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Sailings subject to cancellation without notice.
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BIBBY LINE. THE FIRST CLASS ONLY

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF TWIN-SCREW OIL-DRIVEN MAIL STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES, EGYPT, PALESTINE, PORT SAID, CEYLON, BURMA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, and SOUTHERN INDIA ports.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Liverpool	Sailing Marseilles
Yorkshire	12,500	Feb. 21	Mar. 1
Leicestershire	12,000	Mar. 7	Mar. 15
Shropshire	15,000	Mar. 21	Mar. 29
Oxfordshire	12,500	Apr. 4	Apr. 12

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 28, Chapel-street, Liverpool; 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Tele., Regent 8686, 8687.

N.Y.K. LINE.

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.	Naples.
HAKONE MARU	10,500	Feb. 22	Mar. 1	Mar. 5
SUWA MARU	10,700	Mar. 8	Mar. 15	Mar. 17
†FUSHIMI MARU	11,000	Mar. 22	Mar. 29	Mar. 31

Also calling at Gibraltar

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE from SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU to JAPAN and CHINA.
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WHITE STAR LINE.

THE "BIGGEST SHIP" ROUTE.
SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK via Cherbourg

Majestic ..	Wed., Mar. 5	Majestic ..	Wed., Mar. 26
Olympic ..	Wed., Mar. 19	Homeric ..	Wed., Apl. 2

LIVERPOOL—BOSTON—NEW YORK.

	via Queenstown.		
(2) *Baltic	Sat., Feb. 22	(2) **Arabic	Sat., Mar. 8
Cedric ..	Sat., Mar. 1	Doric ..	Sat., Mar. 15

† Via Belfast and Glasgow instead of Queenstown.
(2) Not calling Boston. * Via Halifax, N.S.

LIVERPOOL—HALIFAX, N.S.

Baltic ..	Sat., Feb. 22	Arabic ..	Sat., Mar. 8

SOUTHAMPTON—HALIFAX, N.S.

Megantic ..		Sat., Mar. 29	

(Via Cardiff and Galway.)

LONDON—NEW ZEALAND via Panama.
Ionic (Passengers from Southampton only) Fri., Feb. 28

RED STAR TO NEW YORK.

ANTWERP—S'HAMPTON—CHERBOURG.

	From Antwerp.	From Southampton and Cherbourg.
(4) Pennland ..	Apl. 2	Feb. 22
(4) Westernland ..	Mar. 14	Mar. 15

TO CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON to HALIFAX, N.S.

(4) Pennland ..	..	Sat., Feb. 22
(4) Westernland ..	..	Sat., Mar. 15

From Antwerp previous day.
(4) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS.
LONDON TO NEW YORK.
via Boulogne.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.
London-Boulogne, £3.

*Minnewaska, 21,716 tons	..	Mar. 1	Mar. 29
*Minnetonka, 21,998 tons	..	Mar. 12	Apl. 12

TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.
Single Fare, £23. Return Fare, £40. London-Boulogne, 30s.

*Minnekahda, 17,281 tons	..	Feb. 22	Mar. 22

* Carrying also freight, including refrigerated cargo.
Apply: also Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or Local Agents.

CUNARD LINE. U.S.A.—CANADA.

A special travel opportunity—additional sailing of SCYTHIA (20,000 tons) from LIVERPOOL, MARCH 1st to HALIFAX and NEW YORK.
PERFECT comfort at reasonable rates.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK.

BERENGARIA - - FEB. 26

*AURANIA .. Feb. 28 AQUITANIA .. Mar. 12
* Calls Cobh.
LIVERPOOL—CORK—NEW YORK.

ANTONIA - - - - FEB. 22

*SCYTHIA .. Mar. 1 †LANCASTRIA .. Mar. 8
* Via Belfast and Glasgow, not Cobh. † Calls Boston.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—HALIFAX, N.S.

*AURANIA - - - - FEB. 28

*ASCANIA .. Mar. 14 *ALAUNIA .. Mar. 21
* Calls Cobh.
LIVERPOOL-BELFAST-GLASGOW-HALIFAX, N.S.

SCYTHIA - - - - - MAR. 1

*LANCASTRIA .. Mar. 8 ANDANIA .. Mar. 15
* Via Cobh, not Belfast and Glasgow.

WINTER CRUISES.

By "LACONIA" (20,000 tons) from Southampton. To MEDITERRANEAN, March 1st, 25 days, from 50 guineas. To ATLANTIC ISLES & NORTH AFRICA, March 29, 16 days, from 30 guineas.

MIDSUMMER CRUISE.

By "CARINTHIA" (20,000 tons) from Southampton. To BALTIC, NORWAY, and RUSSIA (Leningrad and Moscow), August 1st, 19 days, from 33 guineas.
Apply Cunard Line, London, 51, Bishopsgate, E.C.2; 29-31, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; Liverpool, 3/Pier Head; and principal passenger agencies.

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THE SUPER LUXURY MAIL LINE TO SOUTH AMERICA.
Sailing direct from London and Boulogne
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NO EMIGRANTS. FIRST CLASS ONLY.
No liners have such luxurious state rooms throughout.

"AVILA STAR"	}	20 Mar.
"ALMEDA STAR"	LUXURY	20 Apl.
"ANDALUCIA STAR"	AND SERVICE	10 April
"ARVELONA STAR"		24 April

DELIGHTFUL TOURS TO BRAZIL & ARGENTINA at special rates, including best hotels
By personal visits secure for Britain your share of the great trade of these wonderful countries.
ALSO BUENOS AIRES DIRECT FORTNIGHTLY.
Blue Star Line Express Cabin Service. Fare from £50.

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The World's most delightful Cruising Liner.
No other liner has more luxurious public rooms or such large and well-appointed State Rooms throughout.
April 16th, 17 Days.—To SPAIN, CORSICA, ITALY, MALTA, ÆGEAN SEA, HAIFA for JERUSALEM, CAIRO, ALGERIA.
April 30th, 21 Days.—To SPAIN, PORTUGAL, TUNIS, CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, ITALY, ÆGEAN SEA.
May 7th, 22 Days.—To MOROCCO, SICILY, DALMATIA, VENICE, ALGERIA.
May 23rd, 17 Days.—To TANGIER, MOROCCO, CANARY ISLANDS, MADEIRA, SPAIN.
June 10th, 17 Days.—To GIBRALTAR, TANGIER, SPAIN, and BALEARIC ISLANDS.
The restful sun decks away from games; popular gymnasium; spacious games decks. Dancing. Ball Room. Open-air Swimming Pool. Louis XIV. Restaurant, &c.
For South America and all cruises, including Norway and Mediterranean in Summer, apply THE BLUE STAR LINE, 3, Lower Regent-street, S.W.1; 40, St. Mary Axe, E.C.3; 10, Water-street, Liverpool; Paris: Wagons-Lits Co.; and Principal Tourist Agents.

The quickest and best route to ALGERIA and TUNISIA is overland via Marseilles.
LONDON to ALGIERS in TWO DAYS.
FRENCH LINE, Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all leading Travel Agents.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

From MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels).
CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
D'ARTAGNAN .. Feb. 21 and Mar. 7 ANGERS
LA MARSA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.
GEN. DUCHESNE .. Feb. 28 and Mar. 14 .. LE LIBAN
PIRÆUS, CONSTANTINOPLE, SMYRNA & BEYROUT.
LAMARTINE .. Feb. 25 and Mar. 11 .. PIERRE LOTI
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GRANTULLY CASTLE ..	Feb. 27	—
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*WALMER CASTLE ..	—	Feb. 28
†DURHAM CASTLE ..	Mar. 6	—

* Via Madeira. ‡ Via Mediterranean Ports and Suez Canal. † Via Tenerife, Ascension, and St. Helena.
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"CHINDWIN" ..		22nd Feb.
"KEMMENDINE" ..	28th Feb.	8th Mar.

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Via France, Spain, Portugal, and * Madeira.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hampton	From Liverpool.
*ALMANZORA ..	15,551	Feb. 28	—
DESEADO ..	11,477	—	Mar. 1
*ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	Mar. 14	—
DESNA ..	11,483	—	Mar. 15
*ARLANZA ..	14,930	Mar. 28	—
DEMERARA ..	11,484	—	Mar. 29
ASTURIAS (M.V.)	22,071	Apl. 11	—
*ALMANZORA ..	15,551	Apl. 25	—

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THE PACIFIC LINE

to
WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

CHILE, Via PERU,
BERMUDA, France, PANAMA
HAVANA, Spain. CANAL.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
ORCOMA (calls Tocopilla) ..	11,580	Feb. 27
ORITA (calls Jamaica) ..	9,293	Mar. 13
ORDUNA ..	15,507	Apl. 8
OROPESA (omits Bermuda) ..	14,075	Apl. 17

R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS"

38 DAYS' CRUISE,
TO MEDITERRANEAN
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SOUTHAMPTON
TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.
(Via Cherbourg.)

MELITA	Mar. 8
MONTROSE	Mar. 15
MONTCLARE (via Queenstown)	Mar. 22
METAGAMA	Mar. 29

LIVERPOOL TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

MONTCALM (B.G.)	Feb. 28
DUCHESS OF YORK (B.G.)	Mar. 7
DUCHESS OF ATHOLL (B.G.)	Mar. 14
DUCHESS OF RICHMOND (B.)	Mar. 21

(B.) Via Belfast. (G.) Via Greenock.

GLASGOW TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

MINNEDOSA ..	Feb. 22	D. OF YORK .. Mar. 8
MONTCALM ..	Mar. 1	D. OF ATHOLL .. Mar. 15

JAPAN AND CHINA.

EMPRESS OF ASIA (from Vancouver) .. Mar. 29
Latest Atlantic Steamer to connect,
DUCHESS OF BEDFORD .. Mar. 14
EMPRESS OF CANADA (from Vancouver) .. Apl. 17
(Latest Atlantic Steamer to connect,
DUCHESS OF YORK, Apl. 4.)

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NIAGARA ..	Mar. 5	AORANGI .. Apr. 2

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Largs Bay ..	14,184 tons from Southampton	Apl. 2
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SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE.

Through Bookings to Australia.

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*MATARoA ..	12,500 tons from Southampton	28 Mar.	
†TAINUI ..	11,020 tons from Southampton	Apl.	
*TAMAROA ..	12,500 tons from Southampton	23 May	
†CORINTHIC ..	12,367 tons from Southampton	20 June	

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"Aeneas" ..	11,924 tons from Liverpool	May 24th
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"Patroclus" ..	11,314 tons from Liverpool	July 19th

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SOUTH DEVON.—Sidmouth and neighbourhood.—SEVEN FURNISHED and UNFURNISHED RESIDENCES to be LET or SOLD.—Apply SANDERS, Old Fore-street, Sidmouth.

SUSSEX, HEATHF

Law Report, Feb. 21

SUMMARY

Mr. Justice Horridge and a special jury began the hearing of a slander action brought by Captain G. R. Willans against the Marques and Marquesa de Andia Yrarrazaval. The defendants deny that they uttered the words complained of, and the Marques further pleads that if he spoke some of them at a board meeting, which he denies, the occasion was privileged. (WILLANS v. YRARRAZAVAL AND WIFE.)

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
MARQUES AND MARQUESA SUED FOR ALLEGED SLANDER
WILLANS v. DE ANDIA YRARRAZAVAL AND WIFE

(Before MR. JUSTICE HORRIDGE *and a Special Jury)*

The hearing was begun of this action by Captain Gilbert Rolland Willans, of 9, High Park-gardens, Kew, Surrey, who claims damages for a number of alleged slanders which, he says, were uttered in October and November, 1927, and on later occasions, by the defendants, the Marques Gabriel Gonzalez de Andia Yrarrazaval and Eva Priscilla, his wife, of Park-lane, W.1.

The defendants deny that they uttered the words complained of, and the Marques further pleads in respect of an alleged slander at a board meeting of Artandia, Limited, on November 9, 1927, that, if the words were spoken by him, which he denies, they were uttered on a privileged occasion.

Mr. Roland Oliver, K.C., Mr. Macaskie, K.C., and Mr. J. B. Herbert appeared for the plaintiff; Sir Patrick Hastings, K.C., and Mr. H. J. Wallington for the defendants.

MR. OLIVER, in opening the case, said that the plaintiff was an engineer who was especially skilled in wireless engineering, and the Marques de Andia Yrarrazaval was an inventor of wireless apparatus and particularly of the Andia loud-speaker. In 1926 the Marques was the owner of a large number of patents covering his inventions, and in November of that year Captain Willans was introduced to him by the deputy managing director of the Marconi Company, with the result that the Marques employed the plaintiff as his technical adviser at five guineas a day and a lump sum when the engagement ended. At that time the Marques was in trouble because he had lost control of the board of Andia, Limited, and the plaintiff helped him to recover control.

ARTANDIA, LIMITED

In the early days of 1927 Artandia, Limited, was formed to buy from the Marques the British and British Empire rights in his Andia loud-speaker. That company was registered on May 28, 1927, with a capital of 25,000 £1 "A" shares and 25,000 1s. "B" shares. The "A" share capital was mainly found by a group of people at the head of whom was Lord Redesdale.

Captain Willans's business was to negotiate between the new company and the Marques the amount to be paid to the latter for his rights in the loud-speaker. An agreement was made under which the Marques sold his inventions in the British Empire to the new company for £15,000 in cash and all the "B" shares. There was a clause in the agreement under which, if the company went into liquidation within a year, the Marques was to get his inventions back, and by Clause 7 the Marques bound himself in respect of any new inventions or improvements in them to communicate them to the new company and to test them in the company.

The first directors were Lord Redesdale, Commander Bowles, and the Marques and his nominee, a Colonel Brinton. The Marques became very early dissatisfied with Colonel Brinton, who, he said, had not found enough capital, so he procured his resignation from the board. On August 22, 1927, the Marques, as he had a perfect right to do, dispensed with the services of the plaintiff, who received £200 compensation.

At the beginning of October, 1927, the Marques suggested that the plaintiff should be consultant to the company and a director, and the other directors agreed. Thereafter there grew up in the mind of the Marques a bitter hatred of Captain Willans. The Marques appeared to be a person of violent temper, and one of the matters which annoyed him was that the plaintiff began to put some check on his (the Marques's) expenditure.

In October the Marques engaged a Mr. D. S. Richards as technical adviser. He told him that he was working for himself and that no one in the company must know what he was doing, as the inventions on which he was working were his own personal property. He got Mr. Richards to borrow a panatrope from the British Brunswick Company and worked on the machine in secret. It was kept in a locked room on the premises of Artandia, Limited. The machine was shown by Captain Willans to various people, and on that the Marques became furious and took away the machine, which he hid in a garage.

THE WORDS COMPLAINED OF

On October 31, when Mr. Richards called on the Marques at his headquarters, 24, Park-lane, the Marques said: "I terminated the services of my previous technical adviser, Captain Willans, as I found him to be a dishonest rogue and a blackguard."

Later on he also said to Mr. Richards:—

Willans is a bandit. He has accepted a commission from the Graham-Amplion Company in order to negotiate as managing director of Artandia a contract for dud units for my loud-speakers. He is a thief. He has accepted various sums of 5s. in order to make people Frothblowers so that he could become a Blaster, and has put the money into his own pocket.

The Marquesa de Andia Yrarrazaval also said to Mr. Richards:—

Willans is a thief. He has taken various sums from people in order to make them Frothblowers and used the money himself. His wife has come crying to my husband for money which she stated was due to Captain Willans and which she wanted in order to pay pressing debts, as she was likely to be turned out into the street. There was no money due to him from my husband at the time.

Counsel said that it appeared that on October 31, 1927, slanders about the plaintiff were uttered to several people. That was the very eve of the day on which Captain Willans was coming up to be appointed formally a director of Artandia, Limited. The Marques was interviewing Lord Redesdale and other people to whom he vilified the plaintiff. To a Mr. J. P. Begg the Marques said:—

Captain Willans has negotiated a contract with Graham Amplion, Limited, for the supply of dud units not suitable for my loud-speakers. He has been bribed by Graham Amplion with heavy sums to do this in order to discredit my invention, so the units are quite unsuitable for my speakers, and to play into the hands of Graham Amplion. He is a bandit and a thief.

The Marquesa also said to Mr. Begg:—

Captain Willans does not support his wife. Mrs. Willans has come to me and said, "When is your husband going to pay my husband more money so that he can pay me enough to live on?" Captain Willans is a fraud.

That sort of thing, said counsel, was going on for months until June, 1928. On November 1, 1927, there was a board meeting of Artandia, Limited, when Captain Willans was appointed a director and an agreement was executed under which he was to be paid 12 guineas a week and commission. The Marques, who was present, abstained from voting.

On November 9, 1927, there was another board meeting at which a resolution was carried that Captain Willans should be managing director of the company. On that occasion the Marques said, in the presence of Lord Redesdale, Commander Bowles, Mr. A. C. Probyn Williams, and Mr. E. W. Gundry:—

Every one in the wireless business is against Captain Willans, including Ierace, British Brunswick, Marconi and British Thomson-Houston Companies. Many firms have refused to deal with our company because he is associated with it, and private people have been to the office and said that they will have no dealings with him or with any company that employed him. I have heard the same thing about him from Manchester.

The plaintiff was present at the meeting and heard what was said, but he had just been appointed a director and within a week the company was engaged in serious litigation with the Marques. Captain Willans would not have brought his action if he had not discovered that what the Marques said was part of a campaign of slander against him.

In November, 1927, the Marques said to Mr. Begg:—

Captain Willans dare not go to the Berkeley Hotel, as he owes too big an account there, and they know him as a rascal.

In March, 1928, the Marques also said to Mr. Begg:—

I have just come back from Scarborough, and found out there that Captain Willans was blackballed when he tried to become a member of the club there.

ALLEGED STATEMENT TO THE BUTLER

Two King's Bench actions by Artandia, Limited, against the Marques were settled, and on May 17, 1928, Captain Willans went to the Marques's flat in Park-lane to try to arrange for payment. On that occasion the Marques said to his butler and secretary:—"Captain Willans is a thief, a liar, a rogue, and a blackguard. Association with him was worse than being in a cave of robbers." Captain Willans was removed by the butler, and when his solicitor wrote to the Marques complaining of what had been said and done, the Marques's solicitors replied that their client denied having uttered the slander.

Eventually execution had to be levied for the amount which the Marques had agreed to pay the company. Captain Willans withheld his hand while negotiations were being made with the Marques for the latter's purchase of the shares of Lord Redesdale's group for £13,000. A writ had to be issued, and judgment was obtained in January, 1929. A bankruptcy petition was afterwards filed, and in April, 1929, the Marques paid up, thus releasing the Redesdale group from its connexion with the company and setting the plaintiff free.

In March, 1929, the Marquesa began her recent slander action [reported in *The Times* of January 28 and 29] against Lord Redesdale and Captain Willans, which resulted in a verdict for the defendants.

The plaintiff, giving evidence, said that when the Marques dispensed with his services in August, 1927, he explained that he had not enough money to continue paying him as technical adviser.

MR. OLIVER.—No reason connected with your own conduct?—Certainly not.

In cross-examination by SIR PATRICK HASTINGS, Captain Willans said that after he had left the company he continued to assist the Marques on technical matters.

SIR PATRICK HASTINGS.—In the summer of 1928 did Lord Redesdale and those of his friends who had found the money for the company want to get back from the Marques the £15,000 which he had had?—They wanted to get their money out of the concern.

Captain Willans said that he was helping the Marques down to the autumn of 1928.

SIR PATRICK HASTINGS.—He was coming to you as his friend for help, was he not?—I would not say as his friend. I think he came because he knew that he was in a difficult position, and that I wanted to help him out of it.

Do you know that the Marques is of the opinion that quite a lot of people in London are trying to hound him down?—I think that is his view.

And have been throwing doubts even on the fact that he is entitled to be called a Marques?—I doubt it.

Captain Willans said that Mr. Begg first told him that he (the plaintiff) had been slandered by the Marques before the Marquesa's action against him and Lord Redesdale had been started.

SIR PATRICK HASTINGS.—Was the Marques's own butler one from whom you heard that you had been slandered?—Yes.

Did you ever try the cook or the housemaid, or any other servants? (Laughter.)—No.

Do you say that you suffered a grievous injury from what the Marques said to your co-directors?—Yes.

Do you think that any of them thought a penny the worse of you?—I think not.

Did the butler think any the worse of you?—I don't know.

SIR PATRICK HASTINGS questioned the plaintiff about an alleged slander by the Marques in October, 1927, when he was said to have stated to a Mr. G. H. Dumbleton:—

We will have the 10s. units from Amplion which give quite as good a result as the 17s. unit. I do not see why we should pay 17s. in order that Captain Willans may draw a larger commission from Amplion for placing the order.

Counsel asked:—When did Mr. Dumbleton first say that you had been slandered by the Marques?—In November, 1927.

Did you ever communicate with the Marques about what had been hinted?—No.

COUNSEL'S SUGGESTION

I suggest that this is a very wicked action, which you have brought as a counterblast to the action brought against you by the Marquesa, in an endeavour, if possible, to do great injury to the Marques?—I have no wish to injure him. I have to look after my own reputation.

Was not Mr. Dumbleton going about damaging your reputation all that year?—No.

Did you ask him not to repeat what he had told you?—No.

Why not?—I did not think that he would. Then what harm has been done?

His LORDSHIP.—Can you name a single person who thinks a halfpenny the worse of you?—Not now.

SIR PATRICK HASTINGS.—Did you discuss this action with Lord Redesdale before you brought it?—Yes.

Did you not both think that this action would be one of the best ways of smashing the Marques?—No.

Have you or Lord Redesdale ever been to the police to see whether they could do anything against the Marques?—No. I have been to Bow-street in 1928.

What did you go for?—To inquire whether the Marques was in the country.

His LORDSHIP.—Was it not to see whether he was a Spanish Marques or not?—Yes.

SIR PATRICK HASTINGS.—What did that matter to you?—It had a bearing on the whole situation.

Have you ever been to Scotland Yard?—Never.

Do you know whether the Marques has been subjected to supervision lately?—No.

You know nothing about his being watched?—Nothing whatever.

Mr. John Paul Begg, an engineer, of the Royal Hotel, Glasgow, said that in 1927 he became secretary to the Marques. He left his service after the Marques had alleged that he (the witness) was conspiring with Lord Redesdale, Captain Willans, and Mr. Pollock by holding midnight meetings at the offices of Artandia, Limited, to bring about his downfall.

Mr. MACASKIE.—What did you say?—I lost my temper and told him that it was absolutely false. The Marques then said, "You had better go."

The witness said that the statement about the Berkeley Hotel was made by the Marques in the presence of his chauffeur.

Mr. Begg bore out Mr. Oliver's statement as to other alleged slanders uttered by the Marques to him.

In reply to his LORDSHIP, he said that he had not brought a slander action against the Marques; it was too expensive.

The hearing was adjourned until Monday.

Solicitors.—Mr. Alexander Pollock; Messrs. Woolfe and Woolfe.

PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION
JUDGE'S COMMENT ON A HUSBAND
PASSFIELD, A. AND PASSFIELD, H. J.

(Before the PRESIDENT)

In this undefended petition Mrs. Alma Passfield, *née* Blackburn, of Mayall-road, Herne Hill, sought the dissolution of her marriage with H. Joseph Passfield, a window-cleaner, on the ground of his adultery.

The marriage took place at St. Paul's Church, Herne Hill, on May 16, 1920.

Lord Carnock appeared for the petitioner.

The PRESIDENT, in giving judgment, said that it seemed a pity that there was no process whereby a man like the respondent could be made to have some regard for other people's interests. He was married over nine years ago and became the father of two children by his wife, whom he deserted. He set himself up with another young woman who had two children by him. He deserted her and took up with a woman with whom he was now living.

His LORDSHIP granted a decree *nisi*, with custody of the children and costs.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Spring and Co.

LAW NOTICES, FEB. 22
Chancery and K.B. Divisions

CHANCERY COURT V. (MAUGHAM, J.).—At 10.30:—Ex parte Applications.
CHAMBERS JUDGE (HUMPHREYS, J.).—At 11.

Bankruptcy

Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn.
In CHAMBERS—Room 26 (REGISTRAR WARMINGTON).—At 11:—Ex parte Applications. At 11.30:—Martin, G. N.

MASTER sitting.—Simper.
CHIEF CLERK MASTER.—Blake.
CHANCERY REGISTRARS.—The following will be in attendance:—Hicks Beach (on Appeal Court I.); Andrews (on Eve, J.); Hicks Beach (on Maugham, J.); Morr (on Bennett, J.); Ritchie (on Clauson, J.); Jolly (on Luxmoore, J.); Baker (on Farwell, J.).

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST A CORONER

GEORGE GORDON HENSHALL WITCHELL, coroner for the Romney Marsh Liberty of Kent and clerk to the Lydd and Dymchurch Justices, was remanded on bail at New Romney yesterday, on a charge of forging the endorsement of a cheque and with fraudulent conversion. Mr. Witchell, who is a solicitor, holds many appointments in the Romney Marsh district and has conducted during the past few years a number of inquiries which have aroused a wide interest. He was the coroner last summer at the inquest on the victims of the Channel air-liner disaster. He also conducted the inquest on the bodies of a number of Italian sailors who were drowned after their vessel had been in collision with a Soviet training ship off Dungeness. He will appear again at New Romney Police Court next Friday.

ALLEGED MAIL-BAG ROBBERY IN SUFFOLK

There was a sequel yesterday to the alleged rifling of a Post Office mail-bag from a motor-van on a lonely country road in Suffolk between Diss and Fressingfield recently. FREDERICK CYRIL LEATHERS, labourer, of Billingford, was charged at Eye with stealing from a mail-bag a registered letter containing money. The defendant was remanded to Stradbroke Sessions on March 6, bail being granted.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
CHANCERY DIVISION
HATRY CRASH: PRIORITY OF ACTIONS
GLOUCESTER CORPORATION v. THE PEARL ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, AND OTHERS

(Before MR. JUSTICE EVE)

This was a motion by the defendants, Westminster Bank, Limited, that all proceedings should be stayed in this action brought by the Gloucester Corporation against Pearl Assurance Company, Limited; Westminster Bank, Limited, and others, by which the plaintiffs claimed a declaration that none of the defendants, or, alternatively, none of them, except the Pearl Assurance Company, Limited, and two named defendants, were entitled to be, or to remain registered as, holders of a sum of £500,000 Gloucester Corporation Four-and-Three-quarters per Cent. stock purported to have been issued by Corporation and General Securities, Limited. Alternatively, they asked for a declaration that the plaintiffs were not under any liability to issue stock certificates to an aggregate amount of more than £250,000; and for a determination of the rights of the defendants *inter se* in respect of the said stock.

The writ in the action was issued on January 17, 1930. In an earlier action, the writ in which was issued on November 18, 1929, the Westminster Bank were plaintiffs and the Gloucester Corporation defendants, and the Westminster Bank claimed that they were entitled to be registered in the books of the corporation for £452,500 Gloucester Corporation Four-and-Three-quarter per Cent. Redeemable Stock.

The issues in both actions were the same, but the second action named as defendants all the parties who claimed to be interested in the issue of Gloucester Corporation Stock by Corporation and General Securities, Limited.

THE APPLICATION

SIR HERBERT CUNLIFFE, K.C. (with whom were Mr. H. L. Murphy and Mr. A. J. Belsham), now moved that all proceedings in the present action should be stayed on the ground that two actions raising the same issues ought not to be allowed to proceed together. He said that the action by the Westminster Bank against the Gloucester Corporation should proceed, because it was begun at an earlier date, and the burden of proof lay on the plaintiffs to prove the issue of stock. So far as the bank had transferred stock to the Pearl Assurance Company, Limited, they made no claim against that company. The other bank defendants were interested in some of the £250,000 worth of fraudulent certificates issued by Hatry and his colleagues.

It was perfectly open for the Gloucester Corporation to counterclaim in the first action for the relief which they claimed in the second.

Mr. GAVIN SIMONDS, K.C. (with whom was Mr. W. T. Monckton, K.C.), for the Gloucester Corporation, said that the issues raised must be determined in the presence of all the parties interested. If the defendants in the present case wanted the defence in the action in which the Westminster Bank were plaintiffs, it could be delivered next week. The substance of the defence in that action was the same as the statement of claim in the present action.

SIR HERBERT CUNLIFFE said that it would not be right to deprive the Westminster Bank of their position as plaintiffs in the earlier action with the advantage of having the right to open the case and have the last word.

MR. JUSTICE EVE.—Mr. Gavin Simonds, do you object to this motion being treated as an application to consolidate the actions?

MR. GAVIN SIMONDS.—I do not object. Our view is that the Westminster Bank is one of many claimants to this stock, and they considered that they ought to proceed at once; the others waited until the Gloucester Corporation had sued all the claimants in one action.

JUDGMENT

MR. JUSTICE EVE said that the order which he was disposed to make was one consolidating the actions. The issues in the actions were, no doubt, of a very difficult nature, and made it obligatory to have all parties interested before the Court. If the Westminster Bank's action came on for hearing before the other, the Court would inevitably find that no judgment could be delivered in it until the other case had been heard. A great waste of time and money would be incurred if the two actions were allowed to proceed.

But the further question was, who was to have the conduct of the consolidated actions? He agreed that, if it were a simple case of claims by plaintiff and by defendant in cross actions, the right to priority would depend on time and burden of proof. But here there was the dominating circumstance that there were made parties to the second action everybody who claimed any interest in the subject matter in dispute. On the whole, the simplest way of dealing with the matter was to stay proceedings in the Westminster Bank action and make the costs of the proceedings in that action costs in the second action.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Alfred Bright and Sons; Messrs. Sharpe, Pritchard and Co. for Mr. G. S. McIntire, Town Clerk, Gloucester.

A SOLICITOR'S AFFAIRS
APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE

An application was made yesterday to MR. REGISTRAR MELLOR, at the Bankruptcy Court, for an order of discharge on behalf of KENNETH KUSEL, described as a solicitor, formerly practising in Liverpool. The order of adjudication was made on October 16, 1929.

Mr. WHEELER, Assistant Official Receiver, reported that the provable claims amounted to £4,283 and that the estate had realized £14. The debtor was admitted a solicitor in 1905 and practised in Liverpool until 1915, when he joined the Army, in which he served until January, 1919. Thereafter he resumed his former practice and continued it until March, 1927, when, partly as the result of certain legal proceedings, and partly by reason of ill-health, he ceased to practise, and had since been without regular occupation. The debtor attributed his insolvency to the effect on his practice of the publicity given to the before-mentioned legal proceedings, to law costs, and to ill-health.

The application was opposed by the OFFICIAL RECEIVER on statutory grounds, and misconduct was alleged in that the debtor did not preserve any record of a certain trust account, which matter, on his own admission, had not yet been closed.

The debtor addressed the Court, and submitted that his position was entirely brought about by misfortune. He asked for a discharge to be granted subject to a small judgment, which would be satisfied by his family. If that were done he would be put in a position again to earn his living, but if he remained undischarged he would have to join the ranks of the unemployed and live on his family.

MR. REGISTRAR MELLOR held that the debtor's conduct with regard to the trust account was so unsatisfactory as to justify the Official Receiver's allegation of misconduct. The discharge would be suspended for two years. Order entered accordingly.

LIQUIDATION OF AN ISSUING HOUSE

Under the compulsory liquidation of Abchurch Lane Finance Company, Limited, of 23, Abchurch-lane, E.C., the statutory first meetings of the creditors and shareholders were held yesterday at the Board of Trade Offices, Carey-street, W.C.

Mr. H. P. NAUNTON, Assistant Official Receiver, reported that the company was promoted in November, 1927, to undertake and carry on any business, transactions, or operations commonly undertaken by capitalists, financiers, bankers, underwriters, and company promoters. The principal business in which the company was concerned was as an issuing house in connexion with the formation of a number of companies.

No statement of affairs had been lodged, but the assets were estimated to produce £16,976. There were unsecured liabilities, £27,794, plus interest; there were also creditors for £24,027, who held securities likely to realize £13,250, leaving a deficit of £10,777 to rank for dividend with the unsecured creditors. With regard to contributories, the number of shares issued was 10,000 Ordinary shares of 2s. each and 9,000 £1 Preference shares. The amount paid up thereon was £10,000. The Official Receiver was informed that the claims of several of the creditors carried the personal guarantee of the directors. The failure of the company was attributed to depreciation in the value of securities held by the company.

A resolution was passed for Mr. Howard Button, C.A. (Chantrey, Button and Co.), to act as liquidator with the assistance of the following committee of inspection:—Mr. J. Wyatt, Mr. William Levers Dorman, and Mr. Plaskett, representing French and German banks.

A 15-year-old schoolboy, belonging to St. Mary Cray, was bound over for 12 months at the Bromley (Kent) Juvenile Court on Thursday for causing grievous harm to Harry Hyde, 15, of Spring Cottages, Orpington, by shooting him in the eye with an air gun.

SUICIDE OF LORD WESTBURY
FALL FROM BEDROOM WINDOW

Lord Westbury was found dead in the street early yesterday morning, having fallen from a window of his flat in St. James's Court, S.W., where he had been living in order to be near his doctor. He was 77. He had been ill for some considerable time, and was attended by day and night nurses. At an inquest held later in the day a verdict of "Suicide while of unsound mind" was recorded.

Mr. Ingleby Oddie held the inquest, which took place at the Westminster Coroner's Court. Evidence of identification was given by Mr. Ernest Charles Daintrey, solicitor, of Essex-street, Strand, who stated that Lord Westbury had been ill for a long time.

The CORONER.—At times was he mentally affected?—I have never seen him so, but I have seen him somewhat sleepy and confused. He has had day and night nurses for months.

Has he ever threatened to take his life that you know of?—I think about five years ago I heard him say something of the sort, but I took it as a joke. I have not heard him say anything certainly for five years.

Mr. Daintrey produced two letters written on black-edged notepaper, which were difficult to decipher. Of one he said, "I cannot read it all. It begins 'Dearest' something."

A police officer interposed to say that the letter appeared to commence "Dearest George."

Mr. Daintrey.—It goes on, "I really can't stand any more horrors"—the word may be "horrors."

Mr. ODDIE.—It is very difficult to make it out, but that is obviously a farewell letter?—Yes.

Is the other one the same, to his wife?—It is in an envelope to Lady Westbury. The other one was apparently to a Mrs. White Forwood, or a similar name.

Another passage in the letters read: "You overwhelm with kindness. As I am off where I hope to meet you again."

A police officer said that he thought it was the housekeeper who was referred to.

The letter ended: "Will say no more. Au revoir. Affectionately yours, Westbury."

Miss Mary Terras, a nurse, of Gloucester-place, said that she had nursed Lord Westbury and had been with him 10 weeks on night duty. He did not have great difficulty in sleeping unless he had something worrying him. He usually had a draught.

Mr. ODDIE.—He lost a son not very long ago, did he not?—Yes, sir. That upset him more than anything.

Miss Terras said that on Thursday night she gave Lord Westbury a dram and a half of bromide at 8.30, and 1-24th of a grain of heroin. He slept very well on that, and about 12 woke up for a little time, had a drink of barley water, and said it was too early to have his Ovaltine. He went off to sleep again until 2.30 a.m. He had some Ovaltine and 1-24th of a grain of heroin at 3 o'clock. He settled down to sleep again after that. Later he woke up and was very quiet, comfortable, and drowsy. At 7 o'clock he asked the time, had a glass of barley water, and she shook his pillows and he turned on his side, said he was very comfortable, and thanked her. A little later he said it was too early to wake up, and told her to go out of his room and not wake him till 8 o'clock. As she had different things to do, she put some coal on his fire about 7.10, put on his coffee, and came back to see to the milk and things for breakfast. Then she heard the awful crash.

Nurse Terras continued:—"I heard a noise and ran to his room, thinking he had dropped something. I heard a crash of glass. I found his bed empty and the window open. It had been closed. The washing-stand had been moved and the curtains dislodged. The letters produced were found on the dressing table. I ran downstairs at once, but they would not let me go farther."

The CORONER.—Did you know he was likely to commit suicide?—No. He often thought he was ill and that he was going to die, but never anything like that.

Cyril Evans, a valet at King's House, which is two doors away, described Lord Westbury's fall.

"Roughly about 7.25 this morning," he said, "as I was going into the court I saw a felt slipper fall into the courtyard at the staff entrance. I looked up about 30ft. and saw, coming through the air, the body of Lord Westbury."

Evans said the body turned a complete somersault before touching a glass canopy. Before he had time to shout Lord Westbury had fallen on top of the glass, and a woman was just in time to throw herself clear. He crashed through the glass.

Evans added that he went to Lord Westbury, who was very badly injured. He was certainly unconscious. He just gave a couple of groans and a slight spasmodic heave. He was gone within about a minute after that.

Sergeant Nicholls, the Coroner's officer, said it was about 72ft. from the ground to the window on the seventh floor, which was open. To get out Lord Westbury would have had to go over the sill, which was 2ft. 3in. Then there was a sill 8in. in width and a gutter, 2ft. 6in. There was also a parapet 13in. wide.

The CORONER said that one of the letters left by Lord Westbury read:—"I really cannot stand any more horrors, and I hardly see what good I am going to do here, so I am going to make my exit. Good-bye, and if you are right all will be well. Your affectionate . . ."

The rest of the letter, the Coroner said, was difficult to make out, but he wrote something about Sister Catherine, a nurse, having £100, and thanking his housekeeper for her overwhelming kindness. The letter ended up with "I am off."

The Coroner added, "No doubt poor Lord Westbury had been suffering very much and had great difficulty in sleeping. He also was old and depressed, and lost his son not very long ago. He appears to have kept his feelings very much to himself, as one would have expected." The Coroner then recorded a verdict of "Suicide while of unsound mind."

A memoir of Lord Westbury appears on page 17.

POLICE RAID ON BETTING HOUSE
PRECAUTIONS AGAINST DETECTION

EMILY DURLING, marine store dealer, of 9, Wesley-street, Marylebone, was summoned at Marylebone Police Court yesterday for keeping and using Nos. 8 and 9, Wesley-street for the purpose of betting. ANNIE JACKSON, of the same address, WILLIAM ERNEST BAGLEY, of Ashland-place, Marylebone, and WILLIAM HERBERT, of Andover-place, Maida Vale, were summoned for assisting in conducting the business; and there were additional summonses against Durling and Herbert for carrying on the business of a bookmaker without a certificate. Mr. C. V. Hill, solicitor, appeared for the male defendants, and Mr. Edmund O'Connor for the women.

Mr. Barker, the solicitor prosecuting for the police, said that the premises, which had three doors and intercommunicated, had been elaborately guarded. Day after day in January, while observation was being kept, Herbert was seen standing inside the doorway of No. 9 receiving slips and money from a large number of persons who went up to him, while Bagley kept watch from a window above with an electric buzzer to his hand to give warning to Herbert if a suspicious person approached. In addition, Mrs. Jackson was constantly in the street keeping a look-out. Outside the premises, to block the view, there was always a cart or van standing.

In spite of all these precautions, the police were able to obtain sufficient evidence to apply for a search warrant. Armed with the warrant, Sub-Divisional Inspector Challis and other officers went to the premises. The door was shut in their faces. The inspector forced the door open, and Herbert rushed upstairs, pursued by Inspector Fensome. He ran into a bedroom on the second floor, and was there seized. He was wearing a satchel, which contained £7 8s. and a betting slip, and in the bedroom were found 16 slips relating to that day's betting and a paying-out book. Ninety other betting slips were found in a shopping basket on the scales in the marine store dealer's shop, which Mrs. Durling said belonged to her. The betting business, she said, belonged to her son, who had gone to Madeira for a holiday, and she was running it while he was away.

Mrs. Durling was fined a total of £25, with 15 guineas costs, Mrs. Jackson was fined £5, Herbert was fined a total of £20, and Bagley £10.

LONDON SESSIONS ACQUITTALS

No evidence was offered at the London Sessions on Thursday against SAM PELTZ, 50, a job buyer, of Underwood-street, Whitechapel, on a charge of breaking into a warehouse in Mortimer-street, W., and stealing 80 rolls of silk worth £825 and other goods valued at £55. SAMUEL EDELSTEIN, 57, a shop assistant, of Brick-lane, Whitechapel, similarly charged, was found *Not Guilty*. Both men were discharged.

THE MISSING IRISH POSTMAN
TEN PERSONS CHARGED WITH MURDER

The 10 persons who are charged with the murder of Laurence Griffin, the postman who disappeared from the village of Stradbally on Christmas Day, were yesterday again remanded in custody at Waterford.

Protests have already been made by defending counsel against their clients being kept in prison on the charge of murdering a man of whose death, they contend, the police have no evidence. Last week the District Justice, Mr. F. J. McCabe, hinted that he would be disinclined to grant a further remand of the whole of the prisoners on the capital charge. He expressed the opinion that, assuming the story of the prosecution to be true, only two of the defendants could be charged with murder, although the remainder might be charged with lesser offences for which bail could be allowed. He consented to a further remand in custody yesterday, only after Mr. T. A. Finlay, counsel for the prosecution, had given a definite assurance that it was the last occasion he would ask for a remand in custody. He said he would deal with the case finally next week.

The defendants have now been under arrest for five weeks. Meanwhile the police have searched in all directions for any trace of Griffin without success. Nearly all of the accused are natives of Stradbally or the surrounding district. They are:—THOMAS F. CASHIN, a national school teacher; EDMUND MORRISSEY, a labourer; PATRICK WHELAN, hotel proprietor; BRIDGET WHELAN, his wife; JAMES WHELAN, their son; NORAH WHELAN, their daughter; GEORGE CUMMINS, a farmer; JAMES CUNNINGHAM, a farmer; EDWARD DULEA, a Civic Guard; and WILLIAM MURPHY, a Civic Guard.

Cashin and Morrissey are charged with the murder of Griffin and the secret disposal of his body; and the charge against the eight others is murder and conspiracy to dispose of the body with intent to obstruct a coroner's inquest.

Bridget Frawley, wife of Guard Frawley, who was stationed at Stradbally, related how her husband and Dulea came home on Christmas Day. About 6 o'clock in the evening Larry Griffin arrived. She thought he was drunk. He had a whisky and some port wine, but would not stay for tea. About the middle of January Dulea came to see her husband, who was ill in bed. As he was leaving he asked the witness not to say anything about having seen Larry Griffin and him together on Christmas night. She asked him what it was all about, and he replied that it was nothing to worry her head about.

Mrs. Frawley, replying to Captain Willie Redmond, said her husband was still in the Civic Guards, but was now at the depôt in Dublin.

Sergeant Murphy told of questioning Cashin at his house, when he asked to go upstairs to his wife and the witness accompanied him. His wife, when she heard that he was wanted over at the barracks, spoke to him in Irish. He interpreted her words as meaning "Big man dead."

The District Justice McCabe took down the deposition, but gave up his attempt to pronounce the Irish. He got over the difficulty by saying, amid laughter, "Then she used the words which have been mentioned and which I do not understand."

A boy named Patrick Power gave evidence of seeing Larry Griffin, Dulea, and Frawley together on Christmas Eve.

Guard Doddy stated that when he went to Whelan's to dismantle the stove he asked for an iron bar. Although he did not suggest it, Norah Whelan said: "Yes, but there are no blood-stains on it."

Sergeant Mulcady said that when he interviewed Patrick Whelan, the accused declared: "On Christmas night I never laid eyes on Larry Griffin either in my house or outside it. I heard Larry call with the letters, but I did not see him."

This was all the evidence put forward, and Mr. Finlay then made his application for another remand in custody. Counsel for the defence consented to the adjournment on the understanding that the preliminary proceedings would be ended next week. They reiterated that their clients wished to meet the charge at the earliest possible moment, so that they might have an opportunity of establishing complete innocence.

The prisoners were remanded until Friday, but the proceedings on that day will be formal. At the request of the defence the final hearing will be on Saturday.

CLAIM AGAINST GARAGE PROPRIETOR
JUDGE'S CRITICISM OF OFFICIAL REGULATIONS

At the Essex Assizes at Chelmsford yesterday the Postmaster-General claimed damages from Alfred William Larkin, garage proprietor, of Margaretting, Essex, for alleged negligence. The action was the subject of a question in the House of Commons recently.

Mr. CECIL WHITELEY, K.C., for the Postmaster-General, said the action arose out of a fire which destroyed the garage of Mr. Larkin and five motor-cars last year, causing damage to overhead telegraph wires which ran past the garage along the main London road.

Mr. Larkin alleged that the wires were there at the risk of the Postmaster-General.

Counsel said that a boy employed by defendant was washing down and cleaning the engine of a motor-car when petrol became ignited, probably through an electric spark, and caused a fire that melted the telegraph wires which passed over the roof of the garage. Twenty-three poles were put out of the vertical and had to be re-set. The damage was £128, but had been agreed at £100. Petrol for cleaning purposes, said counsel, was prohibited by law. The telegraph wires were public property, and if the defendant was liable for the damage there was no reason why the public should pay.

Oswald D. Robinson, an inspector in the Post Office Engineering Department, Chelmsford, said that 59 telegraph wires passed over the garage, and as a result of the fire 40 miles of wire became slack. Two hundred and ten feet of wire spanned the premises.

Mr. WHITELEY.—Why were those wires put over the garage?—We had no choice, we had to keep the lines on the public road.

MR. JUSTICE MCCARDIE.—Had the garage proprietor any power to object to the wires going over his premises?—I do not think he had.

Mr. FLOWERS, K.C., for the defence, submitted there was no case of negligence to go to the jury, but the Judge ruled that the case must proceed.

William K. Savage, a motor trader, of Brentwood, said it was usual for boys employed at garages to clean motor-car engines with either petrol or paraffin. It was part of their training.

Mr. WHITELEY.—Have you heard of regulations prohibiting the use of more than a gill of petrol in cleaning a car engine?—Not till to-day. There are many regulations which we do not hear of.

The JUDGE, in summing up, said:—"This nation is overwhelmed with regulations. There is a never-ceasing flood of them, drawn up by complacent officials; regulations so innumerable and complex that no one can grasp them; regulations which, if continued at this pace, will soon begin to strangle both the industrial and the social life of this country. I think the nation is over-regulated as it is."

The jury, after a retirement, announced that they could not agree, and asked would the parties agree to a majority verdict.

Counsel would not agree to this, and the JUDGE said the case must be retried.

"DOLE" APPLICANT WITH A MOTOR-CAR

At the North London Police Court on Thursday PATRICK HEYFRON, 22, and EDWARD BISHOP, 22, were each sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour for stealing coats to the value of £21 10s. from a lock-up shop in Highgate-hill. Evidence was given that Scotland Yard officers found most of the property at Heyfron's lodging in Belmont-street, Camden Town. When the police called Heyfron was away, "signing on" at the Labour Exchange. Detective-sergeant Law said that in November last the prisoners were convicted of stealing a motor-car and placed on probation. They were now in possession of a high-powered motor-car, and their movements had been so suspicious that they had been watched by local detectives, who, however, had not been able to arrest the prisoners until this matter arose.

ENGINEER ACQUITTED ON FORGERY CHARGE

HARRY WILSON, aged 48, an engineer, of Bolton, was found *Not Guilty* at Manchester Assizes on Thursday on charges of stealing a letter and a cheque, forging the cheque and obtaining £248 12s. 6d. by false pretences. He was discharged.

NEW CARS

ESSEX AND HUDSON

(BY OUR MOTORING CORRESPONDENT)

It is the season of new models of American cars. The latest Essex has a number of fresh points in its construction and the Hudson has become a Straight-Eight.

The wheelbase of the new "Essex Challenger" has been increased to 113in. and has splayed rear suspension, with two-way hydraulic shock absorbers with iron supporting arms instead of straps. There is also a bridge frame 7¼in. deep which by being stronger and acting as a damper of vibration should increase safety and comfort. The 6-cylinder high-compression engine is rubber mounted, its nominal power is 18.2 h.p., and the actual output is stated to be 60 h.p. A new breather ventilates the crankcase and the valve chamber, and a double-jet carburettor has a seasonal control pump. Adjustment of the carburettor is not necessary because of a heat control valve, which is interconnected with the accelerator. This arrangement is designed to save fuel and to allow for quicker warming up in cold weather, less heat at high speeds, and the use of lower test fuels. The engine has a non-detonation cylinder head. The oil pump, of increased power, delivers the oil through a filter screen to the crank-chamber in two streams. The latest clutch, with 16 more cork inserts, is stated to have an increased torque capacity of 22 per cent., and the control pedals have been made wider for safety and convenience. There are improved Bendix mechanical four-wheel brakes, which are protected against dirt, mud, and water; a roller-bearing stabilizer helps the

Sporting News

RACING

KEMPTON PARK MEETING

LOYAL SCOT WINS

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

The Kempton Park February Meeting was begun yesterday in dry but very cold weather. The going was good and much of the racing well worth watching. The meeting will be concluded this afternoon, when an even more interesting programme is to be decided.

There is very little that needs to be recorded about the opening race, the Twickenham Selling Hurdle, for which Marauder, who had been knocked over in a similar event at Hurst Park last week, was always a pronounced favourite. There was also sound support for Yarmouth, who had been well backed to win a selling hurdle at the last meeting here when he had finished third. He was always prominent yesterday and, coming into the Straight in front, he went on to win almost unchallenged from Cheviotdale, with El-Claro third and the favourite fourth. Marauder might, if he had been ridden all out, have finished third, but he was no better than that. On this form Yarmouth is a very useful selling-plater. The other selling race, the Portlane Steeplechase, was a much more exciting affair. Endwell was apparently in one of his bad moods and was never going well. Smilin' Through also ran rather worse than he had done at Hurst Park last week and, although she was running on at the finish, she never seemed likely to win. For almost the whole of the long journey of three miles the running was made by Porphyrion. About a mile from the finish he was joined by the well-backed Rathory, but before reaching the Straight he had beaten off his challenge and was going so well that it seemed that he would win after making all the running. He was, however, unable to hold off a late challenge from the favourite, Magic Bard, who won all out. Rathory was third and Smilin' Through fourth. Magic Bard won a similar event over this course earlier in the season.

Long-distance hurdle handicaps are always best left alone from a financial point of view, although they are generally most interesting to watch. The Rendlesham Hurdle yesterday, which was run over three miles, a very unusual distance for a hurdle race, did not result in accord with the betting on the race, for the favourite, Master Orange, and the second favourite, Royal Tango, never at any time promised to be concerned with the finish. Indeed, a mile from the finish Royal Tango was a long way last of the horses which were still standing up, while Master Orange was many lengths behind the leaders and, in spite of Stott's efforts, refused or was unable at any later time to improve his position. By the time that it was quite obvious that neither of these two starters had any chance of success the comparatively unconsidered Loyal Scot, ridden by his trainer, Leader, was bowling along in front and galloping with much freedom. Just for a moment at the beginning of the Straight Sierra Leone moved up towards Loyal Scot, but the danger quickly vanished and Loyal Scot won quite easily, although he was only three-quarters of a length in front as the winning post was passed. Dandy Dennis was third. Kilreckle ran quite well, but, like the first and second favourites, the well-backed Somnus was a disappointment. Burwarton, who was backed at 7 to 1, began very slowly, then made a bad jump at the first hurdles, and was pulled up very early in the race.

The Emblem Steeplechase was another good race to watch, and for the followers of Leader's stable the result was most satisfactory, for this young trainer saddled and rode the winner, Rathcoole, and thus completed a very good double, the first half of which had been Loyal Scot. Rathcoole started at considerably shorter odds than Loyal Scot, but even then he was far from being favourite, four others of the field of seven being at shorter odds. He may have been lucky to have won, but that fact must not be allowed to detract from the riding of Leader. For a mile St. Germaine and Italian Summer made the running alternately. Then, at the fence after the water-jump, Italian Summer fell and St. Germaine went on in front accompanied by Glanmore, with the well-backed Castletown close up to them. At the fence by the stables Castletown had moved up and was with the two leaders and going so strongly that it seemed that he was about to take the lead. He then hit the top of the fence by the stable gates and came down, leaving St. Germaine with a clear lead. Early in the Straight Rathcoole, under pressure, joined St. Germaine, while Spear o' War began to move up towards the leaders. St. Germaine weakened at the last fence, and on the Flat Spear o' War challenged Rathcoole but failed to catch him, Rathcoole winning a fine race by a short head. Both Leader and F. B. Rees were seen to great advantage on the winner and the second, but it is only fair to record that the winner owes much to the riding of Leader, who can seldom, if ever, have ridden a better finish.

There was a very large field for the Novices' Steeplechase for horses which at the time of starting had never won a race over fences. As was only natural in a race of this kind falls were numerous, and much of the jumping very indifferent. Wild Rake, who had shown promise over hurdles, but who, so far as I know, had never been started over fences, was made favourite and was also the first to show in front. He jumped the first few fences in great style, but fell three fences after the water, leaving Olor in front, followed by the more experienced Pamperer, who had made a rather indifferent jump at the water. Olor was still in front coming to the Straight, but was challenged and beaten at the last fence by Pamperer, who won rather more easily than the judge's decision might indicate. Nicklette was third, as she had been all the way up the Straight. The winner was not winning out of his turn, for he had run well several times in novices' steeplechases this season.

The afternoon's racing was concluded with a flat race, for which Kingsford started at odds on. He won readily by three-quarters of a length from Melrush, who started at 50 to 1 against. Blancona refused to start and took no part in the race.

TO-DAY'S PROSPECTS

MANOR SELLING STEEPLECHASE (2m.).—There will be only a small field here and the winner should be Shadow or Kisser. Of the two on known form I have a preference for SHADOW, who will be ridden by F. B. Rees and who, in spite of undoubted deterioration, should be capable of winning such a race as this.

CHERTSEY SELLING HURDLE (2m.).—Detritus and Ormuzd are good selling-platers and have chances in such a race as this but may not here beat Battler. The last-named, however, would be my selection only in the absence of MISCOU. The latter is a most uncertain animal, but he should surely be able to win such a minor event as this.

COVENTRY TRIAL STEEPLECHASE (3½m.).—This race has in the past at times been a valuable guide to the solution of the Grand National problem, as for instance when Shaun Spadah beat The Bore and then a month later Shaun Spadah won the Grand National and The Bore was second. Among this afternoon's field will be last year's winner of the Grand National, Gregalach, who won at Manchester this year and then ran very well against Gib at Lingfield. He is not so well handicapped here as he is at Aintree next month. For example, he has to give Shaun Goilin 16lb. this afternoon, while at Aintree he has to give the same horse only 7lb. Again, he has to give Merrivale II. 2st. at Aintree, and 2st. 10lb. this afternoon. Master Billie is another who is much better handicapped this afternoon with Gregalach than he is next month. I do not say that Gregalach will not win this afternoon, but he has on the handicap a much better chance next month. The handicapping of the other horses here is more or less the same as it is at Aintree, which makes the handicapping of Gregalach all the more curious. At the weights, and as he will be ridden by Stott, I shall select MERRIVALE II., but in spite of the handicap I am quite prepared for danger from the much-improved Gregalach.

KENSINGTON HURDLE (2m.).—Don Pat or O might run well, but it seems to me that the best selection here is The Sirdar, who is reasonably certain to win such a race as this sooner or later, or Porporino, an improved and very useful hurdler in this company. As THE SIRDAR has not won recently, while Porporino has won several times in succession, I shall give him the preference and make him my selection.

AMATEURS' STEEPLECHASE (2m.).—DRINTYRE runs and will be ridden by his owner. In this class of event this is quite a useful horse, and he seems to have a fair winning chance. Accordingly he is my selection. The danger and alternative selection seems to me to be Billy Savage, who will be ridden by that good rider Mr. Whitfield.

ST. JAMES'S HURDLE (2m.).—SONG OF ESSEX, with 11st. 5lb., seems to be very kindly handicapped here, and although horses as well handicapped as he appears to be do not always win he must be my selection.

KEMPTON PARK PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

2.0.—The **MANOR SELLING STEEPLECHASE** of 150 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs st lb
MANSER'S PRIDE (Mrs. N. Colb) ..Woodland	a 15 3
aHOLOCAUST (Major J. M. J. Evans) ..Turner	a 13 3
LARDIE (Mr. W. Harris) ..Young	a 12 3
MR. MAINAP (Mrs. C. Jones) ..Gilbert	a 12 3
aCLEVEDA (Mrs. J. de Selincourt) ..J. Anthony	a 12 3
KISSER (Mr. V. T. Thompson) ..F. Hartigan	a 12 3
NAUTICAL SWELL (Mr. F. Thrale) ..Thrale	a 12 3
aSECOND NATIONAL (Mr. R. Warner) ..Love	a 12 3
ROSEMOND (Mr. A. B. Whiteman) ..W. Smyth	a 12 3
SHADOW (Mr. A. W. Groom) ..W. Nightingall	a 12 3
RHYDDUD (Mr. G. N. Bennett) ..G. Bennett	4 10 5

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

KISSER, R. Everett; SHADOW, F. Rees; RHYDDUD, Doherty; SECOND NATIONAL, —.

2.30.—The **CHERTSEY SELLING HURDLE RACE** of 150 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs st lb
aDETRITUS (Mr. J. Allen) ..Martin	a 11 12
aPRODAH (Miss A. M. Arnott) ..Hedges	6 11 12
ORMUZD (Mr. P. Beaumont) ..Gore	6 11 12
BOBBYBEE (Mrs. G. N. Bennett) G. Bennett	a 11 12
COUNT SPAGHETTI (Mr. E. B. Hawkley) ..C. Chapman	a 11 12
aBERESFER (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..Hedges	6 11 12
SURVEYOR (Mr. C. H. Rigby) ..Gore	6 11 12
NORMAN DUKE (Mr. R. G. Shaw) ..Goodey	6 11 12
aBATTLER (Miss V. Coe) ..W. Nightingall	6 11 12
aTARQUS (Mr. J. A. Smith) ..Briscoe	6 11 12
CREYCOMBE II. (Major C. H. Stevens) Stevens	6 11 12
PROSPICE (Mr. S. Wootton) ..F. Wootton	a 11 12
aGOLDEN BAY (Mr. J. Mayo) ..C. Young	6 11 12
ROCKY MOUNTAINS (Sir C. Pulley) ..Butchers	6 11 5
VIRA (Mr. P. Hands) ..Thrale	a 11 5
HERKELEY (Mr. E. G. de Mestre) ..De Mestre	a 11 5
MISCOU (Lord Beaverbrook) ..F. Wootton	5 11 1
PADDY TOWN (Mr. J. Hylton) ..Private	5 11 1
BENEDICTUS (Mrs. E. Wallace) ..J. Beary	5 11 1
aSTAR BOY (Mr. A. G. Whiteman) H. Smyth	5 11 1
PERISCOPE (Mr. J. E. Leigh) ..W. Smyth	4 10 12
aGLORIOUS DILIGENCE (Mrs. Walton) ..Kilsbee	4 10 7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

DETRITUS, Pellerin; PRABODAH or BREWSTER, P. Prendergast; ORMUZD, G. Goswell; GRANDENE, —; BATTLER, F. Rees; GOLDEN BAY, —; MISCOU, Ingham; STAR BOY, Linegar; GLORIOUS DILIGENCE, G. Hardy; TARQUS, —.

3.0.—The **COVENTRY TRIAL HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE** of 400 sovs.; second to receive 50 sovs. and third 25 sovs. Three miles and a half.

	Yrs st lb
aGREGALACH (Mrs. M. A. Gemmell) ..T. E. Leader	a 12 7
aDON SANCHO (Mr. V. H. Smith) Withington	a 12 2
GATE BOOK (Marquis de San Miguel) F. Barrett	a 11 10
DONZEAL (Mr. A. Bendon) ..Woodland	a 11 7
TRUMP CARD (Lord Stalbridge) ..O. Anthony	a 11 6
SHAUN GOILIN (Mr. W. H. Midwood) ..F. Hartigan	a 11 5
aSANTO HOOK (Mr. S. Sanford) ..T. E. Leader	a 11 3
aNEWSBOY (Captain R. E. Sassoon) ..Martin	a 11 3
ARDEEN (7lb. ex.) (Sir K. Fraser) ..Fraser	a 11 0
BIG WONDER (Mr. G. S. L. Whitelaw) ..Whitelaw	a 10 12
LITTLE KNIGHT (Mr. H. B. Brandt) ..James	6 10 12
aALIKE (Lady H. McCalmont) ..Willett	a 10 10
aMASTER BILLIE (Mr. W. Parsonage) T. Rimell	a 10 5
aTOY BELL (Mrs. R. D. Cohen) ..Powell	a 10 4
ANNABELLE (Lady Glenapp) ..Tabor	a 10 1
aMERRIVALE II. (Lord Westmorland) ..J. Anthony	a 9 11
MAROOS GUN (Colonel J. A. Fairhurst) ..De Winton	a 9 10
DARING BOY (Mr. J. Pendarves) ..Pendarves	a 9 10
CARRIE (Sir E. Wills) ..De Winton	5 9 10

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

GREGALACH, R. Everett; DON SANCHO, J. Moloney; DONZEAL, F. Rees; SHAUN GOILIN, K. Piggott; ARDEEN, [illegible] ALIKE, Mr. M. Berry; MASTER BILLIE, W. Gurney; TOY BELL, W. Parvin; BALLYHANWOOD, —; MERRIVALE II., W. Stott; SANDY HOOK, T. Leader; NEWSBOY, —.

3.30.—The **KENSINGTON HANDICAP HURDLE RACE** of 200 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs st lb
aSANTHONY (Captain R. E. Sassoon) ..Martin	a 12 3
P.D.Q. (Mrs. E. Levy) ..Powell	4 12 1
VOLTA'S PRIDE (Mr. R. L. Short) ..W. Nightingall	a 12 0
aDON PAT (Mr. C. B. Rowe) ..C. Chapman	6 11 12
O (Mrs. G. L. Redmond) ..C. Chapman	6 11 12
BLUNT (7lb. ex.) (Mr. I. Z. Davis) ..Thrale	5 11 8
aTHE SIRDAR (Mr. V. Emanuel) ..Duller	a 11 6
POMPEIUS (Mr. S. Wootton) ..F. Wootton	5 11 5
GAFADOUN (Mr. M. Dollar) ..Thrale	5 11 5
TOURBILLION (Major C. H. Stevens) ..Stevens	5 11 4
FIRST OFFENCE (Mr. R. Curzelina) ..Butchers	5 11 4
aLOUANIES (Mr. P. A. T. Harmsworth) Poole	6 11 2
NORTHWARD (Mrs. Edgar Wallace) ..Larkin	5 11 1
aTESTED (Mr. W. Scott) ..Killsbee	5 11 1
WINTON, ROYAL (Mr. G. Gilbey) ..C. Chapman	5 11 1
aGOLDEN BAY (Mr. J. Mayo) ..C. Young	6 10 13
aKENTISH PLOVER (Mr. W. M. Cazalet) ..F. Hartigan	5 10 13
aON APPROVAL (Mr. Hunter Simmonds) ..Dick	5 10 12
PANTERA (Mr. E. Robson) ..Tabor	a 10 12
DRACOS (Sir D. Llewellyn) ..Lindsay	a 10 10
PUTTACOTA (10lb. ex.) (Mr. S. Wootton) ..F. Wootton	4 10 10
aYOUNG PRINCE (Mr. W. Malden) ..J. Reardon	6 10 7
aVESSINGTON HERO (Mr. E. G. Goby) ..Goby	5 10 7
MONARCHY (Mr. F. W. Wilmot) ..J. Chapman	5 10 7
KING EAGLE (Major A. W. Huntington) ..Withington	a 10 7
KHADIR (Lord Queenborough) ..G. Bennett	5 10 6
aFOMORIAN (Miss V. Ellis) ..Gore	5 10 5
SWEET GIRA (Mrs. C. Evans) ..Turner	5 10 4
aFRIAR DOMINIC (Dowager Lady Penrhyn) ..Withington	6 10 2
aINMATERIAL (Mr. W. Curtis) ..Killsbee	6 10 0
SPOT CASH (Mr. A. C. Bostwick) ..I. Anthony	a 10 0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

SANTHOME, Owner; DON PAT or O, J. Teasdale; THE SIRDAR, P. Donoghue; PORPORINO, J. McGonigal; GAFADOUN, —; FIRST OFFENCE, D. Butchers; TESTED, —; GOLDEN BAY, —; KENTISH PLOVER, Mr. Whitfield; ON APPROVAL, S. Ingham; YOUNG PRINCE, G. Hardy; VESSINGTON HERO, —; FRIAR DOMINIC, G. Pellerin.

4.0.—The **AMATEURS' HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE** of 150 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs st lb
DOLDRUMS (Colonel S. S. Hill-Dillon) Woodland	a 12 8
THE BEAN (Commander A. V. Courage) ..S. Bennet	a 12 7
BARONET II. (Mr. R. H. Whitehead) ..Private	a 12 7
WICKHAM BISHOP (Captain C. B. Petre) ..Petre	a 12 7
DRIX (Captain A. F. W. Gossage) ..Woodland	6 12 5
MAY KING (Mrs. H. Mond) ..Woodland	a 12 1
aMELRUSH (Captain R. E. Sassoon) ..Martin	a 12 1
aPRINTYER (Mr. C. N. Brownhill) ..Thrale	a 11 9
aMAXTOL (Lieutenant-Colonel Fenwick-Palmer) ..Fenwick-Palmer	a 11 6
GLEN ANDRED (Mr. F. H. W. Cundell) ..Savill	a 11 3
CONNOLLY'S FOLLY (Mr. H. Deterding) R. Payne	a 11 2
DROMORE (Mr. W. Parsonage) ..Rimell	a 11 2
CINQ POINTS (Captain R. L. Kettle) ..Private	a 11 0
aCLYMPING (Mr. C. Gca') ..Pendarves	a 11 0
AURRETIA (Mrs. G. Pease) ..Pease	a 10 9
BLOOD ORANGE (Wing-Commander F. K. Wyse) ..J. Hall	a 10 7
NEWTOWN WONDER (Mr. G. S. Langhands) ..Langlands	a 10 7
SQUIRE MARTEN (Mr. H. Pritchard-Gordon) ..Powell	a 10 6
aBILLY SAVAGE (Mrs. Huntington) ..Withington	a 10 5
H.M. (Captain G. Whitaker) ..Willett	a 10 5
aULTRA-VIOLET (Mr. T. G. Fletcher) ..Gore	a 10 5
WHITE BISHOP (Mrs. Clark) ..Gore	a 10 5
NOBLE BIRTH (Mr. J. F. Chapman) J. Chapman	a 10 5
QUITE ALONE (Mr. R. F. Goad) J. Nightingall	a 10 5
CAMPERDOWN (Mr. D. A. Jackson) ..Poulton	a 10 5
aBLACK SEA (Mr. D. D. Stewart) ..Stewart	6 10 5
aYUKARITE (Mrs. E. Levy) ..Powell	4 10 5

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

DOLDRUMS, Owner; BARONET II., Mr. S. White; DRINTYRE, Owner; MAXTOL, —; GLEN ANDRED, —; CLYMPING, Mr. Thackray; BILLY SAVAGE, Mr. L. Whitfield; BLACK SEA, Owner.

4.30.—The **ST. JAMES'S HANDICAP HURDLE RACE** of 150 sovs.; for four-year-olds. Two miles.

	St lb
ORRIL (7lb. ex.) (Mr. T. R. Rimell) ..Rimell	12 10
ROI DE SARA (Sir P. Newson) ..W. Nightingall	12 7
IVORY (Mr. C. Livingston) ..C. Chapman	12 6
aLOUNGE LIZARD (Lord Lovat) ..W. Nightingall	12 3
PORTHAON (Sir N. McAlpine) ..M. Bell	12 0
ARDELL (7lb. ex.) (Mr. S. Wootton) ..F. Wootton	11 13
RUBICON II. (Mr. V. Emanuel) ..Duller	11 12
PORPORINO (Mr. S. Wootton) ..F. Wootton	11 11
WESTERN FLYER (Lord Glanely) ..Duller	11 10
aYARMOUTH (7lb. ex.) (Mr. A. R. Ansell) ..Thrale	11 7
ZINITA (Mr. A. C. Bostwick) ..A. Law	11 7
SONG OF ESSEX (Sir H. Norrent) ..Walsh	11 4
aROCK BOTTOM (Mr. J. Tiller) ..Larkin	11 4
STARLESS (Mr. P. Hands) ..Thrale	11 4
aMISS AVARICE (Captain L. Montagu) ..F. Hartigan	11 4
aMARAUDER (Mr. R. Abraham) ..G. Bennett	11 2
NUMIDE (Lord Queenborough) ..G. Bennett	11 1
LEMBURY (Mr. A. D. McAlpine) ..Barthropp	11 1
HILL SYKES (Mr. H. E. Lawrence) ..Poole	11 0
aBEN BAWN (Mr. R. W. Sharples) ..I. Anthony	10 13
aGOLDEN RAIN (Sir M. Wilson) ..W. Nightingall	10 12
PERSIAN PRINCE (Mr. H. R. Lawrence) ..Poole	10 12
MURPHY (Mr. F. W. Wilmot) ..G. Bennett	10 10
LEXINGTON LASS (Mr. R. L. Gasspool) C. Chapman	10 10
GLENDYE (Mr. M. Steedman) ..Willett	10 10
HERODIADACH (Mr. R. J. Froome) ..Tabor	10 10
aON AVON (Mrs. R. Lay) ..Lay	10 9
PURE KNIGHT (Major A. E. Phillips) ..Clement	10 9
SILVER WILLOW (Mrs. Vinsun-Thomas) Powell	10 8
CROSS ROADS (Major D. Maitt) ..Mairs	10 8
aHYDE PARK (Captain R. E. Sassoon) ..Martin	10 6
BLACK ARMSTRONG (Mr. J. Livingston) ..Livingston	10 5
SWEET OCEAN (Mrs. D'Arcy Baker) ..Powell	10 5
THE SCRIBBLER (Sir P. Newson) ..W. Nightingall	10 4
aARCHAEOPTUS (Major R. Ratliffe) ..Hyams	10 4
aCHEVIOTDALE (Mr. R. Mealings) ..Butchers	10 4
WARNING (Mr. L. Oppenheim) ..Barthropp	10 2
aOLD ANN (Mr. H. J. Bruton) ..Hudson	10 2

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

ROI DE SARA, T. Carey; LOUNGE LIZARD, F. Rees; PORPORINO, —; SONG OF ESSEX, M. Phelan; ROCK BOTTOM, A. Piper; MISS AVARICE, R. Everett; NUMIDE, —; BEN BAWN, D. Morgan; GOLDEN RAIN, S. Ingham, —; PERSIAN PRINCE, W. Stott; MURPHY, —; HERODIADACH, W. Beasley; ON AVON, J. Hogan; HYDE PARK, Owner; ESCULAPIUS, C. Rhodes; OLD ANN, —.

COURSING

THE DORCHESTER MEETING

The Dorchester Coursing Club's meeting was concluded yesterday, when the results were:—

The **DORSET COUNTY UNITED PRODUCE STAKES** (67 acceptances). Winner, £70; runner-up, £35; third, £20.

DECIDER

Sir R. W. Burbidge's r f b WEATHERWISE, by Latude—Wenford, Mrs. H. and Miss J. Farrand's be w d AWFUL PAUSE, by Demetrius—Agnes Parade.

Mr. N. S. McBain's r f d MERRY BOMBARDIER, by Hopeful—Bad Lass, Mr. J. P. Magg's bd w d HORFIELD MYSTERY, by Laxlaw—Shiloh Lady, and Sir R. W. Burbidge's blg b WINDOVER, by Denny—Cicquot, divided the stakes.

The **BREAN DOWN CUP** (open) for 15 Two-Course Maidens. Winner, £17 and Cup.

THIRD ROUND

BIT OF BLUFF beat GOLDEN HAYES.
LAMBETH ROSE beat CINNAMON QUILL.

DECIDER

Mr. G. Burrough's r w b BIT OF BLUFF, by Dare-Delinquent, was declared the winner, Mr. J. Lethbridge's bd b LAMBETH ROSE, by Red Eagle—Flying Witch, being drawn.

The **NEWBURGH STAKES** (open) for 16 All-Aged Greyhounds. Winner, £22; runner-up, £10.

THIRD ROUND

MANXMAN beat GUNFIRE.
FOXHAM WHIZZ BY beat CHIPPY FLY.

DECIDER

Mr. F. C. Minoprio's bd d MANXMAN, by Mardale—Linguist II., and Mr. C. King's f b FOXHAM WHIZZ BY, by Trained Hand—Stage Whisper, divided the stakes.

KEMPTON PARK RESULTS

2.0 (1.59).—The **TWICKENHAM SELLING HURDLE** of 150 sovs; for four-year-olds. Two miles.

YARMOUTH, gr c, by Serment d'Amour—Yvonne Mr. A. E. Ansell, 11st. 2lb. ..... R. Thrale 1
CHEVIOTDALE, b g, by Chosroes—Sylvania (Mr. R. Mealings), 11st. 2lb. ..... D. Butchers 2
EL-CLARO, b g, by Ellangowan—Clare House (Captain G. Lockett), 11st. 2lb. ..... T. Leader 3
Marauder (Mr. R. Abrahams), 11st. 7lb. ..F. Rees
Blood May Tell (Mr. R. E. Morel), 11st. 7lb. ..J. Moloney
Planaphone (Mr. G. Barclay), 10st. 11lb. ..H. Nicholson
Dusty Answer (Captain B. Ellames), 10st. 11lb. ..Colin Richards
Well Hit (Mr. E. G. de Mestre), 10st. 11lb. ..W. Crump
Stripanatit (Mr. G. Picken), 10st. 11lb. ..N. Dixon
Orchard Hill (Squadron-Leader C. A. Ridley), 11st. 2lb. ..... Owner
Soldan (Mrs. E. Wallace), 11st. 2lb. ..... J. Hogan

(Winner trained by Thrale, at Shirley, Croydon)

BETTING.—6 to 5 agst Marauder, 3 to 1 Yarmouth, 8 to 1 each Soldan and Cheviotdale, 9 to 1 El-Claro, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

Won by three-quarters of a length; three lengths separated second and third. Marauder was fourth and Orchard Hill last.

The winner was bought in for 80 guineas.

2.30 (2.30).—The **PORTLANE SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE** of 150 sovs. Three miles.

MAGIC BARD, ch g, by Poet Laureate—Golden Fairy (Mr. J. L. Hall), aged, 11st. 7lb. ..K. Piggott 1
PORPHYRION, b g, by Poor Boy—L.O. (Mr. E. B. Skey), aged, 10st. 4lb. ..... Mr. R. Harding 2
RATHORY, b g, by Poet Laureate—Helen Fenton (Major H. E. Lyons), aged, 12st. 2lb. ..D. Morgan 3
Endwell (Mr. W. Hutchinson), aged, 12st. 6lb. ..P. Prendergast
Rare Sort (Capt. R. Vivian), aged 11st. 13lb. ..Owner
Juggler (Mr. F. Trahe), aged, 11st. 3lb. ..J. Hamey
Smilin' Through (Mr. G. S. Langlands), 10st. 12lb. ..... Owner

(Winner trained by J. Hall, at Fenny Compton)

BETTING.—13 to 8 agst Magic Bard, 7 to 2 Rathory, 4 to 1 Smilin' Through, 5 to 1 Endwell, 6[illegible] to 1 Juggler, 100 to 8 Rare Sort, 33 to 1 agst Porphyrion. Won by three-quarters of a length; a head separated second and third. Smilin' Through was fourth and Rare Sort last.

The winner was sold to Mr. A. Bendon for 180 guineas.

3.0 (3.3).—The **RENDLESHAM LONG DISTANCE HANDICAP HURDLE** of 300 sovs. Three miles.

LOYAL SCOT, br g, by Stedfast—Scotch Wife (Mrs. M. A. Gemmell), aged, 11st. 6lb. ..T. Leader 1
SIERRA LEONE, br g, by Great Sport—Canyon (Mr. R. N. Willett), aged, 11st. 8lb. ..Mr. R. Harding 2
DANDY DENNIS, b rig, by Tredenoord—Royal Emblem (Mr. T. Walton), 5 yrs, 11st. 4lb. ..D. Butchers 3
Bob Stone (Mr. R. E. Morel), aged, 12st. 3lb. ..Mr. R. Morel
Kilreckle (Captain R. E. Sassoon), aged, 12st. 7lb. ..Owner
Master Orange (Mr. C. Harmsworth), 5 yrs, 12st. ..W. Stott
Royal Tango (Mr. F. T. Halse), 6 yrs, 11st. 10lb. ..K. Piggott
Somnus (Mr. T. B. Ellis), 6 yrs, 11st. 8lb. R. Everett
Cathaian (Mr. T. Mott), aged, 11st. 8lb. ..R. Rees
Burwarton (Captain A. S. Wilson), 6 yrs, 11st. 8lb. ..A. Waudby
Paradeisos (Mr. J. A. Clement), aged, 11st. 2lb. ..K. Pigrott
Clash Morgan (Mr. W. Hutchinson), aged, 10st. 10lb. ..P. Prendergast
Tan Girl (Lady H. McCalmont), 6 yrs, 10st. 13lb. ..Mr. M. Barry
Silver Grail (Mr. G. Lees-Milne), 4 yrs, 10st. 12lb. ..W. Parvin
Yuarite (Mrs. R. Levy), 4 yrs, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Cottrill
(Winner trained by T. E. Leader, at Newmarket)

BETTING.—100 to 30 agst Master Orange, 11 to 2 Royal Tango, 7 to 1 each Somnus, Cathaian, and Burwarton, 8 to 1 each Dandy Dennis and Paradeisos, 100 to 8 each Bob Stone and Loyal Scot, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

Won by three-quarters of a length; two lengths separated second and third. Clash Morgan was fourth and Yuarite last.

3.30 (3.33).—The **EMBLEM HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE** of 200 sovs. Two miles and a half and 90 yards

RATHCOOLE, ch g, by Rathurde—Barbara (Mrs. C. Beatty), aged, 12st. 5lb. ..... T. Leader 1
SPEAR O' WAR, ch g, by Spearmint—Ortlinde (Lord Queenborough), aged, 11st. 13lb. ..F. Rees 2
GLANMORE, bl, or br g, by Ardoon—Hestonia (Captain T. McDougal), aged, 11st. 13lb. ..R. Everett 3
Castletown (Mr. E. Platt), aged, 11st. 2lb. ..W. Stott
St. Germaine (Sir L. Goulding), aged, 10st. 6lb. ..T. Cullinan
East Africa (Mr. G. Lees-Milne), aged, 10st. 2lb. ..W. Parvin
Italian Summer (Mrs. R. D. Cohen), aged, 9st. 11lb. ..E. Brown

(Winner trained by T. E. Leader, at Newmarket)

BETTING.—5 to 2 each agst Spear o' War and Castletown, 7 to 2 Glanmore, 11 to 2 St. Germaine, 7 to 1 Rathcoole, 10 to 1 East Africa, 33 to 1 agst Italian Summer.

Won by a short head; three lengths separated second and third. St. Germaine was fourth and East Africa the only other to finish.

4.0 (4.2).—The **NOVICES' STEEPLECHASE** of 150 sovs. Two miles.

PAMPERER, ch g, by Prince Philip—Proud Polly (Mr. H. Czarnikow), aged, 12st. 3lb. W. Parvin 1
OLOR, br g, by Cyrnus—Loyiosk (Mr. E. Martin), 4 yrs, 10st. ..... J. Lenehan 2
NICKLETTE, b m, by Fowling-piece—Asulika (Mr. B. D. Davis), aged, 11st. 10lb. ..... G. Goswell 3
Tory Hill (Mr. H. Frogley), 6 yrs, 11st. 12lb. ..S. Kavanagh
Black Sheep (Mr. H. Beaufoy), aged, 11st. 12lb. ..J. Brown
Ponoroco (Lieutenant-Colonel D. Bingham), aged, 12st. 3lb. ..... T. Morgan
Squabbler (Miss R. Murray), aged, 12st. 3lb. ..F. Brookes
Royal Ambassador (Lord Fingall), 6 yrs, 11st. 10lb. ..J. Parrell
Sidi Gaba (Mrs. C. Evans), 5 yrs, 11st. 10lb. ..J. Hamey
Swift News (Mr. E. H. Gregory), 5 yrs, 11st. 10lb. ..G. Hardy
Caprizant (Lady H. McCalmont), 6 yrs, 11st. 10lb. ..Mr. M. Barry
Chevalier III. (Major R. McCreery), aged, 11st. 5lb. ..H. Spencer
Hikari (Major R. McCreery), 6 yrs, 11st. 10lb. ..D. Morgan
Jackaleen (Sir T. O'Brien), 5 yrs, 11st. 5lb. J. Tolley
Reservation (Captain E. S. O'Kelly), aged, 11st. 5lb. ..Owner
Prince Carlo (Mrs. R. Boileau), 5 yrs, 11st. 3lb. ..J. Hogan
Silver Cord (Mr. J. Cappel), 5 yrs, 11st. 3lb. ..K. Piggott
Golden Era (Mr. W. Foy), 5 yrs, 10st. 12lb. G. Lunn
Soucar (Mr. D. M. Gant), 5 yrs, 11st. 3lb. ..Owner
Prince's Covert (Major A. Hamilton-Pryce), 5 yrs, 10st. 12lb. ..K. Rumble
Auranium (Mr. E. Platt), 5 yrs, 10st. 12lb. J. Riordan
Wild Rake (Mrs. J. de Selincourt), 5 yrs, 11st. 3lb. ..T. Cullinan
Lighterman (Mr. G. H. Rigby), 4 yrs, 10st. (car. 10st. 4lb.) ..... R. McCarthy
Mountjet (Mr. E. Robson), 4 yrs, 10st. ..E. Foster
South Era (Mrs. J. de Selincourt), 4 yrs, 10st. ..D. Connors

(Winner trained by Powell, at Aldbourne)

BETTING.—7 to 2 agst Wild Rake, 5 to 1 Nicklette, 6 to 1 Pamperer, 13 to 2 Mountjet, 10 to 1 Olor, 100 to 7 Caprizant, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

Won by half a length; six lengths separated second and third. Soucar was fourth and Hikari last.

4.30 (4.30).—The **ASHFORD NATIONAL HUNT FLAT RACE** of 150 sovs. Two miles.

KINGSFORD, ch g, by Dairy Bridge—High Jinks (Mr. E. Platt), aged, 12st. 3lb. Mr. Whitfield 1
MELRUSH, b g, by Melleray—Mayrush (Captain R. E. Sassoon), aged, 11st. 10lb. ..... Owner 2
ARUNTIUS, b g, by Call of the Wild—Wine Gal (Mr. M. D. Blair), aged, 12st. 3lb. ..Captain Weber 3
Savernake (Mr. C. Anson), aged, 11st. 10lb. ..Captain Gossage
Blancona (Mr. S. Sanford), aged, 11st. 10lb. ..Major Miss
Ruhr (Mr. R. N. Willett), aged, 11st. 5lb. ..Mr. Harding

(Winner trained by Poole, at Lewes)

BETTING.—13 to 8 on Kingsford, 9 to 4 agst Blancona, 10 to 1 Aruntius, 20 to 1 Savernake, 50 to 1 each agst the others.

Won by three-quarters of a length; six lengths separated second and third. Ruhr was last.

GUARDIAN PARI-MUTUEL PRICES

(2s. UNIT—STAKE AND WINNING)

2.0.—Yarmouth, WIN 7s. 6d., PLACE 3s. 3d.; Cheviotdale, PLACE 14s. 6d.; El-Claro, PLACE 3s. 6d.

2.30.—Magic Bard, WIN 11s. 6d.; PLACE 4s.; Porphyrion, PLACE 9s.

3.0.—Loyal Scot, WIN 47s. 6d., PLACE 68s. 9d.; Sierra Leone, PLACE 22s. 3d.; Dandy Dennis, PLACE, 7s. 6d.

3.30.—Rathcoole, WIN 73s. 9d., PLACE 18s.; Spear o' War, PLACE 7s. 6d.

4.0.—Pamperer, WIN 9s. 6d., PLACE 3s. 6d.; Olor, PLACE 79s.; Nicklette, PLACE 3s. 6d.

4.30.—Kingsford, WIN 3s. 9d., PLACE 4s.; Melrush, PLACE 17s. 6d.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS

MELTON STEEPLECHASE (LEICESTER).—Village Boy.
LONDESBOROUGH PLATE (YORK).—Royal Spear.
LEICESTER HANDICAP.—Lordland.
TAUNTON HANDICAPS.—Jingle Johnnie, Yodo.
ALL ENGAGEMENTS IN RACES FOR WHICH GELDINGS ARE NOT ELIGIBLE TO RUN.—Crusty, Han Kan.
ALL ENGAGEMENTS.—Harry IV.

The Gipping Angling Preservation Society (Ipswich) has begun restocking the River

Sporting News

(Continued from page 5)

RUGBY FOOTBALL

TO-DAY'S INTERNATIONAL MATCHES

The prospects for the two International matches to be played to-day, between England and France at Twickenham and Scotland and Ireland at Murrayfield, were fully discussed in *The Times* of yesterday. There was some question then of the possibility of frost preventing the Edinburgh match being decided, but it was announced last evening that the game definitely would be played.

The weather is still very cold in Edinburgh, and thick fog overhung the centre of the city yesterday. The straw was removed from the ground, and it was found that the frost had penetrated in some parts. However, coke-burning braziers have been placed all over the ground to do the work that it was hoped the sun would do, and the ground should not be too hard.

C. Magnanou, the French stand-off half-back, is unable to play at Twickenham, and his place will be taken by H. Haget (Biarritz). It will be recalled that it was Magnanou who dropped the goal which enabled France to gain a last-minute victory over Scotland at Colombes on New Year's Day. No other late changes have been announced, and the teams therefore will be:—

ENGLAND v. FRANCE

ENGLAND.—J. G. Askew (Cambridge University), back; J. S. R. Reeve (Harlequins), M. Robson (Oxford University), A. L. Novis (Blackheath), and H. P. Jacob (Blackheath), three-quarter backs; E. S. Spong (Old Millhillians) and W. H. Sobey (Old Millhillians), half-backs; H. Rew (Exeter), J. S. Tucker (Bristol) (captain), A. H. Bateson (Otley), B. H. Black (Oxford University), J. W. Forrest (United Services), H. G. Periton (Waterloo), P. D. Howard (Old Millhillians and Oxford University), and H. Wilkinson (Halifax), forwards.

FRANCE.—L. Piquemal (Tarbes), back; L. Samatan (U.S. Agenais), J. Baillette (U.S. Quillan), R. Houdet (Stade Français), and P. Gerald (Racing Club de France), three-quarter backs; L. Serin (A.S. Bitterois) and H. Haget (Biarritz), half-backs; J. Choy (Racing Club Narbonnais), A. Bigot (Quillan), A. Ambert (Stade Toulousain), A. Camel, jun. (T.O.E.O.), R. Majerus (Stade Français), A. Ribère (U.S. Quillan), J. Gallia (U.S. Quillan), and A. Biousse (Stade Toulousain), forwards.

REFEREE.—Mr. A. E. Freethy (Wales).

SCOTLAND v. IRELAND

SCOTLAND.—R. C. Warren (Glasgow Academicals), back; I. S. Smith (London Scottish), G. P. S. Macpherson (Edinburgh Academicals), W. M. Simmers (Glasgow Academicals), and D. S. Ford (United Services), three-quarter backs; T. M. Hart (Glasgow University) and J. B. Nelson (Glasgow Academicals), half-backs; W. C. C. Agnew (Stewartonians), J. Graham (Kelso), H. S. Mackintosh (Glasgow University), R. T. Smith (Kelso), W. N. Roughead (London Scottish), L. M. Stuart (Glasgow High School), F. H. Waters (Cambridge University), and W. B. Welsh (Hawick), forwards.

IRELAND.—F. W. Williamson (Dolphin), back; J. C. Arigho (Lansdowne), M. F. Crowe (Lansdowne), E. O'D. Davy (Lansdowne), and G. V. Stephenson (London Hospital), three-quarter backs; T. P. Murray (Wanderers) and M. Sugden (Wanderers), half-backs; H. O'Neill (Queen's University, Belfast), J. D. Clinch (Wanderers), M. J. Dunne (Lansdowne), J. L. Farrell (Bective Rangers), C. J. Hanrahan (Dolphin), G. R. Beamish (Leicester and R.A.F.), N. Murphy (Cork Constitutional), and C. T. Payne (North of Ireland), forwards.

TEAMS AND FIXTURES

CLUB MATCHES

COVENTRY.—COVENTRY v. BEDFORD.
COVENTRY.—E. Eldsforth, back; A. R. Alston, R. C. Brumwell, N. F. Reed, and J. G. Cook, three-quarter backs; O. L. Lloyd and F. D. L. Maclean, half-backs; Marshall, R. Perkins, F. Holmes, A. M. M. Pilham, G. Rose, R. Willsher, W. H. Stapley, and A. C. Harwood, forwards.
RICHMOND.—RICHMOND v. BURTON (11.0).
RICHMOND.—W. F. Gaisford, back; D. E. Tite, G. P. M. Green, G. G. Aslett, and J. Rickerton, three-quarter backs; J. M. Barrington and F. M. T. Bunney, half-backs; N. C. Fisher, A. R. Charles, A. H. Lund, F. S. Lege, G. E. S. Proes, E. Gibson, D. Turquand Young, and G. M. Greenwood, forwards.
HALE END.—LONDON HOSPITAL v. LONDON WELSH (2.45).
LONDON HOSPITAL.—H. R. Thompson, back; J. F. Brock, M. Snipper, J. V. O'Sullivan, and J. R. Stead, three-quarter backs; F. V. Stapler and J. R. Bailey, half-backs; A. E. Kendall, E. Braithwaite, J. P. Reidy, J. K. Monro, T. V. B. Noble, L. J. Rae, A. J. P. Coetzee, and A. K. Monro, forwards.
LONDON WELSH.—D. Morgan, back; R. L. Jones, T. E. Jones-Davies, J. Roberts (or G. Richards), and A. H. Jones, three-quarter backs; R. S. Lewis (or R. A. Swift) and W. J. Powell, half-backs; W. A. Cleaver, W. Morris, R. V. Howell, T. Raverstock, Idris Davies, R. Jones, E. Martin, M. H. Evans, and R. Ellis, forwards.
WANDSWORTH COMMON.—OLD LEYSIANS v. BLACKHEATH (11.0).
BLACKHEATH.—J. A. N. Giles, back; Sir T. G. Devitt, A. H. Hamilton Smyth, R. G. Hopkins, and C. E. Morris, three-quarter backs; E. W. Lovegrove and J. T. Kemp, half-backs; H. H. C. Withers, C. L. Ashford, M. S. Bonaventura, C. H. Rodham, W. H. Pratten, W. E. Tucker, T. W. Gubb, and G. E. Bailey, forwards.
OLD LEYSIANS.—N. H. B. Thompson, back; W. R. B. Brash, C. E. R. Taylor, C. M. Wales, and C. M. Philp, three-quarter backs; G. B. Sanderson and F. R. Brown, half-backs; C. N. S. Bouton, E. J. Boston, H. S. Hargreaves, J. T. Allaton, E. H. Proudfoot, E. W. E. Holloway, D. R. Macpherson, and A. Lumsden, forwards.
BIRMINGHAM.—OLD EDWARDIANS v. MANCHESTER (2.45).
MANCHESTER.—H. Hurd, back; H. T. Tharp, L. J. O'Reilly, E. Peak, and G. A. Caddaun, three-quarter backs; J. W. N. Barclay and R. S. Orchard, half-backs; H. A. S. Jones, S. W. Livesey, F. Hughes, R. H. Marchington, S. Yates, R. Hudson, T. A. Bell, and J. H. Scott, forwards.
AIGBURTH.—LIVERPOOL v. LIVERPOOL UNIVERSITY (2.45).
LIVERPOOL.—D. R. Murray, back; H. R. L. Prothero, J. M. Bryce-Smith, G. S. Easton, and J. M. Russell, three-quarter backs; E. L. Prothero and G. B. Pearce, half-backs; E. Henshaw, L. G. Ludlow, W. K. Crawford, R. N. Bryce-Smith, J. R. Townley, J. S. Ross, T. B. Roberts, and W. R. Formby, forwards.
BECKENHAM HILL.—OLD DUNSTONIANS v. U.S. (CHATHAM) (3.0).
OLD DUNSTONIANS.—E. J. Edwards, back; C. W. Rayner, J. W. Womack, A. G. Green, and L. J. C. Wheeler, three-quarter backs; T. Wemade and D. Sheridan, half-backs; C. W. Hetherington, L. F. Morris, C. R. Greenacre, F. C. Muir, T. Leveritt, F. Newman, E. D. Murrell, and P. Walker, forwards.
WEST WICKHAM.—PARK HOUSE v. SIDCUP.
PARK HOUSE.—F. Walker, back; J. Clyett Carr, A. H. Copley, A. T. Graefe, and S. T. Lawrie, three-quarter backs; E. N. Roddie and L. S. Yeoall, half-backs; A. Trivass, A. J. Taylor, G. T. Harrison, E. E. Weston, C. S. Hooker, J. C. F. Lee, A. P. Watson, and F. E. Parnacott, forwards.
GROVE PARK.—OLD STORTFORDIANS v. OLD EMANUEL (3.0).
OLD STORTFORDIANS.—D. M. C. Best, back; R. Collett, H. E. Wall, W. G. Williams, and E. M. A. Pearce, three-quarter backs; M. C. F. Hall and N. J. Dredge, half-backs; J. Hartley-Smith, B. E. Frith, H. J. Newbold, R. J. Johnstone, R. Poulter, A. N. Todd, M. L. Arnold, and R. H. M. McKechnie, forwards.
OLD EMANUEL.—W. G. Mcclelland, back; A. J. Loveridge, P. S. Presbury, A. J. Head, and G. R. Short, three-quarter backs; C. A. Lowery and T. F. Clifton, half-backs; J. R. Turner, H. J. Butler, H. F. Wickert, R. C. Austin, R. B. Noble, C. F. Sceaman, R. Parker, and T. Clinton, forwards.
NUNEATON.—NUNEATON v. WESTMINSTER BANK.
WESTMINSTER BANK.—R. C. Thompson, back; F. J. Lawes, S. E. P. Edenborough, G. F. Nichols, and E. Fortescue, three-quarter backs; E. J. Adkins and E. E. Fisher, half-backs; N. Russell, P. Bradford, J. H. Helder, W. B. Wright, J. M. Bradley, W. D. Hodder, J. E. Mills, and H. W. Gilbert, forwards.
EALING COMMON.—OLD PAULINES v. OLD BRIGHTONIANS (11.0).
OLD BRIGHTONIANS.—J. W. Thompson, back; B. Stabiford, A. H. P. Kilcoin, J. G. Camroux, and A. N. Other, three-quarter backs; C. Goette and R. P. Shanter, half-backs; S. Jennings, C. J. Hall-Manning, R. B. Parton, C. A. Wootten, G. G. Cameron, D. G. Davies, A. Filby, and H. Hedderwick, forwards.
OLD PAULINES.—R. E. Wise, back; R. E. Wilson, J. Farrel, J. S. Oliff, and R. A. Low, three-quarter backs; G. L. Oliff and E. W. Baily, half-backs; C. H. Dixon, H. Embleton, S. H. Higgins, S. H. King, E. O. H. Thompson, R. H. B. Nicholls, and K. E. Burton, forwards.
CARSHALTON.—CIVIL SERVICE v. ROYAL NAVY (11.0).
ROYAL NAVY.—Lieutenant S. H. Carlill (H.M.S. Excellent), back; Lieutenant A. R. Freeman (H.M.S. Fugard), Sub-Lieutenant T. T. Eumann, Lieutenant G. M. Sladen (H.M.S. Dolphin), and Sub-Lieutenant H. J. R. Lane (R.N.C., Greenwich), three-quarter backs; Lieutenant T. S. Lee (H.M.S. Medway) and Lieutenant C. P. S. Davies (H.M.S. Champion) half-backs; Lieutenant G. F. Cole (H.M.S. Vernon), Surgeon-Lieutenant M. G. Brosnan (H.M.S. Constance), Lieutenant J. W. Linton (H.M.S. Dolphin), Lieutenant-Commander H. E. Baird (R.N.C., Greenwich), Lieutenant H. O. Pentelow (R.N. Barracks, Portsmouth), Lieutenant-Commander W. C. Thomas (H.M.S. Dolphin), Lieutenant H. T. Armstrong (R.N.C., Dartmouth), and Lieutenant-Commander D. Orr-Ewing (R.N. Barracks, Portsmouth), forwards.
ABERAVON.—Aberavon v. Penarth (3.15).
BARNET.—Barnet v. Ealing.
BATH.—Bath v. Morley.
BLACKWELL.—Blackwell v. Barnsley.
BRADFORD.—Bradford v. Headingley.
CANTERBURY.—City's Hospital Nomads v. Canterbury.
CARLISLE.—Carlisle v. Fleetwood.
CARNWICK.—St. Thomas's Hospital v. Old Emanuel.
DEVONPORT.—Devonport Services v. Plymouth Albion (2.0).
FAIRLOP.—Old Blues v. St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
HALIFAX.—Halifax v. Birkenhead Park (3.0).
HARROW.—Polytechnic v. Old Midwinterians.
HOCKLEY.—Hockley v. Birmingham.
LINCOLN.—Lincoln v. Chesterfield.
LLANELLY.—Llanelly v. Cardiff (3.15).
MAIDSTONE.—Old Maidstonians v. Training Battalion, R.E.
MEXTON.—Old Ruthlishians v. 1st Bn. Welsh Regt.
MERTON ABBEY.—Battersea Polytechnic v. L.C.C.
MIDDLESBROUGH.—Middlesbrough v. Northern.
NEATH.—Neath v. Bridgend (3.30).
NEWPORT.—Newport v. Gloucester (3.30).
NEWTON ABBOT.—Newton Abbot v. Edgware.
NORTHAMPTON.—Northampton v. Leicester (3.15).
ORLEANS PARK.—Exiles v. Teddington II.
PENYGRAIG.—Penygraig v. Cross Keys.
PONTYPOOL.—Pontypool v. Abertillery (4.15).

(Continued at foot of next column)

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

An international match heads the programme of to-day's games, and Ireland will meet Scotland on the Celtic ground at Parkhead in the east-end of Glasgow. Ireland won the game in Glasgow two years ago, but that was only their third success in the long series of matches which extends back to 1884. Their goalkeeper then saved them, and, while the Scottish forwards peppered the goal from every point, they could not score, and so Ireland won by the only goal of the match.

Ireland were badly beaten by England at Belfast before Christmas, and there is little likelihood of their winning to-day unless the Scottish team fails hopelessly. The interest in the game will centre round the performance of the Scottish eleven, in view of the match with England at Wembley on April 5. If Scotland are beaten at Glasgow they cannot then win the Championship outright, but they have left little to chance and have picked a strong team. Of the great side which so completely routed England at Wembley two years ago only five are left, but four of them are forwards and all are at the height of their form at present—Jackson, of Huddersfield; Gallacher, of Newcastle; James, of The Arsenal; and Morton, of Glasgow Rangers. The fifth remaining is Gibson, of Aston Villa, who did so much to win the Cup-tie against Blackburn Rovers last Saturday. It is probable that Law, of Chelsea, would have been chosen if he could have been released, but his club is now busily engaged in the struggle for promotion to the First Division of the League. Of the other six, five are tried players. Stevenson, the other forward, has a reputation little short of the others in the line. Meiklejohn and Craig are young and tireless half-backs, while Gray and W. Wiseman are well-known defenders. Middleton, the goalkeeper, is the only surprise selection and the only player in the team new to international matches.

The teams will be:—

SCOTLAND.—Middleton (Cowdenbeath), goal; Gray (Glasgow Rangers) and W. Wiseman (Queen's Park), backs; Gibson (Aston Villa), Meiklejohn (Glasgow Rangers), and Craig (Glasgow Rangers), half-backs; Jackson (Huddersfield Town), Stevenson (Motherwell), Gallacher (Newcastle United), James (The Arsenal), and Morton (Glasgow Rangers), forwards.

IRELAND.—Gardiner (Cliftonville), goal; Russell (Bradford City) and Hamilton (Glasgow Rangers), backs; McDonald (Glasgow Rangers), Jones (The Army and Linfield), and Sloan (Linfield), half-backs; Chambers (Burry), Irvine (Portsmouth), Bambrick (Linfield), McCambridge (Ballymena), and McCaw (Linfield), forwards.

Sheffield Wednesday have so long a lead in the League Championship that there is no immediate challenge to their position. They may find hard opposition at Huddersfield, though Jackson will be absent, and he is the chief danger. Of the teams near the foot of the table The Arsenal and West Ham United should have the chance of rising a step higher at the expense of Grimsby Town and Manchester City. Everton will have to improve their showing if they are to win at Middlesbrough. Newcastle United and Sunderland will be engaged in a struggle at Newcastle that will mean much to both. There was a time when that was one of the matches of the year, and it is certainly strange to find such famous sides struggling for points to escape relegation to the Second Division.

The failure of both Oldham Athletic and Blackpool last Saturday gives a further interest to the struggle for the leadership of the Second Division, but both these teams and Chelsea, the leading challengers, are to play on their own grounds to-day. The failure of any one of the three will help the others on. Each has lost but one match on their own ground this year and each should win, though Blackpool have been an unreliable side of late.

ARTHUR DUNN CUP

The Old Cholmeleians and the Old Wykehamists will meet in the semi-final round of the Arthur Dunn Cup competition at the Crystal Palace this afternoon, when the teams will be:—

OLD WYKEHAMISTS.—A. D. Bonham Carter, goal; J. W. Mansel and R. Leigh Wood, backs; J. L. T. Cuise, G. S. Grineton, and J. F. L. Toppin, half-backs; A. R. V. Barker, P. G. Kingsley, C. L. Ashton, J. H. Sparrow, and G. I. Barry King, forwards.

OLD CHOLMELEIANS.—J. Aguirre, goal; G. W. Russell and F. H. Plaistowe, backs; F. G. Jewell, G. H. Tidswell, and M. Drosso, half-backs; D. G. A. Lowe, J. A. Carter, F. K. Reeves, W. H. Webster, and A. H. Fabian, forwards.

TO-DAY'S FIXTURES

INTERNATIONAL MATCH

PARKHEAD, GLASGOW.—Scotland v. Ireland (3.0).

LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP

BIRMINGHAM.—Birmingham v. Leeds United (3.0).
BLACKBURN.—Blackburn Rovers v. Bolton Wanderers (3.15).
GRIMSBY.—Grimsby Town v. The Arsenal (3.15).
HUDDERSFIELD.—Huddersfield Town v. Sheffield Wednesday (3.0).
LEICESTER.—Leicester City v. Aston Villa (2.0).
LIVERPOOL.—Liverpool v. Derby County (3.15).
MANCHESTER.—Manchester United v. Portsmouth (3.0).
MIDDLESBROUGH.—Middlesbrough v. Everton (3.0).
NEWCASTLE.—Newcastle United v. Sunderland (3.0).
SHEFFIELD.—Sheffield United v. Burnley (3.0).
UPTON PARK.—West Ham United v. Manchester City (3.15).

SECOND DIVISION

BARNSLEY.—Barnsley v. Cardiff City (3.15).
BLACKPOOL.—Blackpool v. Preston North End (3.15).
BRADFORD.—Bradford v. Swansea (3.15).
BURY.—Bury v. Bristol City (3.0).
CRAMFORD BRIDGE.—Chelsea v. Notts County (3.30).
NEW CROSS.—Millwall v. Hull City (3.30).
NOTTINGHAM.—Nottingham Forest v. Reading (3.0).
OLDHAM.—Oldham Athletic v. Charlton Athletic (3.0).
SOUTHAMPTON.—Southampton v. Stoke City (3.15).
TOTTENHAM.—Tottenham Hotspur v. Wolverhampton Wanderers (3.15).
WEST BROMWICH.—West Bromwich Albion v. Bradford City (3.15).

THIRD DIVISION (SOUTHERN SECTION)

BRENTFORD.—Brentford v. Fulham (3.30).
BRIGHTON.—Brighton and Hove Albion v. Crystal Palace (3.15).
BRISTOL.—Bristol Rovers v. Norwich City (3.15).
HOMERTON.—Clapton Orient v. Queen's Park Rangers (3.30).
COVENTRY.—Coventry City v. Walsall (3.0).
MERTHYR.—Merthyr Town v. Exeter City (3.30).
NEWPORT.—Newport County v. Luton Town.
PLYMOUTH.—Plymouth Argyle v. Northampton Town (3.15).
SWINDON.—Swindon Town v. Gillingham (3.15).
TORQUAY.—Torquay United v. Southend United (3.30).
WATFORD.—Watford v. Bournemouth and Boscombe Athletic (3.15).

SCOTTISH LEAGUE

ABERDEEN.—Aberdeen v. St. Johnstone.
GLASGOW.—Clyde v. Airdrieonian.
COWDENBEATH.—Cowdenbeath v. Ayr United.
DUNDEE.—Dundee United v. St. Mirren.
FALKIRK.—Falkirk v. Celtic.
HAMILTON.—Hamilton Academicals v. Greenock Morton.
EDINBURGH.—Hibernian v. Motherwell.
KILMARNOCK.—Kilmarnock v. Partick Thistle.
GLASGOW.—Queen's Park v. Dundee.
GLASGOW.—Rangers v. Hearts.

F.A. AMATEUR CUP—FOURTH ROUND

LIVERPOOL.—Northern Nomads v. Stockton (3.0).
LEYTON.—Leyton v. Wimbledon (3.0).
BOURNEMOUTH.—Bournemouth Gas Works v. Percy Main Amateurs (3.0).
ILFORD.—Ilford v. Dulwich Hamlet (3.0).

OTHER MATCHES

WYCOMBE.—Wycombe Wanderers v. R.A.F. (2.45).
MERTON.—Merton v. Cambridge University.

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE

TUFNELL PARK.—Tufnell Park v. Clapton.
LEYTONSTONE.—Leytonstone v. Kingstonian.
OXFORD.—Oxford City v. London Caledonians.

ATHENIAN LEAGUE

Wealdstone v. Chesham.
Hampstead v. Enfield.
Finchley v. Barking Town.
Walthamstow Avenue v. Sutton United.
Southall v. Barnet.

SPARTAN LEAGUE

PREMIER DIVISION

Chesham United v. Aylesbury United.
Chichester Town v. Slough.
Hayes v. Crittalls Athletic.
Maidenhead United v. G.E., Romford.
Staines Town v. Brentwood and Warley.
Wood Green v. Egham.

DIVISION I.

Hayward's (Enfield) v. Berkhamsted Town.
Hounslow v. Watford Old Boys.
Leagrave and District v. Leighton United.
Windsor and Eton v. Polytechnic.

SUSSEX SENIOR CUP

Eastbourne Comrades v. Worthing.

HERTFORDSHIRE SENIOR CUP

Apsley v. Letchworth.
Stevenage v. Hoddesdon.

NEMEAN LEAGUE

Old Johnians v. Northampton Polytechnic; Old Isleworthians v. Clarence; Marnion v. St. Albans (Fulham); Broomfield Reserves v. Maybrook Reserves; Old Elysians Reserves v. Trinity College; Old Boys Reserves; Sun of Canada v. Polytechnic Reserves (A); Ægean Reserves v. Old Isleworthians Reserves; Old Crawfords v. St. Saviour's Reserves; Polytechnic Reserves (B) v. Old Hamptonians Reserves; Old Westonians v. Rams; Alexandra Park III. v. Broomfield "A"; P.L.A. "A" v. Crouch End Vampires III.; P.L.A. "B" v. U.S.A.C. "A".

NORTHERN SUBURBAN LEAGUE

Aldenede v. J.A.P. Motors; Lower Edmonton v. L.P.O.C.

SCHOOL MATCHES

Ardingly College v. Old Ardinians "A"; Bradfield College v. Liverpool Rangers; Brentwood School v. Westminster Bank "A"; Charterhouse v. Oxford Centaurs.

Reading.—Berkshire Wanderers v. Guildford.
Shooters Hill.—Westcombe Park "A" v. Orpington.
Swansea.—Swansea v. Skewen (3.30).
Tunbridge Wells.—Tunbridge Wells v. Bexley Heath.

SCHOOL MATCHES

Amersfeyth College v. Waterloo "A"; Aske's School v. Siemen's "A"; Bedford School v. St. Catharine's College; Blundell's School v. H.M.S. Erebus; Christ's Hospital v. Richmond Extra "A"; City of London School v. Wimbledon College; Denstone College v. Manchester Old Denstonians; Dronal School v. Old Blues "A"; Eastbourne College v. Brighton R.F.C. (away); Eton College v. Rugby School; Haileybury College v. Christ's College, Cambridge; Herne Bay College v. Thanet Wanderers; King Edward's, Birmingham v. Banbury; King's, Peterborough v. Wellingborough Town "A" (away); Lancing College v. Kingstolbern; Mount St. Mary's College v. Cotton College; Ratcliffe College v. Old Wyggestonians; Royal School v. Wilmslow; St. Bees School v. Cockermouth; Sedbergh School v. Manchester University; Stonyhurst College v. Manchester "A"; Taunton School v. Bristol "A"; Warwick School v. Wrexeton School; Wrekin College v. Shrewsbury R.F.C.

GOLF

AT HOME AND AWAY

(FROM OUR GOLF CORRESPONDENT)

I feel a certain admiration for those superior persons who are left cold by the Association Football Cup. For myself I cannot imitate them. There is something about it which stirs the most ignorant bosom, even of one who scarcely knows the difference between the Pensioners and the Lions, and might even be guilty of the gross if romantic blunder of thinking that the Villa still played at Perry Bar. Consequently when on Monday evening in this week I saw a placard about the draw I unbuttoned several coats in order to grope with numbed fingers for a penny. The first thing to be looked for was not who was playing who, but who was "at home" and who was "away"; and to one who had once seen the Wednesday play in the dim forgotten ages of Olive Grove the first thought was, "Ah, well—they ought to halve the match, and then when they are at home——"

It happened to me not long ago to sit quiet as the humblest mouse while a discussion raged as to this advantage of playing on your own ground. On the one side was one who had been eminent at the Association game; he had, as I understand, been more than once nearly sent off the field for charging his opponent instead of tripping him. On the other was an eminent person at another kind of football. This last barbarous creature was in a sceptical mood; he said that one ground was much like another, and that personally he rather preferred a hostile crowd; he asserted in a highly defamatory manner that the referee was influenced by the shouts of the onlookers and so gave the home side the greater number of free kicks. He was, however, I am glad to say, pulverized by the expert. The man who really knew said that this was all rubbish, that the ground made all the difference in the world, because as soon as you were opposite the advertisement of somebody's pink pills you knew that now was the time to centre or to shoot.

Some of the same considerations presumably apply to the question of playing on your own course at golf. When you or I take our common friend X down to play on our own course nobody comes either to cheer or to boo at us, and in place of a referee we can only produce an alleged stymie measure marked on a putter shaft. Nevertheless, we hope to extract from X the price of his luncheon, because we are at home, and the advantage of being at home is, with us as with the football players, that we do not have to think; a hollybush or an oak tree plays the part of the pink pill advertisement; once we are past it we know that we can reach the green comfortably with a mid iron.

How little we have to think we do not perhaps fully appreciate. For instance, the man who knows St. Andrews will indignantly and quite honestly deny that the course is a blind one; it is only the stranger who realizes that at most of the holes he cannot see the bottom of the pin. Those who habitually play at Woking become quite oblivious of the curliness of their greens, except, indeed, in the case of the pinnacle at the 11th, which represents a single moment of light-hearted lunacy in the history of a great and stable intellect. Apart from that the greens appear to them to be flat, and they play for the shot off the back wall at the third by pure instinct.

We do not really understand this advantage of playing at home until we are playing rather badly—not execrably, but without hitting a single shot quite as it should be hit. We can scramble round a course we know intimately in a score that would look highly respectable if set out on paper. On a strange course we may play almost very well and yet everything may fall out very ill. Every ball may be cleanly struck and yet we spend our time exclaiming, "Well, it did not look more than a mashie shot," or "Heavens above! What a borrow, and now I know it's there I can't see it." There is a kind which some cynic has christened "Good useless golf." It is the kind that we often play on a course we do not know, and exceedingly peevish it makes us. At home we often play bad useful golf, and when we play it against our poor friend X we giggle inwardly while outwardly apologizing.

It is not always thus, and sometimes it is folly to be wise. I shall never forget my first and only visit a long time ago now to Fixby, which is Huddersfield. This weather brings back poignant memories of it, for it was a bitterly cold, windy day, and I remember that one of my adversaries began the afternoon by putting on two pairs of trousers. The greens were very keen, and—whatever they may be now, for I have no wish to be defamatory—they were then distinctly precipitous. All through the round my ball, by some inexplicable miracle, ended, after the approach shot, at the bottom of the slope, so that I could putt up hill with some confidence; the enemy, in spite of knowing every turn and twist, always found its ball at the top of the hill, whence, at the next stroke, it trickled slowly but relentlessly out of holing distance. There is nothing of boastfulness in this statement, for the whole affair, so far as I was concerned, was one of pure good fortune. Consequently I cannot refrain from adding that by a delicious irony the enemy had given me a start of two holes on the ground that I did not know the greens.

There is one possible disadvantage of playing at home. If in one respect we do not have to think, in another we may think too much, because we expect too much of ourselves. We know exactly in what score we ought to do each hole and we pretend that it is in that score and no other that we invariably do it; consequently we are apt to grow quickly disgusted with ourselves over a bad start. Our guest starts more humbly and with an open mind; he expects to be rather puzzled than otherwise, and takes each hole as it comes without any preconceived notions of how it should be played; he will be perfectly satisfied to win it in five, without reflecting that it should have been done in four.

There is another difficulty in playing at home if we are over-scrupulous. We may suffer pangs of conscience from having misdirected the visitor. The other day I was playing in a match against one of the Universities, and the first hole presented me a problem. My opponent inquired whether he should take a wooden club. He was a young giant, and if he hit the ball I believed he would drive over the green. On the other hand he was very cold, he had just come a long motor drive, and I did not, between ourselves, believe that he would hit the ball. So I told him to take his driver, and he, with no consideration for my feelings, hit the one really good drive of the morning, over the green and nearly into a gorse bush. Thank goodness the hole was halved, and anyhow my conscience is a reasonably tough one in these matters. I like winning holes, but I really am glad I did not win that one.

£1,000 TOURNAMENT DATES

The *Yorkshire Evening News* £1,000 Tournament will be held this year from May 27 to May 31 at Adel (Leeds). When the competition was originally arranged the dates were June 3 to June 7, which clashed with the Irish

(Continued at foot of next column)

THE AMERICA'S CUP

DEFENDERS' PLANS

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

A good ship deserves a good name; and after due consideration the syndicates managing the four vessels which are being built to defend the America's Cup have each made their choice. Weetamoe is the name chosen for No. 1; Arabella, No. 2; Whirlwind, No. 3; and Enterprise, No. 4.

In past contests for this historic trophy it was considered that the mere name of a challenger and defender was almost as much as the public should learn about them until shortly before the actual event. On account of the peculiar conditions governing some of the earlier contests it was, indeed, desirable that secrecy should be maintained as long as possible. Doors were locked, shipwrights sworn to confidence, the sheds were guarded night and day. The new rules are simpler, however, and more equitable. There is little to lose or gain by concealment. Neither the challenger nor the defending team are "hush-hush ships."

The four American syndicates contending against each other for the honour of defending the Cup have each deposited a scale-model of their yacht with the New York Yacht Club, and accredited persons may go about the yards and watch the vessels themselves under construction.

WEETAMOE, No. 1 yacht, financed and managed by the Morgan-Nichols syndicate, has been designed by Mr. Clinton H. Crane. She is 83ft. in waterline length and 20ft. in the beam. This vessel is being built at the famous Herreshoff yard at Rhode Island, where so many successful Cup defenders have been launched. She is bronze-plated, and all her spars will be of hollowed steel.

ARABELLA, No. 2 yacht, owned by the Lawrence-Paine syndicate, has been designed by Mr. Frank C. Paine. She is being built at the Lawley's Corporation Yard at Neponset, Mass. This is a bronze-plated, steel-sparred vessel, 84ft. in waterline length, 22ft. 4in. beam, and 15ft. draught.

WHIRLWIND, No. 3 yacht, owned by the Thorne-Hammond syndicate, has been designed by Mr. L. Francis Herreshoff, son of the great "Nat" Herreshoff, who has designed the most successful big yachts ever built in America. This vessel is being built alongside Arabella, however, and not at the Herreshoff yard. Whirlwind is the largest of the American four, being 86ft. on the waterline and 21ft. in beam. Unlike her three rivals, she is a composite-built ship and her spars will be of hollowed or, rather, built-up wood. Her lead keel weighs 80 tons.

ENTERPRISE, No. 4 yacht, owned by the Vanderbilt-Aldrich syndicate, has been designed by Mr. W. Starling Burgess. This vessel is being built at the Herreshoff yard. She is 80ft. in waterline length and 21ft. 4in. in beam.

Since the races next September are to be sailed with vessels built to the New York Yacht Club's new J class, the four potential defenders and Shamrock V. will each carry about 7,500 square feet of sail. They will be Bermuda-rigged cutters, hoisting their immense mainsails on single spars which, in the American team, are 165ft. high. This is a greater height of sail than has ever before been carried by vessels of similar size.

A solid piece of timber suitable for a mast 165ft. high is difficult to obtain and more difficult to duplicate. But this is not the only reason why solid spars are not now so widely used. A hollow mast saves weight and windage aloft, so that the going, particularly to windward, is much livelier and more buoyant.

Weight for weight the hollow spar is stronger than the solid, so that it is possible to decrease the weight of the hollow spar correspondingly. But the lessening of weight aloft means so much gained in speed that the problem is when to stop. Bold designers say that if a spar never carries away it is because it is too strong. When will it be just strong enough? Although much has been lately learned of the safe and efficient staying of these towering masts mishaps frequently occur—in recent Cup contests, the yachts Columbia, Shamrock I., Constitution, Shamrock III., and Resolute all lost spars in the trial matches. The New York Yacht Club, as holders of the America's Cup, state that the four candidates for the defence must each possess a spare mast.

The sails for the American team will be made of the finest Egyptian cotton sailcloth, which, it is said, has been woven in England; but it is being cut to shape and sewn at City Island by Messrs. Ratsey and Lapthorn, the American branch of a famous Cowes sail-making firm.

Weetamoe, Arabella, Whirlwind, and Enterprise will sail against each other throughout the summer in order that the best of them may be selected to meet Shamrock V. The first appearance of the four will probably be at Glencove, Long Island Sound, on the occasion of the New York Yacht Club's spring regatta on June 12. On July 7 and later dates the four candidates will be put through a series of trial matches, after which they will take part in the ordinary coastal regattas. The final trials will extend from August 20 to August 30 in the waters in which the contest will take place. The contest itself begins on September 13 off Newport, Rhode Island.

WINTER SPORTS

INTERNATIONAL WEEK AT OSLO

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

OSLO

Skating and Bandy events are included in the International Winter Sports Week which opens at Oslo to-day. The main interest of this Week, however, is the fact that the Continental Ski Associations are sending to Oslo their best performers to compete in the international ski events. The International Ski Federation designates one ski meeting every year to be the chief international ski meeting of the year. This meeting at Oslo is in effect, though not in name, the European Ski Championship.

The first of these championship meetings was held last winter in Poland. The Polish Ski Association included a downhill race in their programme, and the British team gained a remarkable success in this event. Unfortunately the country round Oslo is unsuitable for downhill racing, a form of ski race which as yet has found no favour with the Norwegians. No downhill race is therefore included in the programme. It was hoped that C. Wyatt, who has jumped more than 50 metres, might be entered for the jumping competition at Oslo, but unfortunately he injured his eye as the result of a heavy fall and has not been allowed to ski any more this season. The skiing events include the customary military races, long-distance races, and jumping competitions, and conclude with the traditional 50-kilometre race.

The International Ski Congress, which will meet during the games, will be called upon to consider the British proposals for the recognition of downhill and slalom racing. It is certain that downhill races will be officially recognized, but there is some doubt as to whether a majority of the congress will vote in favour of the slalom race.

Open Championship. On this being pointed out a change was made to June 10-14, but this would have resulted in the last day, on which the final would have been contested, coinciding with the Amateurs v. Professionals match, and would also interfere with professionals getting to Hoylake for practice in connexion with the Open Championship, due to start at Hoylake on June 16.

TO-DAY'S UNIVERSITY MATCHES

ROYAL MID-SURREY v. CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY, at Richmond

ROYAL MID-SURREY.—Major C. O. Hexlet, W. A. Murray, C. F. Woodbridge, C. Wood, R. S. Mays-Smith, Captain J. R. A. Struyan, F. E. B. Moritz, T. M. Ronaldson, F. P. Hearn, jun., E. W. Carr, J. R. Lane, and S. L. Fripp.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—E. M. Prain (Clare), H. C. Longhurst (Clare), W. H. Bermingham (Sidney Sussex), E. Martin-Smith (Pembroke), W. E. S. Bond (King's), N. A. Keith (Sidney Sussex), V. K. McKesty (Clare), R. B. Beare (Jesus), H. Martin Row (Jesus), J. D. Kerr (Trinity Hall), H. W. Higginson (St. John's), and F. A. Young (Christ's).

STOKE POGES v. OXFORD UNIVERSITY, at Slough

STOKE POGES.—R. H. Wethered, R. H. Oppenheimer, E. H. de Montmorency, B. Drew, A. D. Cave, A. S. Bradshaw, C. F. Pocruddock, Major G. C. Campbell, C. K. Cotton, E. B. Mobbs, A. H. Gold, and R. A. Waller.

ROWING

TORPID RACES AT OXFORD

The weather took a change for the worse at Oxford yesterday, and although it kept fine there was every promise of snow. The cold northerly wind had a very marked effect on the attendence. The racing was again uninteresting from the spectator's point of view and not a single bump out of the 11 recorded took place on the finishing side of the new boat-house. The only close finish was between Christ Church II. and Magdalen II., Christ Church putting in some good work from the boathouse, and finishing within a quarter of a length.

Balliol, the Head Boat, again showed a clean pair of heels to University, who at one point lost considerably to Magdalen, though they regained what they had lost along the Wall. Four First Division crews, Worcester, Corpus, Brasenose, and Wadham, further improved their positions, and Keble, after losing their position to Wadham at the Head of the Second Division, regained it by bumping Lincoln, who may find some difficulty in escaping Exeter. Hertford might have been caught by Oriel, as the

Parliament

RURAL AMENITIES

SIR HILTON YOUNG'S BILL

UNANIMOUS SECOND READING

HOUSE OF COMMONS

FRIDAY, FEB. 21

The SPEAKER took the Chair at 11 o'clock.

SIR E. HILTON YOUNG (Sevenoaks, U.) moved the second reading of the Rural Amenities Bill. He said that there was in this country a movement, general, spontaneous, and very active, for the salvation of the English countryside from the new dangers which threatened it, and this Bill was a first effort to bring the forces at the command of that House to bear upon this urgent problem. The long and very gradual process by which the uglification of the countryside had gone on began as long ago as the beginning of the industrial era. Very slowly the process of the destruction of the beauty and amenity of the countryside continued through the 19th century, but, with the dawn of the 20th century, and certainly since the War, matters had rapidly approached a crisis, owing to the evolution of civilization. In particular, what had been largely responsible for the tremendous acceleration of the spoiling of the countryside had been the invention of the motor. The private motor, the motor-omnibus, and the commercial motor had had the effect of spreading the town over the country and bringing the greater ugliness of the town into the more remote and beautiful parts.

It was to be feared that the crisis which was upon us was only too likely to become more acute, because new ways were always being found for bringing the resources of the city into fresh regions of the country, and in particular there was the influence of the approaching great distribution of electrical power all over the country, which must necessarily be another influence making for the general distribution of the population and the spoiling of the countryside.

The greatest and deepest evil was the lack of forethought in the development of the countryside. They knew the terrible result of the mere higgledy-piggledy development that went on at present, the terribly stupid mixture of industrial, commercial, and residential dwellings, instead of reasonable separation of these so as to retain the amenities of each. There was the utter disregard for common sense in the growth of new districts on the lines of great roads, resulting in that worst of unreasonable features in development which was known as ribbon development; and a further and most unfortunate result was the manner in which building was foolishly scattered, so as to waste the beauties of the countryside instead of being reasonably concentrated. There was also the dreadful unsightliness of many of the manifestations of the town as it invaded the country—the unsightliness of advertisements, of buildings over which there was no control as to their appearance, and, in particular, with the growth of the use of machinery, the dreadful unsightliness of machines of public utility which were exhibited without any decent covering. This referred particularly to petrol pumps. There was the dreadful evil of destructiveness, the wanton disregard of treasures not only of beauty but of history, and it was hoped by this Bill to do something to strike a blow for their preservation. The Bill represented the labours of the Council for the Preservation of Rural England, the National Trust, the Royal Institute of British Architects, the Royal Society of Arts, the Commons and Open Spaces and Footpaths Preservation Society, the Garden Cities and Town Planning Association, the National Housing and Town Planning Council, the National Playing Fields Association, the Scapa Society, the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, and the Town Planning Institute.

PROVISIONS OF THE BILL

Dealing with the provisions of the Bill, the right hon. gentleman said that town planning had hitherto been confined by the wording of the Acts to land that was already ripe for development or suitable for building. If they were trying to plan the preservation of the countryside they must get rid of that reservation, as this Bill proposed, so as to spread the capacity for town planning and make it a country plan as well. The Bill also proposed to take the fullest possible advantage of voluntary effort, and there was introduced a provision that a voluntary effort which represented the majority opinion of the landowners of a region should not be held up by the opposition of a minority. The question of compensation was also dealt with, and the Bill proposed an idea that was new to our legislation, but not to that of some other countries. The idea was that, when they took a certain area for development, they put some of the land in that area under the condition that it was never to be built on. By doing so they destroyed its building value, but increased the value of the remaining land by reducing the supply of building land on the market. The Bill said that they should compensate the man whose land could not be built on by taking from the man whose land was bettered by the restriction the amount of betterment which he received. So they spread the increment and decrement over the whole area. If there were only one owner in the area he would suffer neither gain nor loss, and if there were more than one owner the gain and loss would be spread.

It was proposed, when the Bill reached Committee, to move clauses to work out the scheme of compensation, the general idea being that compensation to a man who suffered decrement should come in the form of a rent charge, raised from those who enjoyed betterment in the form of a rate in proportion to the extent of betterment which they enjoyed.

Another important clause in the Bill was aimed at ribbon development by extending to county councils the powers at present enjoyed by the Ministry of Transport for acquiring a strip along the sides of new roads, so that by control of that strip they could prevent development in a merely ribbon form. Clause 6 provided for a general preliminary survey of areas in which planning schemes were proposed. Clauses 7 and 8 were minor clauses, which experience of town planning had shown to be required; their purpose was to grease the wheels of the cumbrous, creaking machinery by enabling town-planning schemes to be carried out bit by bit and preventing ill-intentioned people from committing acts contrary to the scheme and the wasting of rural amenities while the scheme was being carried through. Clause 9 was a "gingering" clause: where a local district authority was not as active as it ought to be in saving the countryside from innovation the county council would have power to do the work for it. Clause 10 dealt with ancient monuments. The law in respect to these was, as Mr. Bumble said, "a hass," and the clause would enable ancient monuments to be acquired for preservation.

Part II. of the Bill dealt with abuses which existed to-day. Many country districts—he was told the number was 110—had not adopted reasonable by-laws for the control of buildings, and Clause 11 enabled the Ministry of Health to administer the spur to the country districts in that respect; but the promoters of the Bill were satisfied that that enactment would not be satisfactory by itself unless there was a general revision of the building by-laws of the country. Clause 12 dealt with the control of temporary buildings and brought them within the rules of sightliness, seemliness, order and decency which applied to other buildings.

HISTORIC BUILDINGS

Clause 13 would prevent the horrible trade in the exportation of our ancient buildings + (cheers)—a feature of modern life to which it was difficult to refer in terms of moderation and patience. It was an outrage on the strongest and most intimate feelings of every man and woman who loved his or her country that those treasures of tradition and history and beauty should be thus exploited. He was told that the clause was an outrage against the laws of private property; but he did not think so. He thought it was recognized by the good sense and decent opinion of the whole country that, in the case of those treasures, there was something which transcended the mere right of private ownership. The next clause dealt with advertising which was practically a nuisance, and the county court could be asked to say that an advertisement was an outrage upon rural amenities. No one who was anxious for the reasonable treatment of legitimate advertising need be afraid that the foot of so temperate a tribunal would be placed on the neck of the advertising profession.

Clause 15 was one to which he invited the warmest and most ardent sympathy of the House; it dealt with the disappearance from the countryside of the greatest and most glorious of England's natural beauties—its woods and hedgerows. In some countries no one was allowed to cut down a tree without planting two in its place. The promoters of the Bill had sought in vain for some sort of legislation which would apply that to this country; but they had done their best. The Bill contained a provision giving general application to a model clause by which a local authority could protect particular trees and particular groups of trees, subject to reasonable consideration and appeal to a court of summary jurisdiction as to whether trees were dangerous, and so on. It was proposed, however, to take one step beyond that, and to say that it had become a matter of national interest that woodlands should not be further diminished. The Bill proposed to throw upon owners of more than 50 acres of woodland the onus of showing, if they wished to cut down the wood, that it was no longer required. It only asked from owners of woodlands as a whole no more than would be voluntarily done by prudent and good owners of woodlands. There was nothing in the clause to prevent woodland from being cut, but it prevented the area from being used for any other purpose except the replanting of fresh woods.

Speaking of the clauses relating to open spaces and village greens, Sir E. Hilton Young stated that the promoters of the Bill would be willing to accept any reasonable provision to make sure that there should be no undue interference with private rights. Clause 19 provided that local authorities must consume their refuse at home, and that would mean that some authorities would have to erect proper destructors and plant. (Cheers.)

"GINGERING UP" THE GOVERNMENT

Clause 20 constructed machinery to "ginger up" the whole administration of Government. Readers of the works of Dr. Swift would remember that the learned men of Laputa were so lethargic that they were in the habit of going to sleep over their meals, and the nobles of the country employed servants who were known as "flappers" to hit them over the head with bladders tied to strings to make them get on with the business. (Laughter.) The purpose of the clause was to create "flappers" for the Government. (Renewed laughter.) Having indicated that the promoters would be willing to consider the insertion of provisions which certain of the critics of the Bill desired, Sir E. Hilton Young said the beauty of the countryside came to us as a great inheritance, and, if we did something to preserve that treasure for our children as well as for ourselves, we should not have laboured in vain. (Cheers.)

A LABOUR AMENDMENT

Mr. EDE (South Shields, Lab.) moved:—

That this House, while declining to proceed further with this measure, which does nothing to stimulate the building of houses appropriate to their surroundings, to give any control over the elevations of buildings proposed to be erected in places of natural beauty and historic interest, or adequately to prevent ribbon development, would welcome an opportunity to pass a comprehensive and effective town-planning measure giving local authorities full power to preserve and develop the amenities of the countryside for both dwelling and recreative enjoyment.

He said everybody was convinced that something should be done for rural amenities, and that was a dangerous frame of mind for the Legislature to get into. (Hear, hear.) When they said that something must be done, the particular thing that was proposed was often regarded as an easy way out for the House and for the country. It was easy to deal with evil in the abstract. The words of "Hosea Biglow" were just as true to-day as when they were written:—

I'm willin' a man should go tollable strong
Agin' wrong in the abstract, for that kind o' wrong
Is allus unpop'lar an' never gets pitied
Because it's a crime no one ever committed.
But he mustn't be hard on partikler sins,
Coz then he'll be kickin' the people's own shins.

An attempt was made to deal in the Bill with rural England without considering the technical difficulties involved. He wished to be assured that the Bill would be confined to the areas of rural district councils. The real charm of the English countryside lay in its combination of human life and natural beauty. (Hear, hear.) What the supporters of the amendment desired was that the traditional association of the people with the countryside, which had been so seriously disturbed by the industrial revolution, should be restored as far as possible; and the Bill in that respect wanted strengthening. In regard to trees, he did not like the provision that lands once used as woodlands should not be turned to any other use. In the case of neglected woodlands, there was nothing more ugly than the spectacle presented by the stumps of trees left standing. When the London County Council were disturbed some years ago by a threat to the view from Richmond Hill they were given power to give such assistance to landowners who had woodlands, the preservation of which was essential to scenic beauty, as would enable the landowners to cultivate such woodlands and keep them in existence. He would like to see that power given to all local authorities. The power proposed to be given to county councils to acquire 220 yards on either side of a new road was already possessed by the Middlesex County Council, and had been found impracticable. He suggested that powers should be given to prohibit for 20 years any building on the 220 yards strips, except with the permission of the local authority; to acquire by agreement land to which that order related; and to prohibit the bringing into such new roads any number of side roads. The local authorities desired undoubtedly to have powers that would enable them to preserve the countryside, but the Bill would not give them such powers. He had received only one letter asking him to support the Bill, and that was from the County Councils Association, who desired the clause for the regulation of refuse dumps.

LADY CYNTHIA MOSLEY (Stoke, Lab.), who seconded the amendment, said she opposed the Bill not for what it contained but for what it lacked. She would like to see powers given for dealing with the problem of existing roads as well as new roads and for alternative methods of acquiring land. Some form of compulsion should be introduced so as to meet the case of reluctant or backward or timid local authorities. The most important point to her mind was that there should be some control over the erection of buildings. It was not the temporary buildings that were the worst menace; it was the buildings that were put up for good and all. Powers should be given to the local authority to decide whether a house was suitable to its surroundings, whether it was wisely and properly placed, whether it assimilated to its background and was of the right colouring—all those things ought to be taken into account. They were not taken into account to-day, and yet, with a proper use of local materials and with any reasonable design, it would be perfectly possible to get decent and appropriate houses put up, so that they did not spoil the landscape, and they need not be any more expensive than the vulgar, monstrous, and hideous houses that went up now. (Hear, hear.) There was nothing in the Bill to cope with sporadic development, and sporadic development spoiled rural amenities more than anything else. A whole hillside could be spoiled by one red roof or one bungalow.

There were two points on which she felt very strongly, though she was not sure whether they could be brought within the scope of the Bill. The first was the question of petrol pumps, which were not touched by the Bill.

SIR E. HILTON YOUNG was understood to say that they had been dealt with in recent legislation, and that it was too soon yet to say whether that would be effective or not.

LADY CYNTHIA MOSLEY thought that there was room for some further effort to deal with those hideous things. The second point, which was of peculiar interest to her, was that land or buildings bequeathed to the National Trust or the State should be exempted from death duties. She had said this was of peculiar interest to her because of the fact that the National Trust was still in the process of paying the very heavy duties imposed on two castles which her father left to the country. The whole House would agree that it was unforgiveable to allow the beauty of the countryside to go on being destroyed as it was at the present time. The wanton destruction of the amenities of the country through negligence, for that was what it amounted to mostly, was positively heartbreaking, and the time had come when they must definitely choose between the end of *laissez faire* and the end of rural England. (Cheers.)

MAJOR MUIRHEAD (Wells, U.) said he was in the position of being able to support both the Bill and the amendment. The amendment, in emphasizing the need for something more comprehensive and effective, might obscure in the public mind the fact that the Bill, as it stood, did make a tremendous advance in comprehensiveness and effectiveness on the present way in which they were going on. It was necessary to get the question of rural amenities linked up with the wider question of regional planning and recognized as a component part of a larger problem. They were struggling behind problems which had got the start of them and seemed constantly to outstrip them. Let that not be the case if it could be prevented with regard to rural development. Let them put themselves in a position where they could start ahead of the problem.

MAJOR ATTLEE (Limehouse, Lab.) said he agreed that what was needed to-day was really regional planning. He thought there would be a chance of a broader outlook when they brought the county councils into the matter. He supported the Bill warmly, but thought it might be open to amendment in Committee.

Mr. SIMON (Manchester, Withington, L.), referring to efforts made on behalf of regional town planning in Manchester, said they came up against the problem that if they sterilized certain places as open areas compensation had to be allowed to landlords, while if they benefited other landlords the latter kept the benefit. He hoped the clause to levy a tax on those who would gain in order to compensate those who would lose would be thoroughly worked out in Committee. Town planners did not take the view that there would be neither gain nor loss to landlords as a whole by town planning in this way. They thought that the land values on the whole would be greater.

MR. BUCHAN'S SUPPORT

Mr. BUCHAN (Scottish Universities, U.) said that, though there were various points on which amendment in Committee was desirable, he was whole-heartedly in agreement with the central principle and most of the provisions of the Bill. The beauty of rural England was of a subtle and delicate nature. It had none of the obvious and dominant picturesqueness of parts of the Scottish Highlands, Wales, or Switzerland. A power-house might be built in a Swiss gorge without mischief to the mountains, or an hotel planted at the foot of a Highland glen without perhaps wholly spoiling it, but they could not deal in that way with the woods and meadows of rural England. The charm of that landscape was a subtle thing—the charm of a long-settled land full of history and the evidence of history. Our countrymen were at last awake to their heritage and desired to preserve it, but they had awakened only just in time. Another generation or two of apathy and rural England would be no more. But they could not have safe and comfortable motor roads and at the same time preserve the charm of the rolling English road, which, according to Mr. Chesterton, was originally made for the rolling English drunkard. (Laughter.) Motorists must have petrol, and petrol pumps must be reasonably conspicuous. New houses must be built, and new houses, however good, were sure to do some violence to the amenities of the old-fashioned town and village. Rural England, however, was not any kind of museum piece; it was the home of the people, and the interests of the people must come first. We could not, like Old Mortality, in Sir Walter Scott's novel, spend our time merely in deepening the inscriptions on tombstones. Change must come, but it must be made as little offensive as possible.

He regarded this Bill as only the first instalment of a great and continuing policy. (Cheers.) That policy should have three parts. First, they wanted to keep existing beauty inviolate as far as possible, and that was the direct purpose of this Bill. In the second place, certain localities or parts of localities should be publicly acquired for the public enjoyment. That was work which had been done for many years with great success by the National Trust, and it might be desirable to go further and for the State itself to acquire in certain places large tracts of country and dedicate them as national parks (cheers), partly for public enjoyment, for holiday camps, and such things, partly also as sanctuaries for wild life. In the third place, in order to provide for access to rural beauty, the strictest precautions should be taken to safeguard those rights of way which existed in every English parish. (Cheers.) He would like to see an Act passed to schedule existing footpaths and perpetuate them—to write a new Domesday Book; they would thereby give people responsibility for the rural beauty, because they would feel that they were partly owners of it.

This Bill was in the truest sense of the word a democratic measure, for rural England was essentially the heritage of the poor man. The old Victorian reformers believed that if they gave the working man a watertight house and a living wage they had done all they could possibly do for him. To-day we were wiser. Just as in education we desired to give every one access, not merely to vocational and utilitarian instruction, but to the treasures of art and of letters, so we believed that it was the right of every citizen to have access to that refreshment and peace which were given by the most beautiful countryside in the world. (Cheers.)

Mr. NOEL BAKER (Coventry, Lab.) supported the Bill. He was sorry there was nothing in the Bill with regard to litter. He suggested that there should be powers to compel local authorities who did not pass adequate by-laws dealing with litter, or who did not administer their by-laws with adequate severity, to do so. More provision was also needed for open spaces, and he hoped that no one would be allowed to build a house the design of which had not been approved by a public authority.

HOARDINGS IN RURAL AREAS

Mr. ALLEN (Belfast, W., U.) said Clause 14, which dealt with advertisements, duplicated legislation which already existed, and which was adequate to deal with the admitted abuses. The business of out-door advertising was spread all over the country, and gave employment to a large number of printers and billposters, and he complained that no attempt was made by the promoters of the Bill to consult any of the organizations of employers or workers with respect to the provision restraining advertising. There were in existence already adequate powers affecting advertising in rural and urban areas. The fact that they were not applied in many areas showed that public opinion was not in sympathy with them. If there existed any strong public objection to hoardings, then people would assemble and pull them down as they pulled down obstructions to footpaths. What the people did was to buy the food and other commodities advertised.

Mr. DENMAN (Leeds, Central, Lab.) thought it was asking too much of the House to be patient with unsightly advertisements until angry mobs assembled to pull them down. His principal object in rising was to make it clear that the mover and seconder of the amendment did not speak for the mass of the Labour Party. (Hear, hear.) It was foolish to vote against a Bill because it did not contain all that one wanted. What he would like to see were Joint Committees set up in different parts of the country for the preservation of the amenities of the countryside and representative of local authorities, landowners, and societies.

SIR J. WITHERS (Cambridge University, U.), supporting the second reading, said they must be content with an instalment when it was on the right lines and did not commit them to a wrong course in the future. If they were to wait for a complete dealing with this matter, then they would have to wait, in the congested state of Parliament, for a very long time, and in the meantime the country would be spoiled. He had been asked to support the Bill by the authorities of Cambridge University. He was proud to think that some of the first town-planning experiments that were made were made by Cambridge University. He particularly appreciated the suggestion that there should be provision in the Bill for dealing with litter. It was very unfortunate that the present provisions did not seem able to be enforced.

CAPTAIN HALL (Portsmouth, Central, Lab.), in supporting the Bill, said it sought to do what 11 or 12 societies had come into existence to do, and what that House ought to have done many years ago.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL BROWN (Newbury, U.) agreed that, if it had not been for the two factors of the motor-car and the breaking up of large estates, the amenities of the countryside would be there to-day as they were a few years ago. That, at least, was something to the credit of the agricultural landowner. (Hear, hear.) Referring to Clause 4, he suggested that betterment should be placed on the actual value of land when it was sold, and not on a problematical value.

Mr. OLDFIELD (Essex, S.E., Lab.) said that any measure that held out the slightest hope of dealing with the monstrous evil of refuse dumps would have his hearty support, and he was glad that under this Bill the sanction and advice of the county council would have to be asked before refuse could be disposed of anywhere in the county area.

LIEUT.-COL. FREMANTLE (St. Albans, U.) supported the Bill.

NATIONAL PARKS

SIR H. SAMUEL (Darwen, L.) agreed that the Bill might well be the first instalment of a large and important new code of legislation, as the country and the House of Commons were alive to the momentous character of the changes which were proceeding in the English countryside. The task before the House was to safeguard the amenities of the countryside while not imposing undue restraint on individual liberty or putting obstacles in the way of industrial development. The catchword of the day was "rationalization." The Bill proposed to rationalize development. What was desirable was the introduction of a plan in the conscious action of society to get rid of evils and rationalize its own development. To town planning was being added country planning. There were omissions from the Bill. Nothing was said in it about national parks. It was desirable that not only great parks should be retained entirely for the preservation of wild nature, but also that certain areas should be scheduled with a view to the preservation of their amenities, such as the Surrey Downs, South Downs, Salisbury Plain, Dartmoor, Exmoor, the Peak and the Lake districts. Speaking in the interest of afforestation, he was afraid that the provision for the retention as woodland of land under wood might discourage landowners from planting fresh woodlands. On the other hand, he was in favour of giving special protection to certain woodlands.

The Bill was important from the Imperial point of view. Visitors from all parts of the Empire would be coming here in increasing numbers. If they found here a country that was seemly and beautiful, worthy of being the centre of a great civilization, then they would most likely go back with stronger feelings of affection and loyalty.

GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE

Mr. GREENWOOD, Minister of Health (Nelson and Colne), said the process of "uglification" had proceeded more rapidly in this country since the War than at any period within living memory. We were rapidly drifting into a state of things where almost all that ought to be preserved was going to be either completely or partially destroyed. Steps must be taken to deal with the matter. The problem of rationalizing our future development in regard to the extension going on from the urban into the more rural areas raised very large considerations, some only of which were dealt with in this Bill. It was not easy to work out in practical detail how that development was to be controlled and how justice was to be done to all the various interests. He had to see the people directly affected, and he found that agreement was not nearly as universal as one might believe from the debate in the House. It was clear that in any step forward they must carry with them the local governing bodies. It was impossible to compel local authorities to do things which they did not want to do. They had to proceed by the method of discussion and agreement, and there would, he imagined, need to be a good deal more discussion of the question.

He thought the mover of the Bill realized that Clause 4 ought to have been much more elaborate and detailed. He was not clear as to what its precise legal effect would be, and it was obvious that the Committee would have to work hard to make this mere sketch of a plan into something which would operate in a practical and reasonable way. He trembled when he thought of the powers which the Bill conferred on the Minister of Health. The House would have to consider carefully the wisdom of conferring on him those powers. The Bill would need a good deal of alteration in Committee. It would be his duty to do what he could to make the Bill what the Committee would regard as a workable scheme, and that cooperation would be forthcoming. He could not say that special facilities would be given to the later stages of the Bill. That was a matter for later consideration, and would depend on the state of Parliamentary business. Having had in contemplation himself a large measure which would have been in many respects perhaps more far-reaching than this Bill, he took a great interest in the problem. He was glad that the House had combined in a common statement of its desire to protect England against the forces which were destroying it—against advertisers, jerry-builders, and purblind people who did not know what they were doing. It was a matter for congratulation that they had been able that day to indicate the common will of the House of Commons. He hoped that one effect would be that local authorities and other bodies would use their present powers to the utmost and would be prepared in future to use fully such powers as Parliament might confer upon them.

The amendment was then by leave withdrawn.

Mr. MUGGERIDGE (Romford, Lab.) said that what had been going on in his constituency was premeditated uglification. He doubted whether there was any part of England where such deliberate attempts had been made, not merely to do away with beauty, but actually to put up the utmost monument of ugliness that they could possibly conceive. An atrocity like the refuse dumps at South Hornchurch was an injury to the beauty of England, and because this Bill would attempt to remove that evil he would heartily support it.

The Bill was read a second time without a division.

The Playing Fields (Exemption from Rating) Bill was read a second time.

The House stood adjourned at 4 o'clock.

DIARY OF THE WEEK

Following is a record of the business done in both Houses of Parliament during the past week:—

HOUSE OF LORDS

WEDNESDAY.—East Kent District Water, Mid Kent Water, Sidmouth Electricity, United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution, and Ascot District Gas and Electricity Bills read second time.

Debates on Agriculture and Economy in Public Expenditure.

THURSDAY.—Liverpool Exchange Company Bill read second time.

Debate on Diplomatic Relations with Russia.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

MONDAY.—Mental Treatment, Railways (Valuation for Rating), and London Electric, Metropolitan District, Central London, and City and South London Railway Companies Bills read second time.

Bournemouth-Swanage Motor Road and Ferry Company (Bridge) Bill rejected on second reading by 155 votes to 120.

Mental Treatment Bill Money resolution passed through Committee.

TUESDAY.—Road Traffic Bill read second time.

Mental Treatment Bill Money resolution agreed to on Report.

WEDNESDAY.—London County Council (Charing Cross Bridge) Bill read second time by 230 votes to 62.

Debates on Bank Amalgamations and Incidence of Taxation on the Development of Industry.

THURSDAY.—Motion instructing Committee to consolidate the Road Traffic Bill with the Omnibuses Bill agreed to.

Road Traffic Bill Money resolution agreed to in Committee.

Supplementary Votes for Government Hospitality Fund and Foreign Office agreed to in Committee.

Committee appointed to consider Private Bill procedure.

FRIDAY.—Rural Amenities and Playing Fields (Exemption from Rating) Bills read second time.

L.C.C. AND MASSES STAGE AND FILM GUILD

PERMISSION REFUSED TO SHOW RUSSIAN FILM

The London County Council has refused permission to the Masses Stage and Film Guild to show the Russian film *Mother* at the Regal Cinema, Marble Arch, on Sunday, March 2. The banned film is based on the story of Maxim Gorki. It has previously been shown in London, the L.C.C. having given permission to the Film Society to display it in October, 1928.

Mr. J. R. Clynes, Home Secretary, and three other members of the Government—Mr. George Lansbury, Sir Charles Trevelyan, and Mr. F. O. Roberts—signed the letter which recently brought the Guild into existence. Mr. Fenner Brockway, M.P., one of the founders of the Guild, said yesterday: "We cannot escape the conclusion that the L.C.C. is prepared to allow the select intellectuals to see the film, but is not willing to permit the working classes to see it. Despite the opposition of the L.C.C. we are determined to show the film, and we shall organize a very big and influential protest against the action of the L.C.C. On Monday a meeting of members of all three political parties is being held at the House of Commons to deal with the whole question of the film censorship. We are looking to the Labour Party to make protests in the London County Council and in the House of Commons."

INCOME-TAX COLLECTORS' VISITS TO TAXPAYERS

Sir Nairne Sandeman, Conservative M.P. for Middleton and Prestwich, Lancashire, intends to ask the Secretary to the Treasury in the House of Commons on Monday whether he is aware that income-tax collectors have been approaching taxpayers personally instead of following the usual method of sending in notices, and whether he will have this discontinued.

S. WALES AND THE COAL BILL

COST AND COMPETITION

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

To appreciate fully the effects of political interference on the coalmining industry it is necessary to have some understanding of the nature of the industry. Whereas most other industries involve routine and repetition processes, mining is constantly changing, owing to changes in natural conditions. These conditions call for unremitting attention to plans and details, which is rendered none the easier by the inherent difficulty of supervision below ground, so that the incidence of outside interferences, however slight, may be far-reaching in its effects.

It is generally agreed that the changes proposed by the Coal Mines Bill will result in an increased cost of production, the only point of disagreement being the amount of the increase. An increase in selling price must follow to maintain the balance. This increase will have a different bearing as between one coalfield and another, as between those working for the home trade, such as Lancashire and the Midlands, and those for export, such as South Wales and the North East coalfields. In the home trade prices can be forced up to meet the increased cost by artificial processes, legislative and otherwise, so that the markets can be retained. A reduction in demand would be due indirectly to the inability of other competitive industries to meet the increase, and directly to the encroachment of the exporting coalfields on the home market. With the export trade the situation will assume a more serious aspect. These markets are now held against Continental and American exporters, and the slightest change in conditions, such as a small addition to the selling price, to say nothing of an increase which some people estimate as high as 1s. 6d. per ton, would enable our rivals to obtain the lead in the sure knowledge that many of the foreign markets which we now supply would be lost to us.

The loss of even a small volume of the foreign coal trade, and all that it implies to this country, would be far-reaching, and would result in a further addition to the unemployment figures, not only in the coal and transport industries, but also in other industries, especially in steel and engineering.

The blow would be heaviest in South Wales, not only because it is mainly dependent on foreign markets, but also because of its inability to participate readily in the home market. This inability is due to the conditions naturally arising from a long-continued reliance on foreign trade. The rolling stock is inadequate to meet inland trade requirements, and even if this deficiency could be made good up to a point by some system of pooling of wagons, the difficulty of storage accommodation and means of handling traffic, due to the physical configuration of the South Wales valleys, would still be present. It is safe to say that the effects of suddenly increasing the selling price of coal at the present time would be to close down a large number of steam coal pits.

UNECONOMIC PITS

One suggestion for the improvement of the industry is to close all uneconomic pits and concentrate on the good ones, the idea, presumably, being that these can be reopened and worked when trade conditions revive. But it is pertinent to ask: "What is an uneconomic pit?" It is not generally realized by the public that while a pit to-day, from a variety of natural causes, may be an uneconomic one, in a year's time or less the conditions may so change as to convert it into a good profit-earning concern, and it may continue in that state for many years.

Furthermore, a pit may be so situated with respect to other properties that if it were closed the others might also have to be shut down. This is because once a pit is closed it becomes waterlogged. This may necessitate increased pumping in the neighbouring pits, adding to the cost, and also require the adoption of costly precautionary measures against the danger of accidental flooding, leaving unworked large areas of coal to form barriers, and thus diminishing the assets of these mines. This question can be decided only by qualified mining engineers and managers, and those people are hardly ever consulted.

Welsh coal is the best in the world, but it is also the most difficult and dangerous, and, possibly, the most costly, to work. High costs of production, however, can be reduced by more efficient management, a greater use of

(Continued in next column)

GOVERNMENT AND THE ADMIRALTY

REAR-ADMIRAL BEAMISH'S VIEWS

Addressing the Chelsea branch of the Navy League on Thursday, REAR-ADMIRAL BEAMISH said that no one in these days had a right to ask for the command of the seas; but what was vital to this country was control of the Empire's communications. In principle British naval interests were unchanging. Reliance on aircraft for defence, or fear that aircraft could destroy our Fleet, was futile and dangerous.

The attitude of the present Government, he continued, called for the strongest criticism. They had not taken the nation into their confidence. They had stopped the building programme of cruisers. They had used the Conference as an excuse for doing this, knowing full well that, if even a standard of 50 cruisers were to be kept, any check in the building programme such as now faced us could result only in piling up liabilities for the future.

The whole of our trade routes of 80,000 miles, more than double the next longest national trade routes in the world, had to be defended, the focal points secured, the ships convoyed, the trade brought home, the people fed. From his experience as an officer at the Admiralty, and nearly six years in active political life, he could say that the first question asked when a pronouncement was made by the Government on the strength of the Fleet was: "Is the Admiralty backing this?" That was because the nation relied and depended on the Admiralty, the professional seamen, and students of history. The Government and the politician relied on the Admiralty, too; were glad of its support and gladly acclaimed the fact when they got it; but in too many cases the Government implied the support of the Admiralty when it was not there. No one who read Command Paper 3483, setting out the Government's naval policy, could fail to realize that the Admiralty was not in complete agreement with the Government.

It was the duty of the Government to their professional advisers and to the nation to make abundantly clear any reservations or differences that existed. Then only could the nation judge for itself. If 70 cruisers were considered to be our minimum requirements when Lord Bridgeman was First Lord, our requirements remained the same to-day. He could only suppose that some limit of time during which peace appeared certain to the Government had been forced upon the Admiralty. The letter from "Historicus" in *The Times* of February 17 made clear the terrible risk a nation could run when even a great statesman like Pitt could be so completely wrong in his forecast of a period of peace.

There was a danger that this Conference might lead to an increase and not a decrease of armaments. The history of past Conferences went to show that this was so. The Empire stood to lose by any decision of the Conference.

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR

Mr. J. H. Thomas, Lord Privy Seal, and Miss Margaret Bondfield, Minister of Labour, visited the British Industries Fair, at Olympia, yesterday. Although Friday is reckoned a quiet day for business the number of home and oversea trade buyers attending totalled 7,886, an increase of nearly 1,000 over the corresponding day last year. During the first five days of the fair, oversea buyers have increased by 10 per cent. and home buyers by about 25 per cent., compared with last year.

EMPIRE PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION

A joint private meeting of the committees of the Empire Parliamentary Association, who are studying trade, communications and finance, and migration and land settlement within the Empire, was held in the rooms of the Association on Thursday, when Mr. J. E. Fewtos, Minister of Trade and Customs of the Australian Commonwealth and representative of Australia at the London Naval Conference, delivered an address upon "An Australian View on Tariff, Trade, Finance, and Migration." Mr. L. S. AMERY, M.P., was in the chair.

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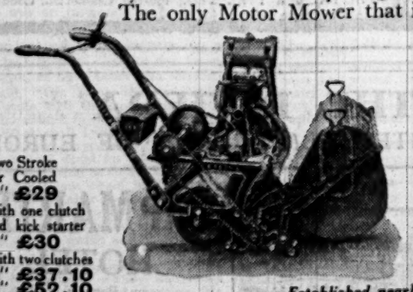

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Letters to the Editor

PERSECUTION IN RUSSIA

THE SOVIET DENIAL

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—It is impossible to regard the recent statement issued from the Metropolitan Sergius and "members of the Holy Synod," consisting of answers to certain questions, as having any value as a statement of fact. It is obvious that the heads of the Russian Church have none of the ordinary conditions for a free expression of opinion, and the Soviet Press is of course nothing but a carefully controlled organ of the Communist Party. But assuming—and I only say it in fairness to themselves—that this document is given to us just as it left the lips of those to whom it is credited, let me comment on these answers.

"Religion in the U.S.S.R.," it is said, "has never been subject to any persecution before or now." Let me note that in Russia the words for "persecution" and "prosecution" are the same, but we have a practically complete verbatim account of the prosecution of Archbishop Cieplak and Monsignor Budkiewicz and a number of others at Easter, 1923, from Captain Francis McCullagh, who was present at the trial. It resulted in many sentences of imprisonment and two of death, one of which was carried out. However, in the great majority of cases prosecution has been dispensed with. Certainly a Russian can declare himself a believer in religion, but Russians, especially children, are prejudiced by such a confession in very material ways, which are all the more effective because the State is practically the one employer and supplier of food. For the period 1918-19 the Government itself admits the execution of 20 bishops and 1,414 priests. For this period we have fully trustworthy information that the numbers were not less than 2,691 parish priests, 1,962 monks, 3,447 nuns, and other Church servants. We continue to read in the Soviet Press of priests who are killed in connexion with the closing of the village church or the removal of the bells, which has been resisted by the local inhabitants.

"Religious profession," it is stated, "is free" in Russia. But religious teaching is not. By the law of January 23, 1918, Clause 9, the teaching of religious doctrine to persons under the age of 18 in schools is a punishable offence, and since January, 1924, it has been forbidden to give it to more than two or three persons under the age of 18, while every attempt is being made in the schools to teach children to be atheists. What is a priest or a bishop if he is not allowed to teach religion?

"The law of April 8," we are told, "completely precludes the least possibility of religious persecution." It is impossible to understand what can have made the Metropolitan refer to this law. On April 8 a number of laws and local ordinances were codified into one, of which I have the text before me. It forbade all Church organization, cooperative, literary, medical, or mutual aid societies, children's playgrounds, and excursions and all missionary work, and "the teaching of any kind of religious beliefs whatsoever in State, public or *private* schools." It also deprived the Church of the right of any juridical existence. What, one must ask, is implied by the term "religious persecution"?

"Yes, several churches have been really closed." A whole number were confiscated in the first period of Communist rule. There was then a relaxation of further confiscation and the figures for 1927 were 17 churches, 34 monasteries, 14 synagogues, and nine mosques. On the other hand, with the resumption of the old militant policy, which is now in active progress, the figures for 1928 were 359 churches, 48 monasteries, 50 synagogues, and 38 mosques. The universality of the persecution is of itself an answer to the suggestion that it was the earlier association of the Russian Orthodox Church with the Monarchy that was being punished. The process has been immeasurably accelerated in the last six months, and churches are being closed wholesale. For instance, in this February all churches in the district surrounding Odessa have been closed.

This, we are told, is done "at the request of the population." Which elements in it made the request, and how? We are aware that the Communist minority in any place can speak for the population as a whole. For those acquainted with the religious instinct of Russia and, on the other hand, with the form of public expression under Communist rule, there is little need to ask further.

The Union of the Godless, it is stated, is "a private society." It is promoted in every way by the State, and on March 26, 1929, Lunacharsky, the Minister of Education, called for an intensified campaign by theatres, concerts, films, radio, lectures, and periodicals. The Union of the Godless has been enabled to found an anti-religious museum and, under a closely controlled Government censorship, to issue 20 films and a whole mass of posters, some of which were this week exhibited in London. The whole movement for atheism is an integral part in the campaign for world Communism, and is so understood by every sincere Communist.

The Christians who have been punished, we are told, were "political opponents of the Soviet power." To maintain that the numerous recent martyrs were engaged in any attempt to overthrow the Soviet Government would be, of course, ridiculous, nor has any evidence been suggested. But supposing our own Bishops and clergy were ordered by law to abstain from the teaching of Christianity to the young, would they do so? And could their refusal be regarded as political or counter-revolutionary?

The ruthless and systematic persecutions of all religion are constantly reported in the Soviet papers for all who will read them. But one instance is sufficient. What could the Metropolitan Sergius have been thinking of? His first predecessor, Patriarch Tikhon, who is mentioned in this statement, was himself imprisoned, and was to have been put on trial in Easter week of 1923 when the protests following the martyrdom of Budkiewicz caused a change of policy. After release he was still in semi-arrest at the gate-house of the Don Monastery, where he was visited by the Anglican Bishop Bury. When the Patriarch Tikhon was dying, nursing homes in Moscow were warned against receiving him. My brave old friend, Alexis Bakunin, nephew of the great apostle of Russian anarchism, and himself a radical in charge of a surgery run on cooperative principles, could not stand this and took him into his surgery. The continuance of its work was then made impossible by Government persecution, and he and his family left Russia, which is the only reason why their names can be mentioned now. The Patriarch handed over his authority first to Cyril, then to Agafangel, then to Peter Krutitsky. Cyril and Agafangel were imprisoned or interned, and Agafangel died in exile. Agafangel handed it to Peter Krutitsky, who was anyhow till recently in a Communist prison. That is the only way in which the authority arrived in the hands of the Metropolitan Sergius, who is made responsible for this statement. If he really did assert that there is not and has not been any religious persecution in Russia, he need simply be asked what was the fate of his own predecessors in office. There are innumerable other details which can be given of wholesale exiles of bishops, priests, and believers, but in the circumstances they are hardly necessary.

We are forced to recall one of the grimmest of Krylov's popular fables on an earlier censorship, that of Nicholas I., only less grim than this:—

Lean closer and I'll breathe the burden of my tale,
Faint comes the song of nightingale
In Puss's claws.

Yours faithfully,
BERNARD PARES.

*** Typical examples of Soviet anti-God posters are reproduced on page 16.

SPONSORS FOR THE CLERGY

A GRAVE NEED IN THE PARISHES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I see that Lord Grey has renewed his appeal for "sponsors" who will undertake financial responsibility for the training of Ordination candidates: and I take leave to assure you that the reasons for that appeal grow ever stronger and more apparent.

The Durham Diocesan Calendar for 1930 has just appeared. It discloses a situation of the utmost gravity. The number of the working clergy has now fallen to 336, of whom 271 are incumbents. Assistant curates, who numbered before the War more than 200, have now fallen to 65. There are no fewer than 23 parishes with a population of more than 10,000 in which the incumbent is the only clergyman. The full gravity of this is only appreciated when it is remembered that many of the incumbents are middle-aged and even aged men, who have lost their full strength.

It is indeed difficult to overstate the ill consequences of this shortage of working clergy. Parochial visiting, the indispensable condition of pastoral efficiency, is perforce ceasing over a great part of the diocese. There are but few Church schools left, so that the indirect contact with the people which could be secured through the school children is no more possible. A great part of our population has no contact at all with the Church of England. Grave practical difficulty is often found in providing for what are called "surplice duties," for the parochial populations are very considerable, and there are many funerals, marriages, baptisms, &c., to be arranged for. Working ever in a compulsory loneliness, the clergy are deprived of the strength and comfort of comradeship, a circumstance which does unquestionably lessen both their efficiency and their personal happiness.

In my recent Charge I dwelt at some length on these matters, and I emphasized the fact that there was good reason for believing that, if only suitable clergymen could be sent to the parishes, their ministry would be warmly welcomed. But an adequate supply of young, well-trained clergymen is indispensable if Christianity is to be maintained and extended among our industrial population. No other factor can approach this in importance. The continuing shortage of clergy is in my judgment endangering the moral and spiritual life of the people. Christianity is not being rejected, but allowed to peter out.

HERBERT DUNELM:
Auckland Castle, Bishop Auckland,
Feb. 19.

"THE INJURED QUEEN"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The story of the recovery of the coffin-plate quoted by Mr. Helme from notes of my uncle, Guy Lushington, is far more correct than that contained in the article in your issue of February 15. But even this version does not correspond with the story as I have more than once heard it related by my grandfather, Edward Harbord Lushington, Dr. Lushington's eldest son. My recollection is that after the deaths both of Dr. Lushington and of his sister-in-law, Miss Carr, who kept house for him, my grandfather received a message from a slum in Southwark that a dying man wished particularly to see a representative of Dr. Lushington. My grandfather could not go, but his brother, Godfrey, went for him, and the man produced the coffin-plate from under his pillow and said, "You will not know me, Sir, but my father was your father's valet and stole this. It has never brought us any luck and I want to return it." The story as told by my grandfather has been published, but I forget the name of the book in which I saw it. Probably it was either in the "Pot-Pourri from a Surrey Garden" of his neighbour, Mrs. Earle, or in "Pages from the Diary of a Spinster Lady" by another of his old friends, Miss Caroline Holland, the daughter of Queen Caroline's physician, Sir Henry Holland.

G. R. Y. RADCLIFFE,
Law Society's Hall, Chancery-lane, W.C.2,
Feb. 19.

SOCIAL INSURANCE

THE CONTRIBUTORY PRINCIPLE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—On January 22 the Minister of Health and the Minister of Labour received a deputation from the General Council of the Trades Union Congress asking for a commission of inquiry with a view to consolidating the various contributory schemes of social insurance and also to examine the various non-contributory social services with a view to their reorganization, and the Minister of Health intimated that such an inquiry was being made by a Committee of the Cabinet. (*The Times*, January 23.)

It would appear from a speech at the Trades Union Congress made by the member of Parliament who introduced the deputation, that he wishes to take away health insurance from the approved societies, and unemployment insurance from the trade unions, and to divert the surplus of the health insurance funds to meet the unemployment deficit, placing the whole under a new special department. (*Insurance Magazine*, October, page 137.)

The Denison House Committee has for years past advocated the co-ordination of the whole system of public assistance, but with the proviso that such a scheme should be removed from the manœuvres of the politicians and placed under the control of a commission entirely independent of politics. So far as unemployment is concerned our objects are:—

1. To put the Insurance Fund on an actuarial basis, making the contributions adequate for the purpose;
2. To separate the persons who have not made adequate contributions from those who have, with a properly administered poor law in the background, as advocated by the Blanesburgh Committee;
3. To enforce the rule, which was part of the policy borrowed by the original Act from the trade unions, that those who are not genuinely seeking work should not receive benefit.

The Blanesburgh Committee's report was dated January 31, 1927, but the late Government with its vast majority did nothing to reorganize the whole system, but passed temporary makeshift measures, which, according to the admission of the late Minister of Labour, like previous Acts, "abandoned the principle of insurance and allowed the principle of relief to creep in." (Hansard, H.C., January 30, p. 1233.)

The debates on the Act passed by the present Government are fresh in the memory of your readers; they show that the present Ministers have, under pressure, given up the trade union rule emphatically stated by the Minister of War and emphatically supported by the Attorney-General. (Hansard, H.L., December 19, 1929, p. 1631; and H.C., December 5, 1929, p. 2693.) They have also in this regard shown the impotence of the House of Lords as a revising body, of which, for other reasons, the Leader of the Opposition in that House complained so bitterly in the last Parliament. (Hansard, H.L., March 1, 1927; February 3 and 5 (p. 475), 1930.) We therefore hope that if any proposals are made for the reorganization of social insurance they will be vigilantly watched by representatives, not only of the trade unions, but also of the friendly societies, who can claim at any rate to have reduced to some extent the expense of administration, and whose protests against the encroachments of Government Departments we have often referred to in your columns. Meanwhile, one of the great dangers of the present Act is that the drain on the Unemployment Fund will increase, for the administration will undoubtedly slacken and the movement on the part of employers and employed—which we have recorded—to exploit the Fund in holiday time will develop. We feel, however, that we cannot at the present time ask you to find more space for our views on these themes, but we venture to ask leave to state that in answer to constant requests for reprints of our letters, as well as for fuller information and statistics, it has been decided to publish a volume which states our case up to the end of 1929, and that volume, entitled "Public Assistance," has just been issued by Mr. Murray.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
GEOFFREY DRAGE, Chairman
of the Denison House Committee
on Public Assistance.

CHARING CROSS BRIDGE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The letter to Sir Edwin Lutyens from myself which was read by the Minister of Transport to the House on Wednesday was in no sense whatever an official letter from the Thames Bridges Conference or the Royal Institute, but a personal letter written in a friendly spirit as to a colleague. I am surprised that it was not treated in that spirit by the recipient.

Your obedient servant,
ARTHUR KEEN.
4, Raymond-buildings, Gray's Inn,
W.C.1, Feb. 20.

BATHING IN THE SERPENTINE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—It would be a pity if criticism of Mr. Lansbury's schemes should seem to reflect a lack of sympathy with his main motive. All lovers of the London parks are with him in his desire to extend their use and their benefits. We may, however, feel rather sorry that he has not taken us a little more into his confidence. Details of his proposals are dragged out bit by bit. Thus to-day we realize that "free bathing" in the Serpentine is doomed in both senses of the word; also, that in consequence of the new arrangements, and in addition to the new pavilion, the shores of the Serpentine are to be adorned with two marquees for the use of children. Marquees are not really an improvement to park scenery; and might not the children, at least, be allowed to dress in the open on a separate stretch of shore, as small girls did last year?

One very obvious proposal suggests itself, which is quite probably already incorporated in the undisclosed future programme—namely, that the existing arrangements, enjoyed by so many and entailing nothing in the way of supervision or expense, should be allowed to continue except during the times actually set apart for mixed bathing. Then—the dressing-rooms remaining locked and inaccessible—free and *al fresco* bathers may, even on cold mornings, glow with gratitude to Mr. Lansbury for the new comfort provided by the shelter of his 80ft. veranda.

Your obedient servant,
A. L. N. RUSSELL.
58, Queen's-gardens, Lancaster-gate, W.2
February 21.

NEW LAW OF INTESTACY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Attention has recently been drawn to the new Administration of Estates Act, 1925. But I think it is not yet appreciated that, if there is no relation nearer than a first cousin, it appears that all the property of an intestate will now go to the Crown, which may, if it likes, "provide for dependents, whether kindred or not, of the intestate, and other persons for whom the intestate might reasonably have been expected to make provision." (Section 46 (1.), (v.) and (vi.), pages 29-30.) Cousins cannot inherit at all.

Yours faithfully,
Feb. 13. INTERESTED

Points from Letters

KANCHENJUNGA

In confirmation of the letter of Sir Frank Swettenham in your issue of February 20, on the ascent of Kanchenjunga, may I say that my cousin, Mr. R. Graham, did in about 1884 attempt to climb that mountain. He was, I believe, primarily beaten through the effect of the altitude on his followers. Subsequently, I have always understood, he reached the summit of Kabru. Mr. Graham gave a lecture on his experiences at the London Institution. He also held records for several first ascents in the Alps. As he is in Mexico, I write on his behalf.—Mr. C. T. DICKINS, Richmond-hill Hotel, Surrey.

BANKERS AS INVESTORS

May I correct a misrepresentation (quite unintentional I have no doubt) contained in Lord St. Davids's reference in his speech at the Premier Investment Company's meeting to my book, "The Quicksands of the City"? Dealing with my suggestion of a great trust for the small investor with the Governor of the Bank of England and the chairmen of the Big Five on the board, he expressed a doubt whether bankers were necessarily the best judges of investments, as if I had maintained that this was so. But I had already met this point by including representatives of insurance companies and trust companies on my imaginary board, and by adding, "Not because such a board would necessarily be the best people to do the investing job, but because they would know the right men to get to do the work, and would be held responsible if it was not done right."—Mr. HARTLEY WITHERS, The Moorings, The Ridgeway, Guildford.

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE

Is it not time the authorities who order such things made a thorough overhaul of the Australian and South African Galleries in the Imperial Institute, and arranged an attractive display more worthy of these great countries? On a recent visit I much admired the excellence of the show made by India, Malaya, New Zealand, Rhodesia, Sudan, Uganda, &c. Their well-arranged exhibits, fascinating dioramas (many new ones lately), beautifully designed and modelled, giving a vivid idea of the country and subject chosen, were all very interesting. The contrast on entering the Australian Gallery is deplorable, this being still lumbered up with the relics of years long since. As to the South African Gallery, one glance at its derelict and moth-eaten appearance, and I fled.—Mrs. E. RUBIE, 41, Carlton-hill, St. John's Wood, N.W.8.

CANAL CHILDREN

In the Education (School Attendance) Bill it is proposed to keep children at school for a further period of one year, i.e., until 15 years of age. To avoid hardship the Financial Memorandum, paragraph (2), says: "It is proposed that the maintenance allowances payable under the Bill should be awarded on a basis of need." In the Bill for the removal of canal children from the boats (involving a far greater hardship in every respect) no mention has as yet been made of "maintenance allowances" or even compensation. It is to be sincerely hoped that some provision of this sort will be made in the Committee stage.—MARY KENNEY HERBERT, 62, Bushmead-avenue, Bedford.

THE NEW CHARING CROSS

As to the new Thames Embankment, it may be of public interest to call attention to the magnificent boulevard Strandvägen, in Stockholm. This provides a tram-line road, a carriage road, and a broad avenue of trees for pedestrians, with access for lorries to the quaysides on the water. On the landside are shops, flats, and private houses, mostly of granite. The embankment containing the County Council Hall of England's Metropolis ought to be of equal attractions. The Home Industries Exhibition of Sweden in May next at Stockholm will be situated at the end of the Strandvägen. For the new railway station the Southern Railway Company might with advantage inspect the new railway stations at Malmö, Gothenburg, and Stockholm, where the passenger finds everything he can require for his comfort.—Mr. BASIL H. SOULSBY, British Museum (Natural History).

ADMISSION TO KEW GARDENS

I heartily approve of the suggestion made by your correspondent that the admission fee to Kew Gardens should be reimposed, and I fail to see that the small charge of 1d. can be regarded as a hardship to any one. In view of the heavy cost of maintaining the Gardens it is high time that the general public were given the opportunity of contributing towards their upkeep. It has already been stated that the revenue derived from such a tax would amount to about £5,000 per annum.—Mr. G. F. JERDEIN, 23, Warwick-square, S.W.1.

ENGLISH IN TURKEY

I was the first Englishman to be officially appointed by the Turkish Government after the Great War, and for eight years have been teaching in this country. During this time I have instructed his Excellency Ismet Pasha, the Prime Minister, the cadets at the Naval College, and many others, and have had very uphill work in trying to overcome the influence left by the Germans and the enormous efforts of the French pushing their language. Now the Government has made English compulsory in the schools, and the younger generation are taking great interest in learning it, but before we can hope for success there is one great difficulty that must be surmounted. English books are very dear here, and the people pretty poor. There must be many in England who would be only too glad to send me a book or two to enable me to form a small library for the youth who have finished their lesson books but are stopped for lack of reading matter. Should any of your readers wish to send books, they should do so through the post in the ordinary way, in parcels of not more than two books with the ends open, so as to avoid trouble with the Custom House. Any book in a good state will be most welcome, and I shall be glad personally to acknowledge all gifts.—Mr. WILLIAM A. VERNON (English teacher at the Turkish Lyceums of Feyziye and Feyziati), Nikitis Apt. No. 2, Jurnal Sokak, Beyoglu, Istanbul, Turkey.

REGULATIONS IN THE PARKS

Major Ricardo is wrong in saying that the rule that dogs must be led in St. James's Park has been in force for two years. It was imposed last spring. If dogs were as destructive as he says, in the old days of freedom, it is strange that one never saw any evidence of the damage they are supposed to have caused. There are plenty of keepers in the park. Their lives must be extremely dull and boring. Let them occupy their leisure in dealing with the untrained dogs and their owners, and leave the well-trained animal a little welcome liberty.—Mr. CLAUDE SIDLEY, 48, Grosvenor-road, Westminster, S.W.1.

FALSTAFF PUNISHED

Is it not too often forgotten that Queen Elizabeth with the peers of her day were prejudiced against Shakespeare's English historical plays? Those plays naturally pained any who saw their ancestors represented on the stage in circumstances which were of a humiliating character. When the Queen asked that Shakespeare should write a play showing Falstaff in love, she was, with her usual astuteness, reminding the dramatist that the knight should not be shown among people whose names were closely connected with her Court. Sir John Falstaff is subsequently seen in a society of which he himself is the single titled member, after having been ostracized by his own class for unpardonable and vicious misconduct. The severity of Henry V. at least rescued Falstaff from his disreputable companions, and from himself.—Mr. WILLIAM POEL, Howard's-lane, S.W.15.

STEAM TRAINS IN LONDON

I look with growing concern upon the irreparable damage which is being caused by the smoke from countless coal fires and steam trains to London and its inhabitants. Not only is the new fresh beauty of modern architectural genius being marred by these countless soot-belchers, but also the lungs of multitudes of inhabitants and workers are being corroded with the filth and dust from coal fires. New York uses electricity extensively, and now has shown London the way to better health and cleaner buildings by banishing steam trains to within some miles of the centre of the metropolis; let us hope that London will follow this lead, and that the new buildings which we see rising around us will remain clean in their fresh beauty.—Mr. EDWARD G. ROONEY, 54, Silverleigh-road, Thornton Heath, Surrey.

DIRTY CARS

Very laudably Mrs. Alec-Tweedie makes a plea for cleaner cars in Great Britain. Then she adds, "Of course, in the United States cars do not expect to be cleaned. In fact they never appear to be washed from the day they are born until they go to the scrap heap. They are a sorry sight." As an argument in favour of cleaner cars in Great Britain this statement would seem to be irrelevant, unless Mrs. Alec-Tweedie considers that "imitation is the sincerest flattery.' Unfortunately her premises are incorrect, as cars are washed in the United States, and their owners pride themselves on their appearance quite as much as do owners in lands less favoured by the weather. Mrs. Alec-Tweedie's visit to the United States must have occurred on a rainy day! I admire her loyalty when she states that the roads in Great Britain "are the best roads in the world."—Mr. HENRY L. PARSONS, Stockbridge, Mass, U.S.A.

PEMBROKESHIRE COAST

SUGGESTED NATIONAL RESERVE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The admirable photograph of a section of the Pembrokeshire coast which appeared in your issue of February 13 induces me, on behalf of the Council for the Preservation of Rural Wales, to ask permission to explain the reason which induced the representatives of the council to place before the Government Committee on National Parks some evidence in favour of the establishment of a "park" or "reserve," embracing certain portions of the coast in question, from Strumble Head to a point opposite Caldy Island.

We submitted the scheme primarily in the interests of Wales, but also from the conviction that the preservation, by some means, of suitable sections of the actual coast line of the country in general from haphazard or ill-considered commercial enterprises, whatever their nature, is a matter of paramount importance to the public, in view of the undoubted dangers which threaten it from "exploitation" and encroachment. The proposal to erect a bridge over Poole Harbour in order to "develop" the shores of Studland Heath may be cited as an example. In the case of the Pembrokeshire coast, we suggested that the "reserve" might consist of the open uncultivated cliffs with the foreshore, thus forming a strip (necessarily varying in depth landwards) which should be regarded as "untouchable," no new buildings or enclosures being permitted, and public access to it being secured, as a general principle, and so far as is practicable looking to existing interests. We further suggested that on the landward side a prescribed line should be drawn, beyond which building would be permitted, subject to a scheme of town or regional planning, any existing villages within the "reserve" being similarly controlled as to their development.

That any such project, whether applied to the coast of Pembrokeshire or elsewhere, presents considerable difficulties cannot be denied, but unless some step is taken, without undue delay, to preserve our "sea frontage" for the nation, the day will arrive when effective action will be too late to prevent its spoliation.

I am yours faithfully,
BOSTON.
Monkshatch, Compton, Guildford.

CROSSWORD PUZZLES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I received a few days ago a letter from a brother of mine in Smyrna in which he speaks of the boon that *The Times* cross-word puzzle is to an "exile." I venture to enclose a copy of it in the hope that it may be of interest.

Your obedient servant,
F. W. HUNT.
Toddington, Dunstable, Feb. 17.

Smyrna, Turkey, Feb. 7

Dear Frank,—It is such good news that *The Times* has made up its mind to have cross-word puzzles. I expect that those who grumble against this "childish innovation" cannot understand what even a cross-word puzzle means to the exiles who depend on their paper not only for news (indeed, one does not really look for news in a seven days old paper) but for any mortal thing that will lift them out of the "daily round." For instance, to-day (Friday is our Sunday) I have spent a perfectly happy afternoon over the puzzle reprinted from the *Weekly Times*. Though even as I write I am still defeated by "Book of relations," five letters ending in M. Also by a "winged beadle." Honestly, what can a winged beadle be? . . . . It's bed-time, so I will now put back eight vols. of Encyc. Brit., Shakespeare, Bartlett, &c., &c., and, wishing you a very good night, remain my brother's most dutiful, obedient, and humble servant, his brother JOHN.

*** The solutions were:—"Book of relations" = album, and Winged Beadle = bumble bee.

His Majesty's Stationery Office has issued as a White Paper (Cmd. 3494, 4d. net) the third report, covering the period July, 1926, to September, 1929, of the EAST AFRICAN Guaranteed Loan Committee, whose functions have now been transferred to the Colonial Development Advisory Committee.

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SERVICES TO-MORROW

SEXAGESIMA SUNDAY

St. Paul's Cathedral.—The Rev. A. L. Jones, 10.30, To Deum and Benedictus (Alcock in B flat); Introit, "Very Bread, good Shepherd" (Marchant), H.C. (Ireland in C); Canon S. A. Alexander, 3.15, Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis (Noble in A minor), A., "Henceforth, when ye hear" (Mendelssohn); the Bishop of Fulham, 7.

Westminster Abbey.—The Rev. V. J. K. Brook, 10.15, To Deum and Benedictus (Bullock in D), A., "Expectans expectavi" (Wood); Canon V. F. Storr, 3, Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis (Wesley in E), A., "O where shall wisdom be found?" (Boyce); the Rev. R. A. Mitchell, 6.30.

Southwark Cathedral.—Canon A. W. Mageesden, 11, H.C. (Stanford in B flat), Motet, "To Thee, O Lord, do I lift up my soul" (Kalinnikoff); the Rev. A. H. Thompson, 6.30, Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis (Stanford in B flat), A., "O where shall wisdom be found?" (Boyce).

Chapel Royal, St. James's.—The Rev. F. A. Iremonger, 11.15.

Chapel of the Savoy.—The Rev. J. R. Scarr, 11.15 and 6.

Temple Church.—The Rev. H. M. Relton, 11, Te Deum (Mendelssohn in A), Benedictus (Aldrich in F), A., "How lovely is Thy dwelling place" (Brahms); the Rev. R. F. Rynd, 3, Cantate Domine and Deus Miseretur (Garrett in E flat), A., "O where shall wisdom be found?" (Boyce).

Lincoln's Inn Chapel.—Closed.

Gray's Inn Chapel.—Dr. Matthews, 11.15; Te Deum (Woodward and Mornington), A., "Abide with me" (S.P.).

Tower of London, Royal Chapel of St. Peter ad Vincula.—8.15, H.C.; 11, Parade Service (no tickets required), the Rev. C. C. Thacker, C.F.

Royal Military Chapel, Wellington Barracks.—H.C., 8, 11, and 6.30, the Rev. C. Everton Chadwick, C.F.

The Military Chapel, Chelsea Barracks.—11, Parade Service, the Rev. R. J. Northcott.

All Hallows, Barking by the Tower.—8.30 and 11, H.C., the Rev. P. B. Clayton; 6.30, the Rev. H. C. Mooney.

All Hallows, Lombard-street.—11, the Rev. Tom Craske; 6.30, Mr. L. F. Browne, F.R.S.

All Saints', Ennismore-gardens.—H.C., 8.30 and 12; 11, the Rev. B. R. V. Mills; 6.30, the Rev. F. G. Landin Cruce.

All Saints', Margaret-street.—11.15, High Mass, the Rev. D. Sheffield; 6, Prebendary H. F. B. Mackay.

All Souls, Langham-place.—8, H.C.; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. O. Brenton.

All Souls, South Hampstead.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. S. N. L. Ford.

Barnes Parish Church.—8, H.C.; 11, the Rector; 3.15 (Children) and 6.30, the Rev. H. J. Allen.

Brompton Parish Church, South Kensington.—11 and 3.15 (Children), Prebendary Gough; 6.30, Musical Service.

Chelsea Parish Church.—11, Archdeacon H. E. J. Bevan; 6.30, Prebendary Osborne.

Christ Church, Albany-street.—11, the Rev. F. Fielding-Ould; 6.30, the Rev. D. H. Owen.

Christ Church, Down-street.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. Dr. Farrar.

Christ Church, Lancaster-gate (Empire Church).—H.C., 7, 8, 10, and 12.25; 11.15 and 3, the Rev. R. Beresford-Peirse; 6, Dr. H. M. Relton.

Christ Church, St. Marylebone, Cosway-street.—H.C., 8 and 11; 11, the Rev. W. A. Potter; 3.15 and 6.30, the Rev. T. G. B. Kay.

Christ Church, Victoria-street, Westminster.—H.C., 8 and 12.15; 11, the Rev. E. S. P. Goff; 6.30, the Rev. P. T. R. Kirk.

Christ Church, Woburn-square, W.C.—H.C., 8; 11, the Rev. A. J. Bestic; 6.30, the Rev. J. H. Warren.

Church of the Annunciation, Bryanston-street.—11.15, H.C., the Rev. P. Waddington; 6.30, the Rev. W. P. Marmion.

Clapham Parish Church.—11.15, the Rev. A. J. Potter; 6.30, the Rev. N. Peacock.

Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley-street.—8.15 and 11.15, H.C.; 10.40, M.P. and Lit.; 11.15, the Rev. F. Underhill.

Holy Trinity, Kingsway.—11, the Rev. Dr. W. Stuart Macgowan; 6.30, the Rev. W. H. S. Dumphreys.

Holy Trinity, Paddington.—H.C., 8 and 12; 11 and 6.30, Bishop Bidwell (formerly Bishop of Ontario).

Holy Trinity, Prince Consort-road.—H.C., 8 and 12.15; 11, the Rev. A. Nicol; 6, E.

Holy Trinity, Sloane-street.—H.C., 7.30, 8.30, and 10; 11.15, the Rev. C. Cheshire; 3 and 6.30, Dr. Dearmer.

Holy Trinity, St. Marylebone.—11, the Rev. G. F. Haywell; 3.15, Children; 6.30, the Rev. W. G. G. Herklots; H.C., 8.15.

Lambeth Parish Church.—11.15, the Rev. P. O. Robb; 7, the Rev. A. C. Raby.

Mercers' Chapel, Cheapside.—6.30, the Rev. J. H. C. Twisaday.

Putney Parish Church.—11, the Rev. A. S. D. Evans; 6.30, the Rev. E. P. Swain.

St. Agatha's Church, Finsbury-avenue.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. E. Digby.

St. Andrew's, Ashley-place.—H.C., 8, 10.15, and 12.15; 11, 3 (Children), and 6.30, the Rev. E. St. G. Schomberg.

St. Anne's, Soho.—11.30 and 6.30, the Rev. B. G. Bourchier.

St. Augustine's, Queen's-gate.—L.M., 7 and 8; H.M., 11.15, the Rev. G. L. Tuckermann; E., 6, the Rev. C. R. Deakin.

St. Bartholomew-the-Great, West Smithfield.—11, Mr. Reginald Kennedy Cox; 6.30, A., "O love the Lord" (Mann), the Rector (Lantern Lecture on Hexham Abbey, at 6.30).

St. Clement Danes, Strand.—11, M.P., the Rector; 6.30, the Rev. W. Kingston, Haydn's *Creation* (Part 2) (full orchestra).

St. Dunstan's, Fleet-street.—11., the Rev. T. W. Lumb; 7, E., Maz. and N.D. (Tours in F), the Rev. T. W. Lumb.

St. Edmund the King, Lombard-street.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. the Hon. J. G. Adderley.

St. Ethelburga's, Bishopsgate.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. Dr. Gekie-Cobb.

St. George's, Bloomsbury.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. W. C. Roberts.

St. George's, Hanover-square.—H.C., 8.15 and 12.5; 11, the Rev. F. J. Chandler; 6.30, the Rev. A. V. Dixon, A., "O give thanks" (Purcell).

St. Giles's, Cripplegate.—8, H.C.; 10.30, M.P.; 11, H.C., Prebendary F. W. Isaacs; 6.30, E., the Rev. E. A. White.

St. James's, Garlick-hill.—11.15, H.C.; 6.30, the Rev. E. T. R. Johnston.

St. James's, Paddington.—H.C., 8 and 12.15; 11, Canon Mackean; 3.15 and 6.30, Prebendary E. N. Sharpe.

St. James's, Piccadilly.—8.15 and 12.15, H.C.; 11, the Rev. A. Linzee Gilles; 6.15, the Rev. E. M. Radford, A., "The Lord hath been mindful" (Wesley).

St. John's, Downshire-hill, Hampstead.—8, H.C.; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. C. E. Stocks.

St. John's, Putney.—11, the Rev. E. P. Swain; 6.30, the Rev. A. S. D. Evans.

St. John's, Regent's Park.—H.C., 8 and 11.45 (sung); 11, the Rev. T. G. B. Kay; 6.30, the Rev. W. A. Potter.

St. John's, Southwick-crescent.—H.C., 8 and 12.15; 11,

MARGATE MURDER CHARGE

TRIAL TO TAKE PLACE AT LEWES

FORMAL REMAND

Sidney Harry Fox, 28, who is charged with the murder of his mother, Mrs. Rosaline Fox, on October 23, appeared for the seventh time before the Margate magistrates yesterday. Mrs. Fox's body was found in Room 66 at the Hotel Metropole, Margate, after an outbreak of fire. Sir Bernard Spilsbury has given evidence that in his view Mrs. Fox died, not from the effects of the fire, but from asphyxia due to manual strangulation.

Mr. A. Sefton-Cohen appeared for the Director of Public Prosecutions; and Fox was represented by Mr. George E. Hindle (solicitor).

Further evidence was called regarding various insurance policies taken out by Fox. Norman H. Thompson, a clerk in the accident department of the Cornhill Insurance Company, limited, said that on August 15 or 16 of last year Fox paid £1 5s. in respect of one policy, which was extended on various occasions until September 14.

David D. Beaton, of the renewal department of the Cornhill Insurance Company, said that on September 23 he received a letter in Fox's handwriting which ran: "Mrs. Rosaline Fox presents her compliments and thanks, and will be glad if he (the manager) will renew the enclosed policy for another 14 days."

The policy was renewed to October 8. On October 1 a letter was received saying that Mrs. Fox would not require any further extension, as she was leaving for her own home. Subsequently, however, the policy was extended for various short periods on the payment of additional small premiums up to midnight on October 23. Letters asking for extensions were written on different hotel notepapers and signed "pp. Rosaline Fox," with some initials which Mr. Sefton-Cohen said that he could not decipher.

George William Millbank, manager of the Norwich branch of the Cornhill Insurance Company, said that he saw Fox at his office on October 29. Fox said that he wanted to inquire about a policy on his late mother's life, and also described his mother's death. Fox said that on going to her room on October 23 he found it full of smoke, and although he tried to enter he was overcome by fumes. He called for help, and another man crawled in and dragged her out. He had left her sitting over a gas fire.

Mr. Sefton-Cohen.—Was any question put why his mother did not wake up?—Yes, I asked why the smoke or fumes did not awaken her. I cannot remember his reply.

Mr. Millbank said that subsequently Fox told him he was a farmer and that a steward looked after the farm in his absence. Fox also asked how long the company took to carry out claims and mentioned that he was the sole beneficiary under his mother's will. Fox drew attention to a clause in a letter from a Margate firm of solicitors referring to the policyholder's death by a fatal accident.

SOLICITOR AND PRIVILEGE

Walter Frederick Wilson, a solicitor practising at Margate, attended on subpœna to give evidence. Fox, he said, consulted him professionally on October 24 and subsequently.

Asked if he had made Fox certain advances of money Mr. Wilson declined to answer and claimed professional privilege.

Mr. Sefton-Cohen submitted that such advances could not be regarded as the ordinary type of confidential communication between a solicitor and client which was protected by privilege.

Mr. Hindle objected to any such disclosures. Unless the rule of privilege existed, he said, no one would know what he could disclose to his solicitor.

Mr. Sefton-Cohen argued that the prosecution's contention was that the insurance claims were fraudulent, Mrs. Fox not having met her death in the way Fox alleged she did, and that there could be no possibility of privilege.

Mr. F. J. Bobby, the chairman of the magistrates, said that the Bench overruled the objection on the particular question of the advances.

Mr. Wilson.—This places me in a very difficult position. It is a question of the honour of the profession.

Mr. Sefton-Cohen.—The Bench have ruled there is no ground for privilege, and you are now in the position of an ordinary witness asked about an ordinary fact. Did you advance certain moneys?

Mr. Wilson.—I did: £25 by cheque on October 25 and £15 in notes on October 28 or 29.

Mr. Hindle asked for his objection to be noted.

Brian Joyce, a clerk of the Sun Insurance Company, Limited, said that an application to extend a £1,000 accident policy on the life of Mrs. Fox for a fortnight from September 2 was not acceded to.

Archibald W. Seymour, a clerk of the Royal Insurance Company, Limited, said that a £1,000 accident policy on Mrs. Fox's life was cancelled before it expired on July 25 last, as the result of certain information which came to the company.

Stuart K. Dunford, of the Norwich branch of the Eagle Star and British Dominions Insurance Company, gave evidence of a proposal form brought by Fox for a £1,000 accident policy on his mother's life from May 4 to June 4. Fox asked what was meant by an accident.

Mr. Sefton-Cohen.—Did he suggest any accident?—Yes, he asked if his mother were drowned in a bath whether that would be an accident within the meaning of the policy.

Any other method?—Yes, he asked about if his mother were poisoned by food in a restaurant.

You evaded the questions?—Yes. But so far as being drowned in a bath was concerned I said that it might be the result of illness, and that would not be an accident.

After further evidence had been given regarding other insurance policies taken out by Fox which lapsed last August, George Frederick Palmer, assistant manager of the Law Courts branch of Lloyds Bank, was called. Last year, he said, there were no accounts at the bank in the names of Rosaline Fox or Sidney Harry Fox. A cheque for £10 purporting to be drawn by Rosaline Fox was returned marked "No account."

Alfred Clarke Williams, Assistant Official Receiver for the Southampton and Portsmouth district, said that Fox was adjudicated bankrupt in March, 1928, and was still undischarged. The deficiency was £267.

Arthur Jonas Watts, a principal clerk at the Ministry of Pensions, said that a dependent's pension of 4s. a week was granted to Rosaline Fox in 1917 in respect of her son, Cecil James Fox, killed in the War. The pension was increased to 5s. a week in 1918, and from June, 1923, a Pecuniary Needs pension of 8s. a week was substituted. The pension was increased to 10s. a week and paid until her death.

In February, 1919, continued Mr. Watts, Sidney Harry Fox was granted a pension. In 1923 a life pension of 8s. a week was substituted on the grounds of epilepsy aggravated by service in this country. He was to-day in receipt of that amount and did not now go before a medical board. His last appearance there was in July, 1929.

LANDLADY'S EVIDENCE

Mrs. Gertrude Platt, of Liverpool-street, King's Cross, said that Fox and his mother occupied two rooms in the house on and off during last August. They had no luggage, and Fox said he was an insurance agent in the City. On October 22 Fox rang up to see about staying the night, but she gave him a message she had received that he was to return to Margate, as his mother was seriously ill. Fox said, "Oh, Lord, that is funny. Mother was quite well this morning, and I asked her if she wanted to come with me. She said, 'No.' What shall I do? The office is closed, and I haven't any money." Fox also told her that he had wired for money, but it would not have had time to come. He asked her if her mother-in-law would lend him the money, but her mother-in-law was out. She (Mrs. Platt) asked if he had any security to give the railway authorities, and he said, "I have only an old watch and it is not of any value."

Mr. Hindle.—Had Fox shown signs of fondness towards his mother?—They were very affectionate and always went out together. He used to see her safely in bed.

Gladys Meadmore, reception clerk at the Grand Hotel, Dover, said that Fox and his mother stayed there three times last September and October. On the second occasion Fox gave her £30 or £35 to look after. After the last visit £2 5s. was owing and was still unpaid.

Kathleen Crozier, receptionist at the Royal Pavilion Hotel, Folkestone, said that during a visit there in October Fox gave her a cheque for £10 and asked her to give him £1 and keep the balance on his behalf. The cheque was returned, marked "no account," and when Fox and his mother left £15 5s. was owing.

William Edward Fox, brother of the accused, said that he was a monitor at the Queen Alexandra Hospital, Cosham, where he lived in the married quarters. He was the oldest of Mrs. Fox's four sons, the second having been killed at Woolwich Arsenal and the third in the War. The accused was the youngest. He last saw his mother alive in January, 1928, when she visited his quarters with Sidney Fox. He knew that she was subsequently in Portsmouth Infirmary. He first learned of her death on November 5 through the newspapers. He received no communication from his brother.

Mr. Sefton Cohen.—You received no notice of the funeral?—No.

Did you know where she was in October?—No.

The witness, continuing, said that Sidney was educated at a parish school at Fransham, Norfolk. He had not seen much of his brother since he (the witness) left Fransham in 1908, nor of his mother since the War. He corresponded with his mother at times, but not very often. Certain documents produced, including the body of a cheque paid to a firm of Margate chemists, were in his mother's writing. The signature on the cheque purporting to be that of Rosaline Fox was not his mother's writing. The witness also identified a number of insurance policy proposal forms as being in Sidney's writing. The signature "Rosaline Fox" on one of the proposal forms was not his mother's writing. His mother could not write like that at that time (1929), her writing being then very shaky.

Mr. Sefton Cohen said that in view of the serious nature of the charge he did not propose to press the question of Mrs. Fox's signature.

BEQUEST TO FOX

Detective-sergeant Ayto, of Scotland Yard, said that he had that day received from Mr. Hindle a document purporting to be signed "Rosaline Fox" and to be her will, under which she bequeathed all her property to Sidney Harry Fox. The will also desired that her son should give some little gift to two women friends "in token of their friendship."

At the request of Mr. Hindle, Mr. Sefton Cohen did not continue to read a passage in the will beginning "To my son William Edward Fox I leave——"

Chief Inspector Hambrook, of Scotland Yard, said that he found a quart-bottle capsule behind the gas fire in room 66. He also found an empty port bottle in room 67. Fox, when charged with the murder, said:—"It is absolutely untrue. I deny every word of it."

This concluded the case for the prosecution, which has occupied the Court on seven days and has involved the production of over 100 exhibits.

Mr. Sefton Cohen said that a formal remand would be necessary to carry the case over the present Maidstone Assizes, which opened yesterday.

Mr. Hindle asked that, after the formal remand Fox should be committed to Lewes Assizes, which begin on March 10.

Fox was remanded until Monday, when the formal committal for trial at Lewes Assizes will be made.

Mr. Sefton Cohen and Mr. Hindle paid a tribute to the clerk (Mr. C. Maughan) for the way the depositions of over 70 witnesses had been taken. Mr. Maughan has written nearly 20,000 words.

The proceedings on Monday will be formal.

THE TARIFF TRUCE PROPOSAL

APPEAL TO MR. BALDWIN

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NOTTINGHAM, FEB. 21

An emphatic protest against the proposed tariff truce was made in a statement to-day by Sir Ernest Jardine, president of the Nottingham Chamber of Commerce, chairman of Messrs. John Jardine and Son, Limited (the largest firm of lace machine builders in the world), the Barlock Typewriter Company, Messrs. William Hollins and Co., spinners, Messrs. Thomas Adams, lace manufacturers, and the Trent Navigation Company.

SIR ERNEST JARDINE said the proposed tariff truce offended not only against commonsense but against every canon of business. No manufacturing or commercial undertaking could be successfully conducted on such a principle. It was a direct encouragement to our competitors to continue to exclude us from their markets by a promise on our part to allow them to enjoy their present free access to ours. It was sheer trade suicide. The greatest free trade fanatic, even in his maddest moments, never conceived a plan so injurious to British interests. The worst we have had to suffer from Cobdenism in the past had been unrestricted competition in the home market, but the present Government apparently wished to go further by giving a pledge to our rivals that this state of affairs should last, coupled with an assurance that they need fear no retaliatory action on our part to compel them to lower their tariffs against us. He could think of nothing more shortsighted or unpatriotic, and nothing more disastrous to British industry.

"There is one short, simple, and effective way in which this mischievous and nonsensical proposal can be shattered," he continued. "As an industrialist, responsible for more than one important undertaking, I appeal to Mr. Baldwin to take it. Let him declare in the House of Commons that the Conservative Party will ignore such an arrangement whenever they return to power, and will abrogate it without notice. If he makes this declaration now, the signatories to such a one-sided agreement (if it ever is signed) will know what to expect and will not be able to charge the next Government with any breach of agreement.

"The scheme looks very much like a free trade device to side-track tariff reform, and if such a pernicious proposal is to be accepted, there is no reason why its authors should not seek to make the so-called truce binding for seven years instead of two.

"Nobody expects the present Government to propose any fiscal change that would protect British industry, and so it is immaterial whether they make a tariff truce to last during their own tenure of office or not. But the Conservative leaders should make it crystal clear that as soon as the members of the Government go out, their tariff truce will go with them. The mere suspicion that an agreement of that kind would be binding on the incoming Government would have a paralysing effect on the Conservative party at the next election. Mr. Baldwin would do well, both from a business and a political standpoint, to make the position clear."

STOCK EXCHANGE DERBY FUND

£100,000 LIMIT THIS YEAR

The Stock Exchange Derby Mutual Subscription Fund will this year be considerably reduced in scale. From nearly £1,000,000 it will be reduced to a limit of £100,000.

Mr. John J. Hamilton, who has brought the fund to its enormous proportions, said yesterday, "I have run this sweepstake primarily in the interests of charity. There is a very influential section of the House who are very much opposed to the proportions which the sweepstake assumed last year. I have achieved my ambition—to raise it from £100 to nearly £1,000,000—and have been responsible for contributing a quarter of a million pounds to charity. I thought, therefore, that the time had come to retire from the whole thing. Three of my colleagues will carry on the organization of the sweep—Mr. C. T. Brown, Mr. T. C. Read, and Mr. W. J. Morrison. The usual 10 per cent. will be devoted to charity."

Last year the two first prizes were £125,000. There were two second prizes of £65,000, two third prizes of £32,500, and two fourth prizes of £17,500. It is believed that the general public will be excluded from the restricted fund.

WORK FOR EXPORT TRADE

Mr. G. M. Gillett, M.P., secretary of the Department of Overseas Trade, announces that he has asked the executive committee of the Travel Association of Great Britain and Ireland to release Mr. Louis Beale from his duties as general manager of the association. Since Mr. Gillett's appointment he has been specially considering whether the department's organization can be made of still greater use to British export trade. It is in this connexion that he was desirous that Mr. Beale should be permitted to return to work at the Department. The executive committee of the Travel Association, at a meeting held on Monday, presided over by Lord Derby, president of the association, agreed with much regret to accede to Mr. Gillett's request. They unanimously appointed Mr. L. A. de L. Meredith, secretary of the association, to succeed Mr. Beale as general manager. The change will take place early in April.

CAISTOR NEXT NORWICH

FINDS OF ROMAN REMAINS

HOUSE-BUILDING METHODS

Professor Donald Atkinson, F.S.A., last night gave a lantern lecture at Stuart Hall, Norwich, on the successful excavations which were carried out last year under his supervision on part of the important Roman site at Caistor St. Edmunds (Caistor next Norwich).

The lecturer began with a brief account of the site and the extent of our knowledge of its history before the present excavations were undertaken. He said the area enclosed by the walls was about 35 acres, but as shown by the remarkable air photograph, taken in 1928, and published in *The Times* on March 4, the Roman town extended at some time beyond these limits. References in Ptolemy and other authorities implied that the site was occupied by Venta Icenorum, the chief town and administrative centre of the most important of the tribes of Eastern Britain, and it was hoped that excavation would throw light on the relations between the Roman town and the native settlement which might have preceded it. The discovery of Pagan Saxon (or Anglian) interments in the near neighbourhood suggested the possibility that light might also be thrown on the transition from the Roman to the Anglo-Saxon period. A thorough investigation of the site seemed therefore particularly desirable, and the Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society was to be congratulated on its enterprise in undertaking the work, which was rendered possible by the generous cooperation of the owner of the site, the Rev. J. W. Corbould-Warren. The operations were much facilitated by the details revealed by the air photograph, which made it possible to concentrate on a single *insula*, and at once to locate the buildings lying within it.

THE TEMPLES

The most interesting structures examined were a pair of small temples, identical in size, placed close together; a dwelling-house of considerable size; and an annealing oven for the manufacture of glassware. The temples belonged to a class found commonly in eastern and northern France and in this country, sometimes isolated, sometimes, as here, built in pairs. The plan was always the same, a square *cella* surrounded by a relatively wide peristyle, the columns of which rested on a continuous foundation, which was sometimes raised some feet above the level of the peristyle pavement. In some cases this was at the level of the surrounding arc, but in others the whole structure was raised on a *podium* and approached by steps. Some of these temples were lofty, tower-like structures; the remains of one at Autun, with an area 56ft. square, had walls 7ft. thick and still stood to a height of nearly 80ft. The complete absence of floors and other evidence suggested that the Caistor temples were raised on *podia*, and the thickness of the walls of the southern one implied that that was a lofty structure of the Autun type, while the other was comparatively low. Both dated from the end of the second or the early third century.

The dwelling-house was of particular interest as illustrating a method of construction intermediate between the simple timber-framed wattle-and-daub structures found at Wroxeter, Richborough, and elsewhere during the early years of the occupation, and the wholly masonry buildings of the later periods on those and other sites. The building consisted of a north and east wing, with a corridor on the north side of the latter. The outer walls were of flint and concrete construction, and were preserved to a uniform level marked by a tile bonding course, which corresponded with the level of the floors, and there was reason to think that they had never been carried higher in this technique. Within these walls were series of rectangular masonry bases, with their longer axes in some cases parallel, in some perpendicular, to the longer outer walls. These were capped with tiles at the same level as the tiles of the walls.

The subdivisions of the house were formed of timber frames filled with wattle and daub rising from sleeper beams resting on the bases, and one fragment of such a partition had been preserved through a settlement caused by an underlying rubbish pit. The east wing consisted of a narrow corridor and two or three rooms, the north probably a series of small rooms opening on a corridor. The building was of great interest as showing in detail a method of construction not hitherto proved to exist in town houses, and raised problems not yet wholly solved connected with the method of roofing adopted. The construction of the house dated from the early third century. Beneath it were found two smaller houses belonging to the first half of the second century, wholly constructed of timber-framing, and below one of these traces of a still slighter structure, only the beaten clay floor of which remained.

ANNEALING OVEN FOR GLASS

The annealing oven, which dates from the latter part of the occupation—after A.D. 250—was much ruined, but enough remained to enable its character and use to be made out, and the evidence for the local manufacture of glass was a notable addition to our knowledge of Romano-British industries. The area examined yielded no pre-Roman remains, except five silver British coins of the Icenian type, which might well have continued in use till the end of the first century.

The town was laid out and occupation began in the reign of Vespasian (69-79), presumably when the effects of the revolt of Boudicca had passed away and the Iceni had been "pacified." The buildings found suggested three periods (*a*) *circa* 70-100; (*b*) *circa* 100-160; (*c*) *circa* 200-400. The coins and pottery indicated that this part of the site was still definitely occupied in the second half of the fourth century, though the nature of this latest occupation was not yet clear. A feature of the area was the number of rubbish-pits of the first, second, and third centuries. Twenty were examined, of which several contained large and varied collections of pottery, which should afford evidence of great value for the chronology not only of Caistor but of Eastern Britain in general. Among the most striking finds were a perfectly preserved gold ring set with a nicolo intaglio, lamp holders in bronze and iron, and part of an inscribed glass drinking-cup with representations of chariot racing. The results of the excavations had exceeded the hopes entertained at their beginning, fresh evidence had been obtained on a number of points of historical importance, and it had been shown that the site was one certain to repay further investigation by deepening and widening our knowledge of the early history of Britain.

There were displayed at the lecture, by arrangement with the Curator of the Castle Museum, a number of the more interesting finds. The lecturer said funds were urgently needed for carrying out the excavation of the adjoining *insula* this year. Subscriptions might be sent to either the treasurer of the Excavation Fund, Barclays Bank Limited, Norwich, or to the hon. secretary, Mr. B. Cozens-Hardy, 16, Albemarle-road, Norwich.

MINERS' WELFARE FUND

YEAR'S GRANTS FOR RESEARCH

The eighth annual report of the Miners' Welfare Committee, now published, deals with the year 1929, in which the Committee made 961 allocations from the fund, to the total amount of £1,456,946. Of this total, £130,146 was allocated from the general fund for developments under the heads of research and education, £468,880 from the baths fund for the erection of pithead baths under the Mining Industry Act, 1926, and £853,741 from the district funds on the recommendation of the District Welfare Committees for such local schemes as recreation and sports grounds, institutes and halls, swimming baths, hospitals and convalescent homes, &c. The more noteworthy of these projects are described briefly in the report.

With the report is published the third report of the Scholarship Selection Committee, which describes the results of the third year's competition by miners and the sons and daughters of miners for university scholarships. Twelve scholarships were awarded as a result of the competition, including two for post-graduate work. The combined reports are on sale, price 1s. 6d. (by post 1s. 8d.), and may be purchased through any bookseller or directly from the Stationery Office.

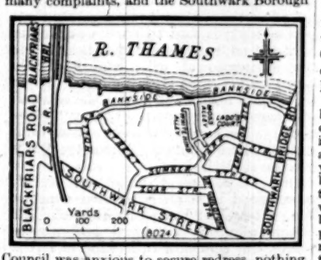
Mr. G. Booth Heming, who has been chairman of the Westminster Savings Committee since its inception in 1916, has tendered his resignation on account of ill-health. It was largely due to his activities that Westminster was awarded in 1919 the King's Flag for record saving. He was mayor in 1914-15. Mr. Alderman Rye, who was mayor in 1922-23, has been appointed chairman of the committee in the place of Mr. Heming.

SOUTHWARK SLUMS

REBUILDING SCHEME APPROVED

The Corporation of London have approved an arrangement between the Bridge House Estates Committee and the City of London Electric Lighting Company for the clearance of a slum area in Southwark. This area has long been a source of trouble and difficulty.

The Corporation came into possession of part of it (the other belonging to the City Electric Lighting Company) in connexion with the St. Paul's Bridge project. Although there were many complaints, and the Southwark Borough



Council was anxious to secure redress, nothing could be done until the question of St. Paul's Bridge was settled, for the area formed part of the line of the southern approach.

The arrangement now made will enable the corporation to re-house the inhabitants on the site. The scheme affects 74 houses, and the cost will be shared between the Bridge House Estates and the company. For the most part the property consists of old and dilapidated cottages. Plans and particulars are being prepared, and as soon as the Common Council approves the details a start will be made on the work.

The property lies to the east of the southern approach of Blackfriars Bridge, close to the river on Bankside; and the following streets are involved: Moss-alley, White Hind-alley, Taylor's-yard, Ladds-court, Park-street, Wagstaff-buildings, Great Guildford-street, and Zoar-street.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, when Minister of Health, had occasion to draw the attention of the Corporation to the condition of the property, and in June of last year very unfavourable comment was made in "A report on and survey of Housing Conditions in the Borough of Southwark," issued by the Westminster Survey group.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM

TEMPORARY CLOSING OF READING ROOM

The British Museum Reading Room will be closed on March 1 for its semi-annual cleaning, together with the North Library, the Newspaper Room, the Manuscript Students' Room, and the Oriental Students' Room. These rooms will not be reopened to the public until March 6.

Constant work goes on throughout the year in the cleaning of the main Museum Library outside those sections to which the public is admitted, and it is estimated that the 35 ex-Service men who form the "Dusting Gang" of the Department of Printed Books cover every volume twice in the year. During the few days in which the Reading Room and its correlative public rooms are closed in the spring and autumn, it is the turn of the books on the open shelves and works of reference to be removed and dusted. The chairs are at the same time thoroughly cleansed and the desks taken to pieces. Books which are unusually dirty have their covers washed and polished, but it has not been found satisfactory to treat any volumes with vacuum cleaners, as the adhesive labels are more apt to be pulled off than the minute particles of dust.

Part of the "Dusting Gang" will in the next few days be stationed in the various reading rooms, while another 45 men are introduced from outside contractors, several of them being painters and window-cleaners. While the floor of the Reading Room is, of course, cleaned every day throughout the year, and much superficial dusting takes place at the same time, it is only by the exclusion of the public for several days at a time, that it is possible to cover so large an area thoroughly.

WEAKNESS OF BRITISH SALESMANSHIP

MR. F. W. GOODENOUGH'S VIEWS

Mr. F. W. GOODENOUGH, Chairman of the Government Committee on Education for Salesmanship, speaking yesterday at the Oxford Luncheon Club, said that the unsatisfactory condition of British oversea trade was largely due to the failure of manufacturers and merchants to appreciate the changing conditions abroad, and the need for more scientific control of business.

Commerce and industry were calling for the very best men and women in their higher ranks, and those trained in the finest traditions of our schools and universities made "the most humane and understanding, as well as most competent, of administrators and employers." Who would be so foolish as to pretend that all was well with our commercial and industrial enterprise when we were supplying to-day only 11 per cent. of the world's purchases of imported goods, as compared with 14 per cent. in the year before the War? To take the instance of one trade only, in such a pro-British country as Argentina, more than 90 motor-cars out of every 100 advertised the success of North American enterprise every hour of the day to every observer in the streets of Buenos Aires, while so intensely British a country as New Zealand bought only 12 British cars out of every 100 she imported.

TRADERS' DEMAND FOR PENNY POST

SYMPATHETIC CONSIDERATION BY P.M.G.

An official report was issued yesterday of an interview between the Postmaster-General (Mr. Lees-Smith) and a deputation from the Joint Industrial Council of the Printing and Allied Trades, on the restoration of the penny post and other postal reforms.

The deputation was introduced by Mr. C. W. BOWERMAN, M.P., who said that the reforms would benefit every section of the community, and help trade and commerce.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. RIVERS FLETCHER said that they would do more to assist British manufacturers in selling their products, in both the home and export markets, than any other method the Government might adopt to render direct assistance.

Mr. A. E. GOODWIN (Master Printers' Federation) emphasized the anomalies created by the regulations regarding printed matter, and particularly the difficulties in the paper trade.

The POSTMASTER-GENERAL undertook to give the question of the penny post sympathetic consideration. He said that the final word, of course, rested with the Government as a whole. The numerous anomalies referred to would be further inquired into. The suggestion that British traders were treated unfairly by the working of the international sample post arrangements would certainly be looked into, but it was to be remembered that this was a reciprocal arrangement, and that our manufacturers had the opportunity of sending their samples abroad, though there was now no inland sample post available.

BRITISH MANUFACTURERS AND AUSTRALIA

Mr. J. E. Fenton, Australian Minister for Trade and Customs, met privately on Wednesday afternoon in the library at Australia House 130 representatives of British traders and British trade organizations interested in the Australian market, and discussed with them various points of difficulty regarding trade between the two countries. SIR ARTHUR BALFOUR, chairman of the British Council of the Australian Association of British Manufacturers, was in the chair. Statements were made by the following gentlemen:—

Mr. Robinson (British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association); Mr. J. Maughting (Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders); Mr. Clayton (Envelope Makers' and Manufacturing Stationers' Association); Mr. W. G. Sidebotham (Steel Trap Manufacturers' Association); Mr. F. Priest (Enamelled Hollow-ware Manufacturers' Association, and Ernest Stevens, Limited); Mr. Eric Sallman (Sallman and Hill, Limited); Mr. W. Mawle (Imperial Typewriters, Limited); Mr. V. Beaumont (Wolverhampton Chamber of Commerce); and Mr. Langham (British Aluminium Company, Limited).

The Federation of British Industries, the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, the National Union of Manufacturers, the British Engineers' Association, and many others were also represented.

DEFENCE OF COAL MINES BILL

REPLY TO F.B.I. CRITICISMS

AN EXPORTER'S VIEWS

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

Mr. A. W. Archer, vice-chairman of the West Yorkshire Coal Owners' Association and chairman of the export committee of the Central Collieries Commercial Association (the "Five Counties" marketing organization), yesterday at the Bradford Rotary Club defended the Coal Mines Bill and replied to the criticisms of it by the Federation of British Industries.

In the first place, Mr. ARCHER described broadly the present condition of the British coal-mining industry. The production of coal in this country had settled down (he said) at a figure of about 250 or 260 million tons a year. Last year's increase of output must not be taken as indicating a permanent upward trend. Great Britain's productive capacity was 330,000,000 tons a year. The difference between productive power and marketing power rendered imperative and urgent a reduction in the size of the industry. Moreover there could be no substantial recovery of the price level while excessive production continued.

Describing the increase of Continental production, Mr. Archer said that during the War producers of coal on the Continent were compelled by considerations of national safety to develop their own resources, and many of our former customers were now to a large extent independent of, or less dependent on, British supplies. The most remarkable increase had taken place in Holland, where the annual output had risen from 2,000,000 to 11,000,000 tons, and was still rising. Germany, deprived of the Saar coalfield, had more than made good that loss and also had doubled her output of lignite, or "brown coal." In German Upper Silesia the pre-War output had been doubled, and the total production for 1929 showed a 10 per cent. increase over that for 1928.

In 1929 the French coal output, excluding the Saar pits, amounted to the record figure of 54,900,000 tons, as against a total of just under 53,000,000 tons in the two previous years, and a total of less than 41,000,000 tons in the last pre-War year. Poland, to whom the mines of Upper Silesia were ceded by the Peace Treaty, was now our most formidable competitor in Scandinavia and the Baltic States. Poland's coal output had been enormously increased since the War. It had been stated that her ability to produce coal for export was limited only by the capacity of her ports to deal with it. Poland was about to conclude a new commercial treaty with Germany, under which she would secure the right to export to Germany between 300,000 and 350,000 tons of coal a month. This need in no way limit her supply to Scandinavia.

BURDENS ON BRITISH COAL

The British coal industry, carrying an enormous load of taxation, paying very high freight charges, and suffering from the disorders which invariably accompanied excessive production and contraction of markets, had to meet the competition of Continental producers who had, for political reasons, made it their object steadily to increase their output of coal and to control their home markets. Their Governments, or some of them, moreover, had imposed artificial restrictions on the entry of foreign coal, in the form of import licences and duties, and differential railway rates.

Discussing suggested remedies for the position of the British coal industry, Mr. Archer said that compulsory amalgamations were generally objectionable and would not, in any case, do away with the necessity for quota. The majority report of the Lewis Committee advocated the development of district organizations for organized marketing, and even suggested that "where, in any particular district, a fair and equitable scheme for more efficient marketing was supported by a majority of 75 per cent. or more, calculated on a tonnage basis, powers should be vested in a tribunal to make the scheme compulsory, subject to effective safeguards for the minority." During a period of two years the operations of the Central Collieries Commercial Association attracted comparatively little public attention, and no serious criticism; but as soon as the Government proposed to obtain legislative sanction for the prudent extension of this beneficial policy there arose a storm of protest, and suggestions that the community was to be held to ransom by a system of licensed piracy.

RUINOUS UNDER-CUTTING

In the memorandum of the Federation of British Industries it was suggested that the Bill proposed to place supplies of coal, as regards quality, quantity, and price, very largely under the control of organizations which could, if they chose, impede or divert the natural flow of the supplies that industry required. But why should anyone desire to impede or divert the natural flow of supplies? The owners had no intention of creating an artificial shortage. On the other hand it was absurd to raise coal in excess of market requirements. Railway companies did not run trains in excess of traffic needs. Gas companies did not manufacture as much gas in summer as in winter. There was nothing new or revolutionary in price control, and other industries were indulging in it without statutory protection for the public. If the proposed committees of investigation were considered unequal to the task the defects could be put right during the Committee stage of the Bill. The object of the Bill was not to exploit the consumer but to do away with ruinous under-cutting.

The F.B.I. had suggested that the Bill would add to the number of sheltered industries. It was incomprehensible that anyone should describe as sheltered an industry which was fighting for its existence in the export markets of Europe, where the only hope of improvement lay in the making of international arrangements. In any event, was it expected that coal should help other industries to its own undoing? Coal demanded a fair price based upon efficient and well-directed production. In 1928-29 the gas undertakings of Great Britain made an aggregate profit of £12,000,000, while the coal industry in 1928 incurred a net loss of £9,700,000.

Mr. ARCHER also argued that the fixing of standard tonnage was a difficult matter, not to be done by statute, but left to the coal-owners, subject to a right of appeal by aggrieved parties. The elimination of the uneconomic pit was a question of enormous difficulty. There was, of course, a wide difference between the "uneconomic" and the "inefficient" pit. Each was a different problem, one being remediable with skill, while the other might not be.

MAIN ROAD THROUGH A PARK

PONTYPOOL SCHEME OPPOSED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CARDIFF, FEB. 21

Residents of Pontypool are up in arms against a proposal to construct a main road through Pontypool Park, a beautiful demesne 94 acres in extent, given to the town and the neighbouring authorities by the Hanbery family. Abersychan Council have given their support to the scheme, but the Pontypool authority has always opposed it, and the opposition is to be renewed with double force now that it is known that the Roads and Bridges Committee of the Monmouth County Council have decided to apply to the Ministry of Transport for permission to proceed with the construction of the road.

It was stated to-day on behalf of the Pontypool Urban Council that no stone will be left unturned in opposition, and that if necessary a deputation will wait on the Minister of Transport, with whom the final decision rests. A sum of £250,000 has been placed by the Ministry at the disposal of the Monmouth County Council. Unemployment schemes and road improvement works, involving an outlay of £209,989, have already been approved.

SALE OF BAD FISH

A suggestion that chemicals used in the manufacture of artificial ice had caused fish to become blackened was made by CHARLES FRANCIS ALLAN, of King-street, Deal, at the Folkestone Police Court on Thursday, when he was fined £10, and ordered to pay costs, for exposing bad fish for sale at the Folkestone fish market. It was stated in evidence that Allan had brought over from Deal 60st. of plaice, which was sold to a number of dealers. The Medical Officer of Health said the whole of the fish was discoloured, and smelt. The defendant said he bought the fish at Ramsgate, took it to Deal, and then brought it on to Folkestone. "It is the chemicals in the manufactured ice that blacken the fish," he said.

ROAD FUND ACCOUNTS

OFFICERS TO MAKE LOCAL AUDITS

An abstract account of Road Fund receipts and payments in the year ended March 31, 1929, together with a report by the Comptroller and Auditor-General on these transactions, was issued yesterday by the Stationery Office (54, price 3d. net).

The receipts of the Road Fund in 1928, it is stated, exceeded those of 1927 by £1,186,811. The expenditure, after excluding the transfer of £12,000,000 to the Exchequer made in 1927, decreased by £1,892,279, mainly because highway authorities' expenditure during the year, including that under programmes inaugurated in earlier years, was less than was anticipated. As compared with 1927, the balance of the fund was increased by £3,543,991, and at March 31, 1929, stood at £4,961,116, including investments (at cost) of £4,459,624. On the same date the commitments of the fund in anticipation of future revenue amounted to £23,200,000 (exclusive of prospective liabilities in connexion with the Charing Cross and Waterloo Bridge schemes). These commitments include £8,432,000 on account of road works expedited for the relief of unemployment.

The revenue account for 1927 included a payment of £200,000 in part settlement of the outstanding claim of the Irish Free State against the Road Fund. Further negotiations have not resulted in agreement over the amount of this claim, and the matter is to be referred to arbitration.

The Comptroller and Auditor-General announced in his report for the previous year that the Ministry was then considering the question of applying a current audit to the accounts of local authorities relating to works of which the whole cost or the major part of it is borne by the Road Fund. He now reports that the Ministry's audit staff in Scotland was increased on April 1, 1929, and arrangements made for current examination of expenditure on this class of work; and that after discussion with the Ministry of Health about the arrangements for England and Wales the Finance Department of the Ministry of Transport has recently appointed three officers whose duties will consist principally of the examination on the spot of local authorities' accounts of expenditure on schemes assisted by grants from the Road Fund.

JUNGLE FILM SEEN BY THE QUEEN

VISIT TO STOLL PICTURE THEATRE

The Queen yesterday saw a film of life in wild African jungle at the Stoll Picture House, Kingsway. She was received by Sir Oswald and Lady Stoll.

The film was Mr. Cherry Kearton's *Tembi*, which shows the fauna and flora of the jungle; lions, tigers, giraffes, and swarms of locusts appear in it. The Queen had intended to see only the one film, but she was so interested that she stayed to see a picture of the Aquitania battling her way through a storm, and later a British Movietone News, which was her Majesty's first experience of a talking film.

News in Brief

The Quakers' Meeting House, a relic of old Wycombe, in Buckinghamshire, is being pulled down for road widening.

Denis Causky Harrington, 45, single, was killed in an explosion early yesterday at the Allihies (Co. Cork) copper mines.

Sales of National Savings Certificates for the week ended February 8 were 1,277,903, making a total sold of 949,339,512.

The Wallasey ferryboat Marlowe came into collision with the Birkenhead ferryboat Oxton yesterday during a dense fog on the River Mersey, and caused a dislocation of all services.

Lady Stewart, widow of Sir Francis Stewart, who was Liberal candidate for North Kensington at the General Election, has joined the South Kensington Labour Party.

Dr. D. A. Coles will be one of the honorary consulting physicians of the clinic for the treatment of rheumatism to be opened by the Queen at Regent's Park on Tuesday.

The Dutch steamer Orange, which recently sank off Southend Pier, was raised on Thursday by the Port of London Authority tug Darent, assisted by two salvage lighters.

The fire brigade and salvage men were called to the premises of Messrs. John Lewis, Oxford-street, W., yesterday when a quantity of waste paper in a sub-basement caught fire. The fire was quickly put out, no damage was done.

A new 35ft. motor lifeboat of the self-righting type, built for the Royal National Lifeboat Institution to take the place of the old rowing and sailing lifeboat at Berwick-on-Tweed, left the builders at Cowes, Isle of Wight, yesterday morning on her journey of about 500 miles to her station.

Official returns of 40 of the principal municipal tramway and omnibus undertakings in the United Kingdom, as compiled by *The Tramway and Railway World* for the week ended February 1, give total receipts of £409,986, which is £27,611 more than in the corresponding week last year. The aggregate receipts for 44 weeks amounted to £18,307,342, an increase of £833,931.

On the visit to London to-day of delegates from the branches of the British Legion in East Anglia, the assembly, consisting of some 200 members, with 60 branch standards, will parade outside Caxton Hall, Westminster, at 4 p.m. to march to the Cenotaph. A poppy wreath will be placed there, and this will be carried in the procession by a War orphan wearing his late father's decorations.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

The board of the London Temperance Hospital thank Sir Percy Shepherd and the trustees of the late William Shepherd for £1,

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.
(Editorial Room), London.
NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
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"THE TYRANNY OF THE TEAM SPIRIT" (2)

By CALLISTHENES

In this column yesterday we quoted from a writer in *Truth*, who, taking as his starting point one of our articles on "The Public School Boy in Business," made a brisk and almost paradoxical attack on the influence of the team spirit in English affairs.

He talked with scorn of the pedagogues who "instil into generation after generation of boys and girls that the greatest thing in life is to immolate character upon the altar of the team spirit." He pointed out that there is a coincidence in time between the decline of Britain commercially, politically, and intellectually and the "rise of the ideal of team work and the fetish of playing for one's side."

In this column we pointed out certain defects of the Public School Boy regarded as a potential business man, emphasising among them a tendency to wait for instructions in a job where initiative is more important than obedience. But we believe in the team spirit. We believe in it wholeheartedly. We believe that it is a strength and not a weakness in the national character.

This rather fierce critic of the team spirit sets it in opposition to individuality. Those imbued with the Public School spirit (and this includes, according to him, almost the whole nation) would "if necessary die for mustard against cress rather than face the unheard of conception of developing their own character."

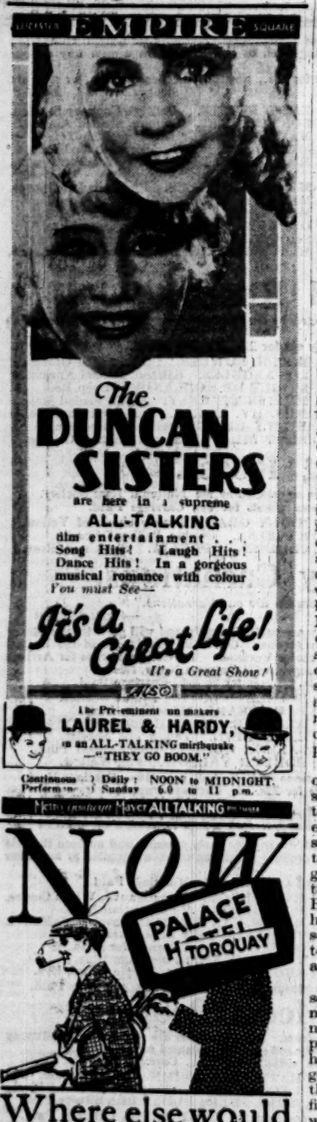
In our view there should be no antithesis between the two. No man can develop a character in solitude. Man is a social creature as much as a fish is a creature of the sea, and he cannot begin to be himself except in relation to his fellow men.

Individuality is developed not by isolation but by relationship, and that relationship in the last analysis is a form of comradeship. Individuality in its very conception implies a society from which it is differentiated. That is the philosophy of the matter which comes down the centuries in the open river of truth from further back than even Plato and Aristotle, its greatest exponents.

On more homely levels the truth is the same. The team spirit does not kill individuality: it needs it. Such a team as we are in this Store has a constant need for initiative, for self-reliance, for individuality of thought and character. The more a man has of these things the more he is welcome in our team. They are needed in the team and they are developed in the team and cannot be developed to their full extent in any other way.

Without the team spirit a business disintegrates. Without individuality the team spirit becomes devitalised. We believe in the team spirit because it is the finest form of unity among men. We believe in individuality because it is a man's best contribution to the team, and is itself the best product of the best teams.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.



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Entertainments

MUSICAL EXPLORERS

A HINT FROM THE STALLS

It seemed time to suggest to Mr. Béla Bartók last week that people do not go to symphony concerts in the mood of the Arctic explorer, a mood, that is to say, in which the endurance of every hardship and privation is cheerfully undertaken for the sake of scientific discovery. Earnest musicians, not only composers, peering eagerly forward towards something which they describe as "the future of the art," are apt to assume that, whether or not others are with them, it is the attitude that everyone ought to be encouraged to assume. Mr. J. B. Trend, for example, finishes the latest of his able books on Spain and her music, called "Manuel de Falla and Spanish Music," with a description of the choral work *Atlántida* on which Falla is at present engaged, and having warmed our hearts towards it with a glowing description of its richly romantic theme, imparts a little chill of fear in a final sentence:—

> It is a great subject, and one worthy of a composer who has never been backward in exploring the new paths of music.

"New paths." We remember all about Schumann's prophecy for Brahms and Wagner's prophecy for himself, and how their splendid fulfilments left the musical world feeling some 50 years ago that it need never again be afraid of new path-finders. One result was that everyone became a path-finder, until the little field open to musical exploration was criss-crossed over and over with foot-tracks like Hampstead Heath and Clapham Common, and the problem of the surveyor became no longer how to make a path, but how to keep a few blades of grass growing between the existing paths. The composers who go exploring are apt to seem to their audiences less like the finders of a North-west Passage than a party of Boy Scouts by whom Hampstead Heath for this afternoon is regarded as an unmapped wilderness. Theirs is a healthy and a wit-sharpening exercise and nobody grudges it to them, but the public may get a little restive if the amenities of the parks are sacrificed too far to their games.

That is why the reference to Falla's scouting propensities is not the most inspiring note which his biographer could have chosen for his ending. The public is more interested to learn of Falla, or of any other modern composer, that he is a man who can make two blades of grass grow where before there was but one; in fact, that he is a creative artist. That is in the main what it has learnt of Falla through acquaintance with at least some of his works. Writing of the first performance in England of the "Nights in the Gardens of Spain," Mr. Trend says truly that the nocturnes "stood out as serious, genuine music":—

> The audience at the Queen's Hall, though it will applaud most things out of politeness, does not often break into cheers, as it did on this occasion. The audience was roused not only by the music itself, and by the sense of security and conviction that belong to a masterpiece, but also by the composer's own performance, which was masterly.

Looking back to what was said in these columns of that same performance, we find the following sentence:—

> His [Manuel de Falla's] sense of beauty is keener than his sense of novelty, and that gives to his music a certain ease of manner which gains sympathy quickly.

It is not to be denied that some of the greatest works in the world have failed to give that "sense of security and conviction" at a first hearing, and that in consequence they have not "gained sympathy quickly," though they were destined to gain it and keep it subsequently. Stories of such cases, the unappreciated masterpieces, are the chief stock-in-trade of the popular historian. They have been so freely exploited that they have produced the perverted doctrine that the unappreciated works are necessarily masterpieces, that builders are not only liable to reject the head-stones of corners, but that every stone they throw away is necessarily intended ultimately for that important position. There are those who go so far as to suggest that every stone the builders accept—that is, every musical work an audience admires at once—is probably faulty, if not futile.

Mr. Trend here claims that there is a faculty among normally constituted people which tends to a right judgment about a work of art immediately. It is not infallible. A dozen circumstances—a bad performance, a bad place in the programme, divided attention, or prejudice—may prevent its exercise, but given favourable conditions it may be relied on. Moreover, we suggest that a momentary failure of the kind may be the artist's fault even though his work deserves a better fate. Brahms's pianoforte Concerto in D minor is an obvious instance. Brahms had not in 1859 that "ease of manner" which could commend it to his Leipzig hearers and make them more keenly aware of the concerto's beauty than of its novelty. He was still engaged in exploring his material: he was not secure in his handling of it. Now that we can allow for all the facts of the case, 70 years after, that is to say, we can do justice to his ideas; but we can also see that the Leipzigers were scarcely to be blamed for their rejection, and a similar state of things covers many more cases of the temporary aberration of judgment than the advocates of exploration are willing to admit.

The fact seems to be that exploration, or at any rate the Boy Scout's imaginary sense of exploration, is of some importance to the composer, but not much to anyone else. His audience may profit by the results of his exploration, but does not want to follow him while he is making it. If he gets so much wrapped up in the process that he can think of nothing else, as Béla Bartók seems to have been when he wrote his piano concerto, his audience will find something more interesting to themselves to think about, and at the end applaud only "out of politeness."

And this is what composers have now seriously to lay to heart. They can in the main trust their hearers' judgment, not merely claim it when it is favourable and pooh-pooh it when it is the reverse. They have no excuse for assuming that they can go on exploring and that sooner or later those who do not join in the game will find out what fine fellows they are. It will not do to sniff at romanticism, as even Mr. Trend does when he suggests in parenthesis that Chopin's music "ought long ago to have been buried in peace." The public which goes on enjoying Chopin and burying the works of the "anti-romantics" in peace is in the right of it. Suddenly it picks out something like the "Nights in the Gardens of Spain" and says to the composer, "There, now you're talking!" simply because of the "sense of security" (which means old paths) and of conviction (which means the old purpose) behind the new music. That is the sensible, commonplace, anti-romantic point of view. The trouble with the professed anti-romantic composers is that they are too romantic about themselves. Theirs is the thrilling sense of adventure shared with the intrepid Boy Scout boldly bivouacking on Hampstead Heath.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and to-morrow and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 18

B.B.C. SYMPHONY CONCERT

REGER AND TOCH

Max Reger died in 1916 in middle age; Ernst Toch was born in 1887; both were Germans. There is more difference between the music of Toch and Reger than between that of Reger and Beethoven, who died in 1827. Just what the difference was we were able to appreciate at Queen's Hall last night when Herr Hermann Scherchen, who directs the music of the German broadcasting service, conducted for the British Broadcasting Corporation a programme that contained the seventh symphony of Beethoven, the piano concerto of Toch brilliantly played by Herr Walter Frey, and Reger's Variations and Fugue on a theme of Mozart.

Herr Scherchen is an exponent of modern music who seems able to make the most far-fetched concatenations of noises sound logical and almost inevitable, and, rather surprisingly, he showed that there is a streak of the old German romantic feeling in him which is equally prominent in Reger. But his Beethoven raises doubts. When he conducted the fourth symphony at a recent Philharmonic concert there were questions whether Beethoven was quite so tense as his interpreter made him. Last night the tightness of the seventh symphony was never for a moment relaxed: it is significant that Herr Scherchen's favourite gesture is an upward urge (which proved not to be ideal for getting wind entries perfectly together). The seventh symphony did not dance; it marched by forced marches.

Reger's is a curious work, of which each section is undeniably pleasant to listen to; but we are taken so far away from the theme that we cannot comfortably get back when it is suddenly presented to us on the brass at the end of the fugue. The slender tune will not bear the immense inverted pyramid erected on its point.

Toch's piano concerto is also curious, but in a vastly different way. Romanticism has been swept away except for a parody of itself in the final Rondo Disturbato. Counterpoint not only in lines, but in blocks, clouds, and masses is let loose in a way that titillates the danger instincts. This is effective in the powerful first movement, insipid in the Adagio, where the pace is not quick enough to enable the ear to integrate the multitude of discrepant notes, and amusing in the Finale, though here one feels that the joke is too elaborate. The work was well received when it was first performed at the Contemporary Music Festival at Frankfort in 1927, and it has the solid merit of being conceived technically in terms of what the piano can do and spiritually in the vigorous, non-sentimental realistic mood of post-War Germany. It is moreover, exhilarating.

PLAYERS' THEATRE

"THE MEMBER FOR TURVINGTON"

BY HENRY STACE

Thompson	ELEANOR MACDONALD
Sir George Norton	REGINALD TIPPETT
Charles Douglas	CHARLES LLOYD PACK
Mrs. Anne Duxdale	NAOMI JACOB
Lady Norton	SIBYL JANE
Honora Leigh	EGANA AHERNE
Mr. Romany	DONALD CHARLES
Peacock	LIONEL DIXON
James Belfrage	DON GEMMELL

Some little time ago it was fashionable, and easy, to make an entertaining intellectual match between two sides labelled "career" and "home," but the match was an exclusively feminine one, a clash, so to speak, between the business-girl and the girl-wife. Mr. Henry Stace, however, in his play which was produced at the Players' Theatre last night, sets out to explore the sacrifices an ambitious man must be prepared to make in his pursuit of success.

His explorations lead him into some very questionable statements—the theory that a happy emotional life is a hindrance to even the most pushful politician needs more than the formal, but persuasive, eloquence of Mr. Reginald Tippett to make it plausible; into some *longueurs* which Miss Sibyl Jane's earnestness could not satisfactorily fill; and into some acute passages of dialogue in which Miss Jane, as Lady Norton, and Mr. Charles Lloyd Pack, as the youthful secretary Charles Douglas, illustrate the differences between the sudden, irresistible impulses of middle-age and the steady, uncomprehending idealism of young, and first, love. The truth was that Lady Norton had, for a long time, been growing more and more tired of her husband's obsession—and Mr. Stace at times gives a caricaturist outline to it—with his political career, and when Charles, with all the considerable charm that Mr. Pack gave him, started to air his views on women and his own lack of susceptibility, it was obvious she had reached the dangerous age. And so it proved. Soon after the beginning of the third act the audience knows that Lady Norton is to have a baby, and, in that knowledge, it can safely look forward to a scene in which Lady Norton will show how, in securing an under-secretaryship, her husband had lost the world of her love and faithfulness. Mr. Stace is unfortunate in his final curtain, and he never comes to satisfactory grips with a subject that is, perhaps, more at home in a debating society than in the theatre, but he has several sensible things to say and, at times, a pleasant way of saying them.

Miss Sibyl Jane was not altogether happy as Lady Norton, a part which demanded a mixture of sophisticated lightness and emotional depth, but Mr. Reginald Tippett struggled well to keep Sir George within the bounds of humanity, Mr. Pack was exactly right as Charles, and Mr. Donald Charles, as a very professional politician, and Miss Naomi Jacob, as a very understanding old nurse, had parts which might well have been more substantial.

CENTURY THEATRE

"PENELOPE FORGIVES"

BY ELIZABETH BAKER

Jack Gibbs	RICHARD CALDICOTT
Penelope Gibbs	MARGARET SWALLOW
John Gibbs	T. AGNEW ANSDELL
Lucy Gibbs	CLARE GREET
Grace Harrington	MADELINE CLAYTON
Lionel Harrington	CECIL PEARCE
Harry Gibbs	GEORGE A. WOODBRIDGE
Mrs. Fraser	VICTORIA ADDISON
Mrs. Edie Snell	MARIE WRIGHT
Susie Smith	HELEN TREVELYAN
Fairy Smith	MARY CASSON
Victor Wrench	REGINALD BECKWITH

The point of this play seems to be that many wives would leave their husbands if they could find the means to support themselves. While Penelope lets lodgings and looks after the children, Jack is strolling the promenade at Clacton with another woman. His infidelity is discovered, and Penelope declares that she will leave him. Jack protests with what dignity he can, but in vain. She scans the advertisements for possible work and, since they are unpromising, consents to stay a few days so that some young people may be married from the house. Jack and all his scandalised relatives pluck up courage; the wedding atmosphere will go to Penelope's head; remembering her own bridal-day, she will forget how badly the marriage has turned out. It almost seems that they are right. Penelope is on the point of relenting when an aunt conveniently dies and leaves her a little property. Forgive? Never!

Played as farce, this piece might have had a measure of success, but the 1930 Players were very serious, and the evening was in consequence very dull. Miss Swallow was as grimly in earnest as if she had been in the part of Mrs. Clegg, and Mr. Caldicot sought to give the husband a touch of pathos. The delight of the evening was Miss Addison's Mrs. Fraser, a widow whose morals had the brazen accent of the 18th century. Having had three husbands, she knew that "gentlemen need humouring," and she drew from her stores of experience with a solemnity that was devastating in its artless incongruity. Miss Clare Greet's sketch of a suburban mother-in-law was neatly and truly drawn.

ART EXHIBITIONS

ANTOINE BOURDELLE

Gratitude will be felt to the directors of the Leicester Galleries for arranging a representative exhibition of 66 works by Emile Antoine Bourdelle, who died last October. Though he came into the first rank of French sculptors since Rodin it cannot be said that Bourdelle improves with acquaintance, and after three recent opportunities to see his work in quantity—at Venice, at Brussels, and now here—a diminution of enthusiasm must be confessed. The reason is plain. In spite of a great deal of nonsense which has been talked on the subject it remains true that, just as style is said to be the antiseptic of literature, so form—in the abstract—is the antiseptic of art; and Bourdelle based his art upon stylish allusion rather than upon form as it means the relation of masses to produce a single emotional effect. He had stylishness rather than style, and his dramatic silhouettes easily become theatrical.

One of his most important works, represented here on a reduced scale, is the colossal "Vierge d'Alsace." Its Gothic allusion is evident and appropriate, but somehow in looking at it the allusion becomes displeasing. It suggests not so much an imaginative return by the artist to Gothic sources of inspiration as the effort of a very accomplished actress who had been told to study a 14th-century ivory and then pose. It is a little overdone. This taint of the theatre is felt in most of Bourdelle's work—as if he felt his way back to the past through the conventions of the stage rather than those of sculpture. His Greek would be more Greek if it were less directly aimed at being so.

But when all has been said against him Bourdelle was an important figure. He was an admirable decorator, working in many materials, and his monument to "General Alvéar" at Buenos Aires, of which the model is here as well as large versions of the flanking figures, is probably the most successful equestrian statue of modern times. In view of the controversy over the Haig Memorial it might afford useful guidance—to both sides. A good deal of light on the nature of Bourdelle's talent is thrown by such symbolical portrait heads as "Beethoven 'Mon Domaine'" and "Rembrandt" (young and old). In these the emphasis is put upon psychological rather than formal values to produce the emotional effect—just as the sculptural torso of "Pallas" runs into irrelevant character in the head. Though a good deal of Bourdelle's work is in the manner of earlier Greek sculpture one cannot help feeling that his instincts were really Gothic; for character, expression, and movement rather than for monumental form. The most completely satisfying works in this exhibition are studies in "gesture"; such as "Modèle timide," "Le Fruit," and "Bélier rétif," in which the contrary movements of woman and ram result in a pleasing balance. The draped figures of "Vierge en prière," "Pénélope," and "Jeanne d'Arc, Pastoure" have, however, real dignity. As a maker of small decorative bronzes, such as "Naissance de Vénus," Bourdelle was generally charming, and there are many examples of this kind—as well as drawings and water-colours—in the present exhibition.

MODERN FURNITURE

At the New Handworkers' Gallery, 14, Percy-street, Tottenham Court-road, there is a small exhibition of furniture designed and made by Mr. A. Romney Green, of Christchurch, Hants. Mr. Green seems to be considering furniture pretty much as a sensible printer considers type—that is to say, as something which cannot be changed in its essential forms, but can be brought nearer and nearer to modern needs and conditions. He is remarkably free from fads and affectations, constructing the whole work of wood when that is possible, but employing metal fittings when to avoid them would be pointless, and keeping an open mind about machinery for the making of parts which are by their nature standardized. Part of his success in designing is due to his mathematical knowledge. The work is never a scientific skeleton, but there is a geometrical basis—corresponding to the direction of thrusts and strains—behind the form which gives satisfaction to the eye. One of the best pieces he has evolved on these principles is a chair with a 12-sided dished out seat, with dovetailed struts and legs arranged at such inclinations that the idea of weight supporting by a light frame is made visible. Occasionally one feels that the grain or figure of a wood is exploited at the cost of architectural appearance, but most of the pieces are very satisfying.

EVENING OPENING OF THE ZOO

A RARE LEMUR FROM MADAGASCAR

It has been decided as an experiment for this year to keep the Zoological Gardens open to visitors until 11 o'clock on Thursday evenings during June, July, and August. The price of admission after 8 p.m. will be 1s. as usual, but the Aquarium will be open free. The North Garden, except the access to the North Gate where omnibus services reach the Gardens, and the Middle Garden will be closed, as it would be difficult to provide staff to cover these outlying portions. The main Garden, however, contains the refreshment rooms, where it will be possible to dine on these evenings, the Aquarium, Reptile House, Mappin Terraces, Lion House, Antelope House, Sea Lions, Bird House, and many other of the principal attractions. Thursdays are early closing days in the district, but it is hoped that opening in the evening will give an opportunity of visiting the Gardens to many persons engaged in business in London all day.

Professor B. Ljungqvist, of the Royal Museum, Stockholm, who has been on a visit to Madagascar, brought back and presented to the society two charming lemurs. The smaller, a Coquerel's pygmy lemur, or Mouse lemur, belongs to a species which has often been exhibited and has bred in the Gardens. It is a small creature only a few inches long, with soft and woolly fur of grey-brown colour, tinged with gold. It makes a nest of twigs, leaves, and grass, in which it sleeps all day, coming out to hunt for beetles and grubs at night.

The other gift is an example of a lemur, *Propithecus coquereli*, which has never been in London before and very probably has never been brought alive to Europe before. It is a beautiful creature, as large as a cat, with a very long tail. The head is white with black ears and face, and golden-brown eyes. The snout is shorter and the ears longer than in most lemurs, so that it more closely resembles a monkey. The back and legs are snowy white and there are patches of rich red-brown on the front of the shoulders, arms, and thighs. The monkey-lemurs, or sifakas, are purely arboreal, and a number of species are found in Madagascar, their only habitat. Each species has a strictly limited distribution, narrow rivers sometimes separating one species from another. There is also a good deal of variation. The hands are never used in walking, so that on the rare occasions when they run on the ground the gait is almost upright, the arms swinging in the air as balancing organs.

PORTSMOUTH HARBOUR RELIC

What remains of the old chain barrier of Portsmouth harbour is now being recovered from the beach near the old Sallyport, and it is to be placed in the dockyard museum. For centuries the harbour was protected by this chain, which was drawn to the surface by windlasses when it was desired to close the harbour, and allowed to sink to the bottom when the harbour was open. The chain was so stout that sailing vessels could not break through it. The links now recovered are of massive size and in the course of years have become buried feet deep in shingle.

CONCERTS

HERRON STRING QUARTET

A pleasant concert was given at the Grotrian Hall on Thursday night in aid of the Union of Girls' Schools Mission Settlement, for which money is badly needed to acquire new premises to continue the work of social service. The hall was well filled and the audience very appreciative of the performances forthcoming of quartets of Beethoven and Dvořák and the pianoforte quintet of Schumann. In the last-named Mr. Stanley Chapple was the pianist. The quartet, led by Miss Marian Herron, plays with considerable sympathy and an air of enjoyment of the music, which goes far to outweigh certain weaknesses in tone-quality and general finish.

MISS BEATRICE DESFOSSES

Miss Beatrice Desfossés, who made her first appearance in London at the Æolian Hall on Thursday night, has a mezzo-soprano voice of sympathetic quality. It is worthy of further cultivation; the singing as yet lacks control over phrasing and colour, and the tones in the upper register are apt to become hard in a *forte*. In the interpretation of some old Italian and some French songs Miss Desfossés showed musical appreciation, though obviously needing further experience to make her points tell. She was ably accompanied by Mr. Gerald Moore.

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With ISABEL JEANS and RAYMOND MASSEY.
Preceded By "IN THE ZONE."

APOLLO. Ger. 6970. NIGHTLY, at 8.30.
Matinées, TO-DAY and THURS., 2.30.
Mrs. Charles B. Cochran presents
"NINE TILL SIX."
A Play by Aimée and Philip Stuart.

COMEDY. Gerrard 8978.
EVENINGS, at 8.30.
Mats., TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 2.30.
THE WAY OUT.
By "SAPPER."
"FINE ACTING AND MANY THRILLS."—*Morning Post.*

COURT. (Sloane 5137.) TO-DAY, 2.30 & 8.
HAMLET.
MATS., THURS. and SAT., at 2.30. Popular Prices.

CRITERION. At 8.30. Tues., Th., Sat., 2.30.
MILESTONES.
By Arnold Bennett and Edward Knoblock.
ALLAN JEAYES, CLAIRE EAMES, ION SWINLEY.

DALY'S. 2.15, 8.15. Mats., Wed., Sat., 2.15.
LEON M. LION'S Production of
THIS WAY TO PARADISE.
Leon M. Lion ... Violet Vanbrugh
Joyce Kennedy ... Arthur Wontner
Miles Malleson, Morris Harvey, Lawrence Hanray.

DOMINION. Tottenham Ct.-road. Mus. 2176.
TO-DAY, at 2.30. TO-NIGHT, at 8.15.
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. MATS., WED. & SAT., 2.30.
THE ROMANTIC MUSICAL COMEDY,
SILVER WINGS.
HARRY WELCHMAN ... LUPINO LANE
JOHN KIRBY ... DONALD MATHER
DESIREE ELLINGER ... EMMA HAIG
ALL SEATS BOOKABLE. 2s. to 8s. 6d., PLUS TAX

DRURY LANE. Temple Bar 7171.
TO-DAY, 2 & 7.45. MATS., WED., THUR., SAT., 2.
THE SLEEPING BEAUTY.
FINAL PERFORMANCES MARCH 1st.

DUKE OF YORK'S. Props., Willhut, Ltd.
(Tem. Bar 5122.) EVGS., 8.30. Mats., Wed., Sat., 2.30.
MATHESON LANG
in
"JEW SÜSS."
By Ashley Dukes, from Feuchtwanger's Novel.

EVERYMAN. 8.15. Mats., Saturday, 2.30.
CHARLES AND MARY.
"Here is a very lovable play."—*E. Standard.*

FORTUNE. Temple Bar 7373.
TO-DAY, 2.30. EVGS., 8.30. THURS., SAT., 2.30.
TOM WALLS presents
THE LAST ENEMY.
By Frank Harvey.
Athene Seyler, Nicholas Hannen, Marjorie Mars, Robert Douglas, Laurence Olivier, Carl Harbord, O. B. Clarence.

GAIETY. Tem. Bar 6991.
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Mats., Tues. and Fri., 2.30.
"DARLING, I LOVE YOU."
A New Musical Play.
Vera Lennox, Neil McKay, Harold French,
and GEORGE CLARKE.

GARRICK. Tem. 8713. TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.30.
Matinees, Thurs. and Sat., 2.30.
RENÉE KELLY in
"ALMOST A HONEYMOON."

GLOBE. Last 2 Perfs. TO-DAY, 2.30 & 8.30.
"CANARIES SOMETIMES SING."
By FREDERICK LONSDALE.
RONALD SQUIRE. YVONNE ARNAUD.

HAYMARKET. 2.30, 8.30. Wed., Sat., 2.30.
THE FIRST MRS. FRASER.
A Comedy by ST. JOHN ERVINE.
MARIE TEMPEST and HENRY AINLEY.

HIPPODROME, LONDON. Ph. Gerr. 0648.
EVENINGS, at 8.15. Weds., Thurs., and Sats., 2.30.
"MR. CINDERS."
Musical Comedy. BOBBY HOWES, RENE MALLORY.
ALL SEATS BOOKABLE.

HIS MAJESTY'S.
Proprietor: Joseph Benson. Licensee: W. C. Gaunt.
NIGHTLY, at 8.30. Mats., TO-DAY and WED., 2.30.
CHARLES B. COCHRAN'S PRODUCTION.
"BITTER SWEET."
An Operette by NOEL COWARD.

KINGSWAY. TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.15. Hol. 4032.
MATS., WED. and SAT., 2.30. (Last Weeks.)
"THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL."
ANGELA BADDELEY. FRANK CELLIER.

LITTLE. (Temple Bar 6501.) TO-DAY, 2.30 & 8.30.
"FRANKENSTEIN."
By PEGGY WEBLING. MATS., WED. & SAT., 2.30.

LYCEUM. PANTOMIME.
PUSS IN BOOTS.
TWICE DAILY, 2 and 7.30.
"ABUNDANCE OF GOOD THINGS."—*M. Advertiser.*
Seats bookable, 2s. 4d., 3s., 4s. 9d., 5s. 9d., 7s. 6d., 12s., inclusive. Temple Bar 7617.

LYRIC. (Ger. 3686.) Licensee, A. C. Belsey.
TO-DAY, at 2.30. TO-NIGHT, at 8.30.
NIGHTLY, at 8.30. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30.
MURDER on the SECOND FLOOR.
A COMEDY by Frank Vosper.

LYRIC, Hammersmith. TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.30.
(Riverside

Imperial and Foreign News

SPAIN WITHOUT A DICTATOR

PROBLEMS FOR THE GOVERNMENT

(FROM OUR MADRID CORRESPONDENT)

The fall of the Marqués de Estella has been hailed in Spain as the signal for a new political era. The same elation prevailed when he, as General Primo de Rivera, emerged in 1923 from the relative obscurity of the Captain-Generalship of Catalonia to assume responsibility for the destinies of Spain as Dictator. A lesser wave of patriotic enthusiasm rippled over Spain when the military *juntas* made their first appearance in 1917 with a popular programme. It has always been so after each successful *pronunciamiento* during the past century. A nation in travail always longs for a short cut to political perfection.

After a time the nation tires of the self-appointed saviour. Nevertheless the Marqués has beaten all his predecessors, for his rule lasted six years four months and 13 days. Since 1833 there have been 113 Cabinets in Spain, 32 of which were military. The longest-lived was that of Marshal O'Donnell, Duke of Tetuan (1858-63), which lasted four years eight months and a day. On two other occasions O'Donnell was Prime Minister for periods of over one and two years respectively. The Marqués de Estella may yet hold office again.

It has been said that whereas the sympathy of the Italians keeps Signor Mussolini in office, the apathy of the Spaniards allowed the Marqués de Estella to govern so long. If the 22,000,000 Spaniards could have been asked one by one while the Marqués de Estella was in office if they wanted him to remain, there can be little doubt that the answer would have been in the affirmative, but when a minority put him out he was allowed to go without a protest and many Spaniards are now engaged in "sticking knives into the dead Moor."

THE CORTES

Perhaps the most signal failure of the Dictatorship has been its inability to contribute seriously to the education of the people in the duties of citizenship. The Patriotic Union, which was to do so much, has been no more successful than the *Acción Ciudadana* of Maura and other efforts that went before. Yet most intelligent Spaniards agree that the Parliamentary system is the only effective control of government by a free people yet devised. Moreover, the Cortes as an institution is as ancient as the Monarchy in Spain.

The life of the Cortes of 1923 was abruptly ended at a moment when it was exercising its functions with greater conscientiousness and energy than at any time since the Restoration. A Parliamentary Committee was investigating with method and thoroughness the responsibilities for the Moroccan disaster of 1921 and the disorganization in the Protectorate, the gravest national problem of the day. The Dictator liquidated that problem. It is his one indisputable title to glory. And by so doing he restored the Army to the respect of the nation and saved the King from the danger of being implicated in the discredit of the Army.

The 90 days that the Dictator at first allowed himself for the surgical operation he proposed to carry out on the nation were inadequate, and the King approved a prolongation *sine die* of the period. Why 90 days? Because the Royal Oath to the Constitution included the solemn obligation to see that a Cortes of the nation should be called within three months of the dissolution of a Cortes. Before the three months expired the Speakers of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate reminded his Majesty of this duty. A grave moral problem then arose for the Sovereign. He was bound by a solemn oath to this duty. But he was also bound by his oath of allegiance to Spain as a soldier to serve her loyally and to act always in the best of her interests. And at the time it appeared to the King that the continuance of the Dictatorship was for Spain's good. His oath to the Constitution therefore went to the wall.

THE MONARCHY

The Dictator prepared an extensive reform of the Constitution to be enacted "by Royal Order," like all the other decrees of the Dictatorship. King Alfonso's refusal to contemplate a unilateral reform of the Constitution was the fundamental cause of his break with the Marqués de Estella. The Dictator saw no other way out of the Constitutional *impasse* created by the Dictatorship. He was willing to try the experiment of a new Constitution under the cover of a plebiscite. But the King, perhaps better informed on this occasion of the temper of the nation, refused to be a party to this plan. Military questions intervened to hasten the fall of the Dictator before the Dictatorship had found a solution for the difficulty presented by King Alfonso's unwillingness.

King Alfonso, having been forced from the shelter provided for the Crown by the Constitution into the open with the Dictator, is left by the disappearance of the Dictator to face the opposition alone. The leaders of the monarchist parties, offended by King Alfonso's prolonged support of the Marqués de Estella, turned deaf ears to General Berenguer's first solicitations, so a transition Cabinet of courtiers was the result. Prompted by General Berenguer, the King is as busy as Penelope undoing her weaving, signing decree after decree repealing many of the measures instituted by the Dictator.

In the days before September, 1923, the free play of constitutional powers was hampered by bad faith and lack of citizenship all round; parties broke electoral pledges, and Cabinets suspended public guarantees and governed for months by Royal Decree, exactly, in all but name, as the Dictator did. Parliament was closed or dissolved on the weakest pretexts, and obstruction and intrigue impeded even such essential legislation as the voting of a new Budget before the end of a year If Spain is returning to such a state of affairs another Dictatorship will soon become inevitable. That thought may well sicken the heart of patriots, for the Cortes seems likely to resume its sittings in chaos very like that of the pre-Dictatorship days. And if a dozen Socialist and Republican Deputies were sufficient to provoke scandal after scandal in the old Cortes, what mischief may not an increased anti-monarchist opposition be able to achieve with the weapons provided by the acts of the Dictatorship?

Even if the elections are "made" it is believed that the Socialists and Republicans will secure 25 to 30 seats in a Chamber of 400 in the new Cortes. With the Crown in a difficult position, and the Army involved in politics, it will be all too easy to make trouble for any Cabinet if political life be renewed on the old lines of intrigue. The pacification which General Berenguer has proclaimed as his aim is therefore absolutely essential. But all sides must contribute their share of good will. The Government must take up a strong but neutral position, so that all may feel that their rights are protected.

The Marqués de Estella was continually reproached by the extreme Right for having favoured the workers, to whom he offered for the first time seats in the Council of State, and for having contributed to the stronger organization of the Socialist Party in many ways. As a result the Socialists are better prepared than any of the other parties to take a responsible part in public affairs. If this be denied them as of old, they will be driven with the Republicans to violent tactics. The most striking political change under the Dictatorship has been the progress of Labour. During 6½ years, while all the other parties have stagnated or declined, Socialist organizations have made steady progress.

Four immediate problems of government have been bequeathed by the Dictatorship: what to do with the formidable *Comite Paritario* (Arbitration Committees) organization that gives labour an indirect control over industry; how to check the depreciation of the peseta; what to do with the gigantic programme of public works which mortgages all revenue for years to come—continue it or retrench it; and, finally, the military question, how to divorce the Army from politics.

SPANISH ECONOMIC DEPRESSION

OLIVE AND WHEAT GROWERS' DIFFICULTIES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, FEB. 20

The economic depression from which Spain is suffering, of which the depreciation of the peseta is only one phase, appears particularly in the difficulty that olive oil and wheat producers are finding in selling their commodities. With olive oil the cause is over-production, following on several bountiful crops. With wheat it is excessive imports.

Last year much foreign wheat was imported, as the wheat crop of 1928 was the poorest for 20 years. The Castilian wheatgrowers complain that the millers established on the seaboard, where foreign grain can be delivered cheaper than Spanish, are evading the law obliging them to grind a mixture of which three-quarters must be Spanish. They call upon the Government, therefore, to prohibit altogether the import of foreign grain. As there has been ample snowfall over Castile this winter the wheat crop should again be a good one.

Until recently the orange export season, which opened a couple of months ago, was looked on as a disastrous one, but prices in London, Liverpool, and Hamburg are now remunerative and trade is looking up.

DICTATOR'S NOMINEES RESIGN

MADRID, Feb. 21.—General Berenguer, the Prime Minister, stated to-day that the Department for Foreign Affairs would be re-established immediately.

Decrees were signed to-day providing for the re-establishment and reorganization of the department under the charge of the Under-Secretary of State for the Army; for the suppression of the Government delegates in the Provinces (positions given under the Dictatorship to military officers); and accepting the resignations of Señor Figueras, Governor of the Bank of Spain, the Marquis Cabinaña, President of the Supreme Financial Tribunal, and of Señor Bermejo, of the State Petrol Monopoly; and nominating in the place of Señor Figueras, Count Gamazo, and in the place of Señor Bermejo, Señor Ellana, and appointing Señor Espada, President of the Accountants Department.—*Reuter.*

NORWEGIANS IN THE ANTARCTIC

CHARTING NEW LAND

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

OSLO, FEB. 21

A wireless message, dated yesterday, from Captain Riiser Larsen, the leader of the Norwegian expedition in the Antarctic, states that the Norvegia, since the discovery of the new bank and the new land mentioned in Captain Larsen's last message, has steamed along the bank as far south as Lat. 71deg. 41min. south, and as far west as Long. 14deg. 32min. west. At that point she was about 50 nautical miles from the shore. South of the bank and west of the land discovered on February 17 soundings showed a depth of 608 metres (1,990ft.).

Captain Riiser Larsen and Captain Luetzow Holm were again in the air yesterday, and charted some more new land, which was discovered stretching from the position mentioned above as far west as Coats Land. All the new land discovered during this surveying trip was completely covered by ice and snow in the same way as the land on Coats Land and the Caird Coast.

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WRONGFUL ASSUMPTION OF FRENCH TITLE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, FEB. 21

An antiquary was fined 100 francs, with 300 francs damages, by the Paris Courts to-day on a charge of wrongfully assuming a title of nobility. The name of the antiquary is Hillairin de Saint-Priest; by suppressing the first name, Hillairin, he had in effect assumed the ancient title of de Saint-Priest, and it was the present holder of that title who sued him.

Although French law no longer recognizes titles, it protects those which already exist, and it is a legal offence to change one's name in such a way as to give it the appearance of a title. This law has generally been ignored by the Republican Courts, and they have applied it in this instance in defiance of an Imperial decree of 1858, which laid it down that charges under the law could be brought only by the Public Prosecutor, and not on the application of private persons.

DR. THOMAS ASHBY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, FEB. 21

Dr. Thomas Ashby has had audiences both with the Pope and with Signor Mussolini, to each of whom he presented a copy of "The Topographical Dictionary of Ancient Rome," which he compiled in collaboration with Mr. Platner.

Dr. Ashby, who leaves for Australia to-morrow, hopes to secure fresh adherents to the recently founded International Mediterranean Research Association. The association will, it is understood, examine the frescoes in the Pauline Chapel of the Vatican before it examines those in the Sistine Chapel, and will begin its work almost immediately.

Our PENANG Correspondent says that surprise has been caused by the announcement in a letter from the Government to the Straits Settlements Association that for the mail contract the slowest of three tendered speeds has been accepted. Ship delays are causing growing dissatisfaction and a Press campaign in Singapore, Penang, and Siam.

CANADIAN WHEAT POOL

CONFERENCE OF WESTERN PREMIERS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

WINNIPEG, FEB. 21

Mr. Bracken, the Premier, stated in the Manitoba Legislature to-day that a conference of the three Premiers of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta would be held at Regina to-morrow to discuss the wheat market situation. The Manitoba Government, he said, was in agreement with the wheat pool policy as it had been outlined.

Replying to a question by the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Bracken said that to carry out a policy of protecting speculators would probably disturb the markets, and also destroy the pool. He would say nothing now with regard to the Empire problem which the market situation brought forward, but the present policy was to preserve the existing market agencies, and to bring about a better understanding between the producer of Western Canada and the consumer of Great Britain.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAY

REORGANIZATION SCHEMES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, FEB. 21

With regard to the projected reorganization of the capital structure of the Canadian National Railway system, which was foreshadowed in the Speech from the Throne at the opening of the Dominion Parliament yesterday, it is understood that the Government has under consideration three schemes: the first, to fix capitalization so as to cover all securities in the hands of the public and all moneys advanced by the Federal Treasury, exclusive of retrospective interest charges; the second, to fix it at an amount equal to the actual cost of construction of the component lines when they were built; and the third, to make it a sum equal to the present replacement value of the system.

IMMIGRATION PROPOSAL

OTTAWA, Feb. 21.—Dr. Donnelly, who represents a Saskatchewan division in the Dominion Parliament, has given notice of a resolution asking the House of Commons to declare that "the time has arrived when the Government of Canada should no longer assist immigrants in any financial way, with the exception of female domestics."—*Reuter.*

INDIAN RAILWAY STRIKE

DEBATE IN DELHI ASSEMBLY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DELHI, FEB. 21

The strike on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, its causes, and the attitude of the Railway Board and railway officials towards it, occupied the Legislative Assembly throughout to-day, the debate arising on a motion to reduce the Railway Budget vote for the salary of the Labour member of the Railway Board.

The speeches on the non-official side were critical of the Government and often vigorous, but their tone was restrained and untouched by the extremism which invariably marked such debates when members dominated by the Congress Caucus were in the House.

Sir George Rainy, the Railway Member, replying to the debate at the end of the day, said that he appreciated the manner in which non-official members had tackled a difficult subject, and fully explained the Government's attitude towards the strike.

The House being satisfied, the motion was withdrawn.

NEPAL AND TIBET

SETTLEMENT OF A DISPUTE

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

A controversy between the Tibetan and Nepalese Governments extending over many months, and which threatened to assume serious proportions, is now in the way of satisfactory adjustment.

For generations Gurkha and other Nepalese traders have formed a distinct colony in Tibet. Under a treaty of peace between the two countries, signed in 1856, they are exempted from taxation of various kinds and enjoy a measure of extraterritorial jurisdiction. In the absence of precise and accepted definitions controversies arise from time to time as to the justification of individual claims to be Nepalese subjects. In a case which arose more than a year ago a trader at Lhasa named Gyalpo, refusing to pay taxes, was imprisoned, but escaped and sought asylum in the Nepalese Legation.

Some of the facts are in dispute, but it is not denied that the Lhasa authorities sent police to the Legation and forcibly removed the trader, who has since died. The late Prime Minister of Nepal, Maharajah Sir Chandra Shamsher Jang, vigorously protested and demanded an apology. The Tibetan Government refused, and the controversy was being carried on when the Maharajah died. His successor, Maharajah Sir Bhim Shamsher Jang, now has the satisfaction of knowing that the Tibetan authorities have agreed to make a public apology, and its terms are being communicated to Khatmandu.

SIR ESME HOWARD AND U.S. JOURNALISTS

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—Sir Esme Howard, the retiring British Ambassador, in a farewell interview which he gave to journalists to-day, said he had always received the greatest courtesy from the newspaper men during his six years in Washington, and his confidences had never been abused.

Referring to prohibition, Sir Esme said that the Embassy had had no controversy with the State Department "for a very long time past. The State Department understands that we have no desire to protect in any way those violating the laws of the country except when we feel that Coastguard and other Government agents have overstepped international law. There has never been any tension between the two Governments on account of prohibition, and it has never developed into a serious question."—*Reuter.*

THE COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE

GENEVA, Feb. 21.—The committee for the study of amendments to the Covenant of the League, of which Lord Cecil is a member, is meeting on Monday next to consider the question of bringing the Covenant into harmony with the Briand-Kellogg Pact for the renunciation of war.

The committee will have to consider a number of documents, including reports of speeches in the late Assembly meeting, amendments proposed by the British and Peruvian delegations, observations of the various Governments thereon, and the minutes of the meeting of the Council last January.—*Reuter.*

THE TARIFF TRUCE CONFERENCE

SPEECH BY MR. GRAHAM

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, FEB. 21

The two committees appointed by the so-called Tariff Truce Conference began their sittings this morning, the first, dealing with the draft convention for a tariff truce, being under the chairmanship of M. Colijn (Netherlands), and the second, charged with drawing up a programme of subsequent negotiations for collective agreements, being under M. Madgearu (Rumania).

The President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Graham, attended the First Committee, and this afternoon, before leaving Geneva, presented the British Government's views on the principal points before the Committee. Mr. Graham pressed for an agreement at the earliest possible moment upon the date for the beginning of the truce. He also repeated his appeal for an immediate definition of the reservations to be made by the delegates.

As the words "fiscal duties" appeared not to be defined with precision, Mr. Graham said he would like the point to be cleared up, and gave his own opinion on it. To him a fiscal duty or revenue duty was one applied to an article not produced at home, or, if produced at home, subject to an effective countervailing charge, called in England "excise." He admitted, however, that this definition did not cover every case, quoting the British petrol tax as an exception. In this case there was a large import subject to tax, but a very small home production untaxed. In terms of common sense this tax would be regarded as a fiscal duty, as its first object was to produce revenue for specific purposes.

Speaking on the attitude of the nations to the Geneva Convention for the abolition of export and import prohibitions and restrictions (1927), Mr. Graham stated that the British Government desired that ratifications of it should continue. In any case, the spirit and purpose of the convention should be preserved. He also pleaded for the restriction of the emergency clause to the obviously exceptional purposes for which it was designed, and for the unqualified and widest possible extension of most-favoured-nation treatment. Finally, Mr. Graham asked that the committee should not give way to any "defeatist" talk about the impossibility of getting a truce or basis of understanding. He appealed for a firmly based truce which might confer not only great benefit on all countries now represented at Geneva, but certainly in Europe and possibly over a very large part of the world.

In the Second Committee the discussion centred mainly on the question whether the future economic negotiations should aim at the creation of wider markets in Europe or at a vague and general improvement throughout the world.

BECHUANALAND MINING REGULATIONS

INTERESTS OF THE NATIVES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

JOHANNESBURG, FEB. 21

Developments in connexion with the proposed new mining law for the Bechuanaland Protectorate [given in *The Times* Parliamentary report on Thursday] are awaited here with considerable interest. Prospectors are already inquiring whether they are likely to be permitted to start operations. The Johannesburg *Star* says that the mineral exploitation of the Protectorate has been delayed, but it may be better that this should have happened than that development schemes should have been pushed ahead without due regard to the future welfare of the country and the native inhabitants, which the draft mining law and the revised mining concession will doubtless aim at assuring.

Before mining operations are undertaken, says the *Star*, there should be uniformity of method and careful supervision of what may mean a great deal to the future of the Bechuanas and the relationship of the Protectorate with neighbouring territories. The Protectorate may be progressing too slowly by comparison with other parts of South Africa, but it is one of the few remaining established native territories and the immediate and future needs of the native inhabitants should have first consideration in South Africa. The journal adds:—"We make much lip service to the principle of geographical segregation, but in practice there has been steady encroachment upon native lands, not always beneficial to the natives concerned. It is advisable therefore that any changes in connexion with the Protectorate, such as those now proposed, should be fully discussed and scrutinized before being carried into effect."

N.S.W. COAL DISPUTE

MINERS SENTENCED FOR ASSAULT

SYDNEY, Feb. 21.—The hearing was concluded at Wallsend (N.S.W.) to-day of the charges against 72 miners for persisting in unlawful assembly. The charges arose out of the rioting at Ashton Fields colliery on January 10.

Sixty-eight of the miners were convicted, and three of them who had assaulted men working in the pit were sentenced to three months' imprisonment. The others were fined amounts varying from £18 downwards.—*Reuter.*

AUSTRIAN CHANCELLOR'S BERLIN VISIT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

VIENNA, FEB. 21

The Chancellor, Dr. Schober, left Vienna this evening for Berlin, where he will be the guest of the German Government till Monday night. The Chancellor, who is accompanied by several Austrian experts in political and economic matters, will, it is expected here, endeavour to smooth the way for more expeditious negotiation of the tariff treaty which has been under discussion between the two countries for the last two years.

NUNS ALLOWED TO ENTER MEXICO

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, FEB. 20

The Mexican Department of the Interior to-day instructed immigration officers to allow Roman Catholic nuns to enter the country, thus lifting the prohibition in force since the early days of the Presidency of General Calles. The permission to enter, however, was made conditional upon the nuns agreeing not to transgress the religious laws forbidding community or convent life.

THE MUTINY IN FRENCH INDO-CHINA

PARIS, Feb. 21.—A message from Hanoi (French Indo-China) says that three of the ringleaders in the recent mutiny of native troops garrisoned at Yen Bay, Tongking, have been arrested. All is now stated to be quiet in Tongking.

It may be recalled that 200 Tonkinese sharpshooters, garrisoned at Yen Bay, who were joined by natives, mutinied last week, attacking the entrenched camp where their battalion was quartered. Two French officers and three French N.C.O.s were killed, as well as five Tonkinese.—*Reuter.*

Klemens Salvator, youngest son of the ex-Archduke Franz Salvator, and a grandson of the Emperor Francis Joseph, was married in VIENNA yesterday to Margarete, daughter of Count Alfred Johannes Resseguir de Miremont.

BERLIN DIPLOMATIC PRECEDENCE

PROVISIONAL SETTLEMENT EXPECTED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, FEB. 21

Now that Mgr. Orsenigo has been appointed to succeed Cardinal Pacelli as the Papal Nuncio in Berlin, the delicate question of who is to be recognized as *doyen* of the Diplomatic Corps has had to be faced seriously. There is now every prospect of a provisional settlement to which nobody is likely to raise objections.

Mgr. Pacelli was *doyen* according to the rule of seniority, not according to the practice in certain capitals of always recognizing the Papal Nuncio as *doyen*. If the rule of seniority were followed the distinction would fall after his departure to M. Krestinsky, the Soviet Ambassador. The absence of diplomatic relations between Soviet Russia and certain other countries represented diplomatically in Berlin might make the position rather awkward, and for this reason, it may be remembered, the suggestion was put forward, with the support more particularly of the Roman Catholic countries, that the new Papal Nuncio should be *doyen*.

A certain number of countries, including Great Britain, contended that the decisions of the Congress of Vienna in 1815 governing diplomatic precedence only confirmed the permanent recognition of the Papal Nuncio, whatever his seniority, in those capitals, such as Paris, in which Papal Nuncios were posted at that time. Elsewhere the Vienna *règlement* was interpreted as establishing the rule of seniority, which it has been customary to follow. As there was no Papal Nuncio in Berlin in 1815, and as it was merely accidental that Mgr. Pacelli was at the same time Nuncio and the senior Envoy, it was held that to accept his successor as *doyen* would be a departure from existing practice, and it is the view of the British and other Governments that in matters of this complicated and delicate nature it is best to adhere to established practice.

Up till now there has been no need for haste, as M. Krestinsky was until a few days ago absent from Berlin owing to illness, and the French Ambassador, in accordance with the seniority rule, spoke for the Diplomatic Corps at President von Hindenburg's New Year Reception. In the meantime, however, there has been a good deal of private consultation, and the German Foreign Office has apparently reached the conclusion that in view of the special circumstances the Diplomatic Corps would agree for the time being and as a matter of courtesy to recognize the new Nuncio as *doyen*.

The matter is not yet entirely settled, but so far as can be gathered this solution is likely to be found acceptable by all concerned if it is clearly understood, as it doubtless will be, that it means a temporary *de facto* recognition and not a formal repudiation of the contention that the rule of seniority should apply in Berlin according to the Vienna *règlement*.

AUSTRALIAN ROAD FUND

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, FEB. 21

Mr. Scullin, the Prime Minister, to-day announced the abolition of the roads agreement between the Commonwealth and State Governments. He said that after June 30 the States would receive the proceeds of a petrol tax of 2½d. a gallon, but without conditions or an accompanying Federal grant. The State Premiers' unanimous request for an increased tax has been deferred.

At the sixth trial yesterday in the series of poisoning cases at Szolnok, HUNGARY, the accused, Maria Földvári, who was charged with the murder of her husband and lover, was acquitted. The evidence showed that she had continually quarrelled with both, but in the Court's opinion nothing more. The public prosecutor entered an appeal against the judgment.

U.S. AND FRANCE

NEW AMBASSADOR ON HIS TASK

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, FEB. 21

At the annual dinner given to-night by the various American institutions of Paris to celebrate the birthday of George Washington, the new United States Ambassador, Mr. Walter Edge, referred to his Ambassadorial mission to France as successor to the late Myron Herrick, to whose memory he paid tribute as the symbol of Franco-American understanding.

Speaking of the Naval Conference, he declared that it was but one more proof that they were living in an age where conference and reason were being substituted for prejudice and force. He added:—

"We have entered on a new era. The ratification of the Kellogg-Briand Treaty is conclusive evidence that a different race is being engaged in between the peoples of the world—not the race for armaments which once characterized the policy of great Powers, but a competition between the nations, more secure in a new guarantee of peace and equity, for the betterment of mankind. The day has gone by when nations or their emissaries can assert their power or set out to conquer new worlds, for ours is an era more influenced by economic understanding and cooperation than by political power. International influence and international friendship to-day rest most of all on solid economic and spiritual realities. Nations cannot build themselves at the expense of other nations."

Mr. Edge admitted that he had little experience of diplomacy, but he thought that 11 years as a United States Senator might prove an excellent preparation. Anyone who could weave his tortuous way through the mazes of Congress procedure should not feel daunted by the problems of diplomacy. Seven of these years had been spent on the Foreign Relations Committee, which had the delicate task of reviewing treaties. The Senate had sometimes been accused, perhaps rather unfairly, of too drastic action in some cases, but approval was never withheld until every phase of the question had been thoroughly investigated. The Senate had to take into consideration conditions not always familiar to those abroad.

ALLEGED POISONER'S CONFESSION

EIGHT MURDERS IN FOUR YEARS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, FEB. 20

A man arrested yesterday on a farm outside Detroit as a fugitive from justice in New York is reported by the police to have confessed to committing not only the murder with which he was charged but seven others, all merely because of "a funny sort of mental satisfaction" which the sufferings of his victims gave him.

The man is James Baker, a former employee in the Guggenheim Laboratory in this city, who has been wanted by the police since December 28, 1928, when Henry Gaw, night watchman at the Laboratory, was found dead of poison after the Laboratory had been robbed.

Baker is alleged to have confessed that he killed all his victims with cyanide of potassium. From his early youth he has been interested in poisons, and always carried some about with him. One day in 1924, he said, he went into a sailors' restaurant and sat down by a man who had a cup of coffee before him. When the man turned away for a moment he put some poison in his coffee. The man died almost at once. He poisoned another man at Hamburg in 1926, a Hindu at Bombay in 1927, and on another occasion, when he was a sailor in a vessel bound from the United States to Venezuela, he put poison in the ship's coffee. The whole crew became ill, and three died. In the spring of 1928 he poisoned a man at Iloilo, on Panay Island, in the Philippines.

Queen Marie of Rumania and her daughter, Princess Ileana, who are to visit Egypt and Palestine, embarked yesterday at CONSTANTZA for Cairo.—*Reuter.*

Telegrams in Brief

The Queen of Yugoslavia returned to BELGRADE yesterday from Rumania.

The Bill commemorating the 10th anniversary of the election of Admiral Horthy as Regent of HUNGARY was passed on Thursday by the House of Deputies amid cheers.

Labour unions in Tampico, MEXICO, on Thursday, voted in favour of a general strike as a protest against some of the Government's legislation, particularly a law closing the beer saloons.

The Swiss Federal Air Office is proposing to run air mail services between SWITZERLAND and Havre and Cherbourg, in order to accelerate the transport of mails to North America.

H.M. Stationery Office has published in the Treaty Series a further list of "Treaties, &c., between the UNITED KINGDOM and foreign States, accessions, withdrawals, &c." (Cmd. 3491, price 3d.)

Our BERLIN Correspondent says that the Young Plan measures are gradually being passed by the joint committees and are expected to reach their second reading in the Reichstag next week.

The international convention relating to economic statistics, with protocol signed at GENEVA on December 14, 1928, is published by H.M. Stationery Office as a White Paper. (Cmd. 3493, price 1s. 6d.)

Archdeacon R. B. McElheran, rector of St. Matthew's, Winnipeg, for the last 24 years, has been appointed principal of Wycliffe College, TORONTO, the chief theological school of the Anglican Church in Canada.

Our ROME Correspondent reports that anxiety is felt about the health of Cardinal Carlo Perosi, brother of the musician, who is suffering from an abscess in his left foot, which may necessitate amputation of the leg.

Mr. William McCormack, who was Premier of QUEENSLAND from 1925 to 1929, has resigned his seat in the Legislative Assembly and announced that he is retiring from politics on account of ill-health.—*Reuter.*

Flying Officers H. L. Piper and C. Kaye, who are on a flight from England to Australia, arrived at KARACHI yesterday afternoon, having managed to repair the broken piston-rod that threatened to detain them at Jask.

After a trial lasting six days, Marcus Garvey, self-styled President-General of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, was sentenced at Kingston, JAMAICA, yesterday to six months' hard labour for seditious libel.

The Rev. Henry Hobson and the Very Rev. Hayward S. Ablewhite have accepted election in the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States as Bishop Coadjutor of SOUTHERN OHIO and Bishop of MARQUETTE respectively.

The War Debt Agreements between France and Great Britain and between France and the United States were promulgated in a decree signed by the President of the Republic which was published in PARIS yesterday. The decree is dated February 17.

Herr Emil Kramer, managing director of the Concordia mine at Rachterstedt, near MAGDEBURG, and, according to certain newspapers, a member of the executive of the German People's Party, was shot dead by an unknown assailant on Wednesday evening.

In a resolution passed by the BRITISH GUIANA Legislative Council, the Council expresses its profound regret at "the continued and lamentable illness of Sir Gordon Guggisberg, and his consequent enforced retirement from the Governorship of the Colony on the threshold of his term of office."

A heavy storm has caused damage estimated at $100,000 [£20,000] at Burgeo, on the south coast of NEWFOUNDLAND. Two steamers and two schooners were wrecked and many fishing-boats destroyed. Railway traffic has been dislocated for several days by frost following floods. Three lives have been lost.

An Exchange message from RANGOON says:—Mr. Charles de Facieu, secretary of the Rangoon Boat Club, died suddenly on Thursday night on the eve of his retirement. He was formerly a Government Registrar and was the son of General de Facieu, who was at one time military adviser to King Thebaw.

A PARIS advertising agent has applied unsuccessfully in Court that the Order which forbids bill-posting within a certain area around the Louvre and the Tuileries be set aside. The original Law of 1910 forbade bill-posting on the buildings themselves; the area round them was included in 1913 and extended in 1927.

Other Foreign News on following page

Pears – the soap she uses

She uses Pears because she knows it is pure. Like all other women she is particular about her complexion. She demands clearness, softness and natural loveliness. These she gets in greater measure from Pears because Pears is Pure. Every cake of Pears is refined for months—until it is absolutely transparent. This transparent purity is the secret of its popularity—it has been the favourite family soap for generations. The Original Transparent, economical and long-lasting, 7d. Golden Glory, exquisitely fragrant, fuller lathering, 8d.

(Prices U.K. only)

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the pure soap

FREE PEARS CYCLOPAEDIA. 1054 pages. 22 Books in one. Because she is a regular user of Pears, she already has her copy of this useful Book of Reference. You, also, may obtain a copy free by becoming a regular user. Your Retailer will gladly give you full particulars.

CY/5/206

A. & F. PEARS LIMITED, ISLEWORTH

NEW FRENCH CABINET

M. CHAUTEMPS IN OFFICE

DEPENDENCE ON THE SOCIALISTS

A QUESTION OF STABILITY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, FEB. 21

M. Chautemps, after a night and a day of incessant negotiation, succeeded in forming his Cabinet by half-past 6 this evening, and at once went to the Elysée to inform the President of the Republic. It is composed as follows :—

M. CHAUTEMPS ..	Prime Minister and Interior
M. STEEG	Justice and Vice-President of the Council
M. BRIAND	Foreign Affairs
M. CHARLES DUMONT	Finance
M. PALMADE	Budget
M. RENÉ BESNARD ..	War
M. ALBERT SARRAUT ..	Marine
M. DALADIER	Public Works
M. JEAN DURAND ..	Public Instruction
M. GEORGES BONNET	Commerce
M. QUEUILLE	Agriculture
M. LOUCHEUR ..	Labour
M. LAMOREUX ..	Colonies
M. LAURENT-EYNAC ..	Air
M. JULIEN DURAND ..	Posts and Telegraphs
M. GALLET	Pensions
M. DANIELOU ..	Mercantile Marine

The following appointments to Under-Secretaryships of State were made :—Prime Minister's Office, M. Berthod ; Interior, M. Paul Marchandeau ; Public Works, M. Charlot ; Fine Arts, M. Léo Bouysson ; Colonies, M. Archimbaud ; Physical Education, M. Henry Paté ; Technical Instruction, M. Chabrun ; Agriculture, M. de Chappedelaine ; War, M. Charles Lambert ; Marine, M. Bellanger ; Hygiene, M. Mario Roustan.

Having got together the above Cabinet, M. Chautemps held a meeting at the Ministry of Labour before presenting the new Ministers to M. Doumergue. It was decided that the new Government should meet the Chamber on Tuesday, so that the French delegation to the Naval Conference might be able to leave for London on Wednesday.

COURSE OF NEGOTIATIONS

It had been borne upon M. Chautemps that the naval negotiations in London must be resumed as soon as possible, and that it was therefore of the utmost importance that the Cabinet should be formed in time to meet the Chamber on Tuesday. He certainly set about his task with great energy. He spent the greater part of the night in discussions and bargainings, and at about 4 o'clock this morning he had produced a list of acceptances which looked on paper as though he had solved the problem. Two courses had lain open to him as a Socialist-Radical, each of them, however, fraught with conditions that must mitigate against his success. The one was to attempt to repeat the experiment of the *Cartel* and form a Government with the support of the Socialists. The other was to make a new venture in what was called "Republican Concentration," with a view to rallying the groups of the Centre around the nucleus of his own Socialist-Radicals. The *Cartel* has a bad name ; under its influence there developed between 1924 and 1926 the financial chaos which brought France to the verge of the ruin from which it was rescued by M. Poincaré's Government of National Union. Besides, the Socialists at most offered him their support, not their active assistance, their party having rejected the principle of participation in any coalition not led by a Socialist. As for "Republican Concentration," it had been formally rejected by the Socialist-Radicals themselves at their congress at Rheims, and it was obvious that those in his own party who still adhered to their principles could hardly serve under M. Chautemps. However, he decided to swallow the past and proceed on these lines.

He had anticipated that once this had been done the worst of his difficulties would be over. He found these more formidable than he had supposed. He had expected to lay his list before President Doumergue by noon to-day, but at noon he was obliged to ask for an extension until 4 o'clock. By 4 o'clock he had suffered fresh disappointments, but declared his firm intention of producing a Cabinet of some sort by 6 o'clock. In this he succeeded.

A PRECARIOUS MAJORITY

The list is strong in prominent politicians, but the majority behind it is likely to be precarious. During the day M. Chautemps, who had counted on the support of the influential Republican Left group, numbering 64 Deputies, had offered the group three portfolios, the prospective Ministers being M. Etienne Flandin, M. Piétri (both former Ministers under M. Tardieu), and M. Ricolfi. But their acceptance was dependent upon the consent of their party to support M. Chautemps, and this the group refused to do by an overwhelming majority. Later it became known that he had also made overtures to the Socialist and Radical Left (with 16 Deputies), the dominating personality of which is M. Franklin-Bouillon, but that the party had rejected them in a strongly worded resolution. He also sought the support of M. Maginot, lately Minister of War. This involved the assent of M. Maginot's group, the Action Démocratique et Sociale, numbering 32 Deputies. The sentiments of the group were, however, expressed in terms that left nothing to the imagination. It accorded M. Tardieu a vote of sympathy and confidence, in which it expressed the view that a Cabinet counting on the support of the Socialists (which M. Chautemps was now forced to do) was an insult to a Chamber of which three-quarters of the Deputies were elected as opponents of the *Cartel* and as supporters of M. Poincaré's policy.

In these circumstances M. Chautemps was obliged to narrow the field of his support, and he is in fact dependent upon the Socialists, who, on the other hand, are under no obligations to him. It remains to be seen whether the Right will mete out to the Socialist-Radicals the same measure that the latter gave M. Tardieu, or will stay its hand until after the Naval Conference and the disposal of the Budget. The new Cabinet lacks the elements of stability, and recent experience has shown that benevolent tolerance is not an outstanding characteristic of French domestic politics. The circumstances of the crisis have once more drawn attention to the unsatisfactory state of the French Constitution as regards the power to dissolve the Chamber, and talk of reform is once more beginning to be heard.

FORCED LABOUR IN RUSSIA

1,500,000 PEASANTS AFFECTED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, FEB. 21

The Soviet Government has introduced a system of conscript labour gangs among the peasantry, which resembles in some aspects the forced labour system of the Russian period of serfdom. During the slack seasons all collective farms must supply special contingents of seasonal labourers for service in various branches of Soviet industry, especially the building and timber trades.

The Labour Commissariat in Moscow, without consulting the peasants, has concluded with the Central Collective Farm Department (the chief Government Department for organizing collective agriculture) a contract for the mobilization of 1,500,000 peasant labourers this year. The peasants belonging to collective farms have no option, but must go whither they are sent and submit to discipline.

TYPHUS IN MOSCOW

SANITARY CORDON ROUND THE CITY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, FEB. 21

The Soviet authorities have organized a sanitary cordon round Moscow in connexion with the increase of typhus. This epidemic raged throughout Russia, killing hundreds of thousands, during the period of the civil war after the Bolshevist revolution, but almost disappeared during the more tranquil years which followed the introduction of the New Economic Policy.

The extent of the new epidemic is uncertain, the authorities merely announcing that the recurrence of the epidemic was noticed in October and November, when 100 cases were registered in the Moscow district, and that since then the figures had greatly increased. The new regulations require that all workmen coming to Moscow for seasonal employment must pass through disinfection posts established along the routes and at the Moscow railway stations. Other travellers apparently are not required to do so.

THE MURDERS AT SHANGHAI

"A POLITICAL CRIME"

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SHANGHAI, FEB. 21

A letter circulated under the signature and seal of Wang Ching-wei, the noted Left Wing leader and formerly Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, states that the circumstances of the assassination of Wang Loh-ping and others clearly point to the political nature of the crime. Wang Loh-ping is described as the responsible head of the Shanghai headquarters of the second Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, the third Committee, now in office at Nanking, being regarded by the Left Wing as unconstitutional, and the murder of Wang as intended to be a blow at the Opposition. The letter attributes the crime to an official source, and declares that modern China will not long endure a dictatorial rule which is a complete negation for everything the Kuomintang stands for.

A report from Harbin states that the Soviet Government will demand the right of navigation of the Sungari River, similar to that enjoyed by other Powers having shipping access to China's inland waters Another demand, it is said, will be the restoration to the Chinese Eastern Railway of the vessels seized by China.

Chiang Kai-shek, in a reproachful telegram to Yen Hsi-shan, attributing to him extensive preparations for war, says :—"I am apprehensive, in spite of your ostensible obedience to the Government, that the day on which you will have completed your mobilization will also be the day on which you will announce your resignation, and that hostilities will immediately follow." Chiang remembers with pain that in the autumn the Government, in order to avert war, sent $200,000 [£20,000] to Feng Yu-hsiang through Yen for the former's travelling expenses abroad, and blames Yen for detaining him. Yen is now invited to refrain from resigning, to carry out the disbandment plans as arranged, and prove by his actions that he is a true revolutionist.

CAPTIVE MISSIONARIES RELEASED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

HONG-KONG, FEB. 21

The negotiations for the release of the three members of the Basel Mission have at length succeeded. After six months' captivity Mr. Kilpper has already been freed, and Messrs. Fischle and Walter will be released soon. It is reported from Swatow that the bandits agreed to take £600, the Canton Government contributing more than half, for the release of the captives, who are said not to have been badly treated. A fourth member of the Basel Mission, Mr. Maurer, who was captured by another gang, was released recently.

THE INVALIDS

The condition of the Duke of Buccleuch, who is lying seriously ill at Bowhill, Selkirkshire, was unchanged last night. His condition was giving cause for great anxiety.

It was stated last night that Lady Stradbroke, who is lying ill at Henham Hall, Suffolk, had had a fair day and that the slight improvement in her condition was maintained.

The following bulletin was issued last night at Dane End, Ware :—"Lord Gladstone's progress is slow, and he is having difficulty in throwing off his residual bronchitis. His strength is maintained."

Last night it was stated that there was no change in Lord Glenarthur's condition.

Mr. Justice Acton, who has a severe cold, was going on satisfactorily yesterday.

A Reuter telegram from Calcutta says that Mrs. J. H. Whitley, wife of Mr. Whitley, chairman of the Royal Commission on Labour in India, underwent a successful abdominal operation in a Calcutta nursing home yesterday.

MR. TAFT WORSE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The condition of Mr. Taft is reported this evening to be worse. The patient appears to be losing ground and the members of his family have been summoned to Washington.—*Reuter.*

SUBMARINES

RULES AGAINST PIRACY

WORK OF CONFERENCE EXPERTS

The legal experts attached to the Five-Power Naval Conference who are making a preliminary survey of one aspect of the submarine question met at the Foreign Office yesterday and are to meet again early next week. They include Mr. H. W. Malkin, Legal Adviser to the Foreign Office, M. Massigli (France), Mr. George Rublee (America), Signor Augusto Rosso (Italy), and Mr. Enomoto (Japan).

The last plenary session of the Conference instructed the First Committee to survey the whole question of submarines, including the possibility of abolition and, failing abolition, the limitation of size and the "humanizing" of the use of this type of vessel. The First Committee in its turn remitted the technical aspects of the question to the experts' committee. The only matter which the legal experts are concerned with is that of "humanization" and they are not considering in any way the question of abolition or of limitation of tonnage.

For the purpose of their inquiry the experts are taking as their starting point the Root Convention signed in Washington in 1922. This Convention, which was afterwards ratified by the other signatory Powers but not by France and thus never came into operation, declared that belligerent submarines are not in any circumstances exempt from the rules applicable to surface vessels ; that any submarine commander who violates any of these rules should be liable to trial and punishment for an act of piracy ; and that the prohibition of the use of submarines as commerce destroyers should be universally accepted as a part of the law of nations, in view of the practical impossibility of using them in this way and at the same time giving due protection to the lives of neutrals and non-combatants. The legal experts are now considering whether any modification of these principles is thought to be desirable.

The experts who are considering the position of special ships in the ascertainment of a nation's naval tonnage also met yesterday and are reported to be nearing the end of their work.

The Prime Minister attended the Speaker's dinner last night and afterwards left London for Chequers. His only engagement during the week-end is a reception this afternoon to another party of journalists in attendance at the Conference.

18TH CENTURY SOLDIER OF FORTUNE

FRAUDS ON CLAIMANTS TO ESTATE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MUNICH, FEB. 21

A trial which has caused widespread interest in the Allgäu district in Southern Bavaria was concluded yesterday at Memmingen, when Philip Angele was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment and a fine of 10,000 marks [£500] for a series of frauds.

The case arose out of the so-called Reinhardt inheritance. The story goes back to the middle of the 18th century, when Walter Reinhardt, better known as Sombre or Sumru, a native of Luxemburg, went to India in the service of the French. He followed the career of a soldier of fortune, and deserted from the French to the British and from the British to the French. He entered the service of Mirza Najaf Khan, the Minister of Shah Alam II., and received the *pargana* (revenue) of Sardhana for the support of his battalions. He died in 1778, his estate passing to his widow, the Begum Sumru.

Several persons claiming to be the legitimate heirs of Reinhardt began an agitation early in the present century to rouse public interest in their claims to his estate, and in 1923 Angele took upon himself to represent the interests of the claimants and to raise funds in the Allgäu for litigation, promising a share in the inheritance to all those who subscribed. It is calculated that at least 1,200 persons in the Allgäu bought shares in the enterprise, and the total amount collected is variously estimated at from 80,000 to 200,000 marks [£4,000 to £10,000].

A statement from the Foreign Office in Berlin was read in Court yesterday in which the Reinhardt inheritance was described as "a hopeless quest." A similar warning was issued in 1912 by the German authorities, but it did nothing to disabuse the minds of large numbers of credulous persons in South Germany.

A CANADIAN NATIONAL FLAG

PROPOSAL IN PARLIAMENT

OTTAWA, Feb. 21.—Mr. C. R. McIntosh (Alberta) has given notice of a resolution in the House of Commons asking that a special committee of the House be appointed to consider the adoption of a Canadian flag "representing Canada as a whole, and which shall form a part of the British flag, as a symbol of the Dominion equality of a partner in the Commonwealth of British Nations."

A movement for an official distinctive Canadian flag has been given impetus during the past two years, and many organizations have passed resolutions in favour of it. When a proposal was made by the Government in this connexion a few years ago, opposition arose and the proposal was withdrawn. Indications are that public opinion is now more favourable. In any event it is assured that the basis of any Canadian flag adopted will be the Union Jack.—*Reuter.*

BRIGHTON BUILDER'S WILL

LOCAL CHARITIES EXPECTED TO RECEIVE £40,000

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRIGHTON, FEB. 21

I learn that local charities are likely to receive about £40,000 under the will of a Brighton man who died before the War. The charities have not yet been informed of their coming good fortune, and the exact terms of the bequest will not be made known until next week. The Rev. George Ashton, one of the trustees, declined to-night to discuss the matter ; but I understand that the money was left by a Brighton builder in trust to his wife, who died recently. About 10 charities are expected to benefit.

THE PRINCE'S TOUR

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NAIROBI, FEB. 21

The Prince of Wales is expected at Nairobi to-morrow. There the next stage of his *safari* will be settled, though the main outline of his plans is unchanged.

THE SOVIET "ANTI-GOD" CAMPAIGN

The greater part of our picture page (p. 16) is devoted to-day to reproductions of typical propagandist posters issued in Russia in furtherance of the Soviet campaign against religion.

COUNTRYSIDE AMENITIES

SIR H. YOUNG'S BILL

COMMONS' ASSENT

WESTMINSTER, FRIDAY

SIR E. HILTON YOUNG'S proposals to enact that Great Britain should remain beautiful brought together an interested and expert audience in the House of Commons to-day. He admitted that success must depend in the long run upon the aesthetic education of the public, and that the instrument of administration must be the local authorities, but he asked the Central Legislature to lay down in the Rural Amenities Bill certain rules for the eradication and avoidance of ugliness in the countryside.

The dangers were imminent and increasing. Electric pylons, petrol pumps, unsightly advertisements, bungalows, and litter were desecrating the beauties of nature. He had no wish to retard development, but he asserted that it could be assisted rather than retarded by a little forethought. The architects of the Bill were all the relevant societies, and two individuals—Sir Leslie Scott and Mr. Lawrence Chubb. Its foundation was the Town Planning Bill, the scope of which was extended to the survey and control even of land not likely to become a town. Provision was made to compel an unreasonable minority of landowners in any area to fall into line, and within such an area the dog was to be fed on his own tail by balancing the decrement caused to some against the increment given to others. County Councils were to have power to acquire ribbons of land on either side of new roads so as to control that kind of development ; and to act as the surveying and planning authority in the event of lethargy by smaller authorities.

SPECIAL ABUSES

A number of special abuses were specially met. One hundred and ten local authorities had no relevant by-laws, and the Ministry of Health was to see that they made them. Unsightly buildings were not to be allowed, even on the excuse that they were temporary. Architectural treasures were not to be exported merely because their owner was a willing seller. Advertisements which constituted a nuisance at common law must be taken down ; trees that were the glory of the countryside were to be left up. No woodland of over 50 acres was ever to be converted to another use than timber growing—a proposal dictated by the prospective disappearance of hardwood trees from Southern England. Local authorities were to be compelled to consume their own refuse within their own areas. Consultative councils were to serve the purpose of the flappers in Laputa and keep all administrators of the Bill awake. Power was given to the Government to co-ordinate under one person's control the authority distributed among various departments. Finally, he promised to conciliate in Committee the opposition of those who thought the Bill was neither strong nor wide enough.

LABOUR CRITICISM

Their first spokesman was MR. EDE, who moved the rejection of the Bill because it put far too general and heavy a responsibility upon local authorities without arming them with the necessary powers to discharge it. For example, it was confined to rural districts, and yet many urban districts were truly rural. Local authorities should be empowered to give people a chance as well as nature, because, as Cobbett so often insisted, it was the alliance between the two which created beauty. Again, the proposals to regulate ribbon development along new roads were unworkable unless they applied to all roads, unless building on both sides were prohibited, and the indiscriminate construction of feeder roads forbidden. Finally, the compensation clauses were so difficult that they ought not to appear except in a Government measure.

LADY CYNTHIA MOSLEY would not be satisfied with less than full public control of all lands and building, and her suggestion that bequests to the State or the National Trust should be exempt from death duties was not relevant to the Bill. The subsequent debate revealed overwhelming general support for its ideals. MR. MUIRHEAD and CAPTAIN W. HALL, in two attractive maiden speeches, welcomed the legislative reflection of the ambitions of so many learned societies. MR. JOHN BUCHAN admitted that the beauty of England could be more easily spoiled than that of Scotland, and MR. E. D. SIMON, with all the weight of his experience in town planning, thought that the compensation clauses were on the right lines.

NATIONAL PARKS

SIR HERBERT SAMUEL was an emphatic supporter of country planning, and asked that it should include the scheduling of national parks on such places as the Surrey Downs and Dartmoor, and in the Peak and the Lake districts. He pointed out the Imperial value of having a land fit for Dominion visitors to love.

MR. GREENWOOD, for the Government, most fairly summed up the debate by recognizing the general popularity of the Bill, which would at least make a good pilot engine for one of his own. He was very doubtful of being able to succeed in the negotiations with all the interests affected which must follow its passage, and thought that, in particular, the compensation clauses would need much clearer definition. But his recognition of the popularity of the Bill was so emphatic, and Sir Hilton Young's attitude had been so conciliatory, that Mr. Ede finally withdrew his opposition and the Bill obtained an unchallenged second reading.

MARCH OF UNEMPLOYED IN CHICAGO

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, FEB. 21

Several hundred unemployed men and women, led by a young girl, marched on the Chicago City Hall to-day in a demonstration of protest against continued unemployment. Some of the leaders were arrested, and the throng was dispersed by mounted police, who rode four abreast along the pavements. Communist members of the crowd distributed handbills asking the unemployed to join in a world demonstration on March 6.

NORTHCLIFFE MEMORIAL

A model bust of the late Lord Northcliffe, by Lady Hilton Young, has been accepted by the committee of the Northcliffe Memorial Fund. Sir Edwin Lutyens, R.A., will design the pedestal. When completed the memorial will stand in the forecourt of St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet-street.

SOUTH TIROL MINORITY

POLITICAL AMNESTY

SIGNOR MUSSOLINI'S CLEMENCY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, FEB. 21

Signor Mussolini has cancelled all those police measures which have been inflicted for political reasons upon those elements of the Upper Adige (South Tirol) who are of non-Italian extraction. The most important person who will benefit by these acts of clemency is Dr. Joseph Kiener, who had been sent to *confino* on account of his anti-Fascist activities.

Dr. Kiener, who is stated to be "the only man of non-Italian extraction in *confino*," was sent for three years to the island of Ponza, where he had been voluntarily joined by his wife, who was condemned to police restrictions (*ammonimento*). The other seven persons condemned to police restriction have received a similar pardon. One of these persons is Michael Halfertheiner, of Bolzano, formerly secretary of the local section of the Popular (or Catholic) Party. It is declared that now nobody of non-Italian extraction from the Upper Adige remains condemned on political grounds.

This pardon is interesting as coming so shortly after the visit of Dr. Schober, the Austrian Chancellor, to Rome. If the stormy question of minorities was not actually raised by Dr. Schober in his conversations with the Duce it is at any rate apparent that the relations between the two countries are now so much improved that Signor Mussolini has felt impelled to mark this improvement by a spontaneous act of grace.

JAPANESE GENERAL ELECTION

ROUT OF LABOUR

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

TOKYO, FEB. 21

The surprise of the General Election held yesterday, so far as the results have yet been declared, is the defeat of Labour. In the first 100 seats, which include the majority of the urban constituencies, only three Labour candidates have been returned. The chief leaders of the movement, including Mr. Abe, leader of the Social Democrats, Mr. Suzuki, president of the Federation of Labour, and Mr. Tagawa, a prominent Christian Socialist, have lost their seats. Mr. Oyama, the Left Wing leader, was elected by a narrow majority.

At midnight the Minseito [Government Party] had a majority of nearly two to one in the cities, but results from the country, where the Seiyukai is strongest, are still awaited.

CAUSES OF COTTON TRADE DEPRESSION

HIGH TAXES AND CREDIT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, FEB. 21

Two new points about cotton trade depression were emphasized by Mr. F. Holroyd, president of the Master Spinners' Federation, at the annual general meeting of that body this morning. The first was that the causes of the intensely disappointing continued depression were now generally recognized to be not within the industry itself, but to be causes affecting other trades also. There was consequently growing up a demand all over the country for a stringent inquiry into Government financial policy in its relation to industry.

"To what extent the decline of production and the continued loss of capital are due to the increase of public debt and taxation it is impossible to say, but no one can deny it is a fact that they monopolize the credit structure of the country. The debts of the country can only be paid off by a large increase in production and the regaining of lost markets. To achieve that end it is necessary that we should have a more elastic credit system."

The other point Mr. Holroyd made was that the spinning section of the industry was already cut to the bone, but he believed that in the branches of the industry subsequent to spinning there lay a field for exploration which, if thoroughly examined, might reveal possibilities of hastening the return of more profitable trading. There was enormous scope for reorganization in the manufacturing section, where he believed the cost of weaving was unnecessarily high. Economies in that branch might be helpful in meeting foreign competition.

TELEPHONING TO SHIPS AT SEA

CALLS FOR THE MAJESTIC

The Postmaster-General announces that owing to the success of wireless telephone communication from the liner Majestic to this country on her outward voyage last week, the experimental service will be extended on the homeward voyage to cover calls to, as well as from, the vessel. It is proposed to provide service daily between noon and 6 p.m., beginning to-morrow. The minimum charge is £4 10s. for three minutes, and £1 10s. will be charged for each additional minute or fraction thereof. A "report charge" of 10s. is payable (in place of the normal charge) when for any reason beyond the control of the Post Office the person asked for cannot be found and connected up with the caller.

Subscribers desiring to book a call to the Majestic should proceed as when booking an ordinary trunk call, and when put through to the recording operator should ask for "Ship Service." The caller should give, in addition to the name of the passenger with whom conversation is desired, his own telephone number and the name associated with that number in the telephone directory.

As indicated in the earlier notice, a similar service will be available to and from any ship on the North Atlantic route which is fitted with a suitable type of wireless telephone apparatus.

H.M.S. DURBAN IN HEAVY STORM

GUNNER AND 12 MEN INJURED

The following official statement was issued yesterday by the Admiralty :—

During a severe and sudden storm at Nassau, Bahamas, last Monday, violent seas broke over the forecastle and upper deck of H.M.S. Durban.

Mr. Whitaker, commissioned gunner, had two ribs broken besides other minor injuries, while William Renton, blacksmith, also received severe injuries. Eleven other members of the crew received minor injuries. Mr. Whitaker and Renton were landed on Wednesday and are now in Bahamas General Hospital. Their condition is reported as good.

During the storm three of the boats belonging to the ship were driven ashore, two of them being practically destroyed.

❦ H.M.S. Durban is a cruiser of 4,650 tons.

THE QUEEN OF SWEDEN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, FEB. 21

The following official bulletin on the health of the Queen of Sweden, signed by Dr. Axel Munthe, has been telegraphed to-day to Stockholm :—

The secretion from the lungs has considerably increased during the last week. The respiration is more difficult. The action of the heart is less satisfactory. The general condition remains grave.

THE INDIA NUMBER

MORE COPIES ISSUED

The delivery of the additional copies of *The Times* Special Number which have been called for and have been specially printed has now begun. It is hoped to satisfy a large part of the outstanding demand within a few days.

It is impossible to guarantee a quantity of the coloured plates sufficient to provide for all the additional copies of the Number that have been required, but fresh supplies are already in preparation. In order to expedite the printing of the coloured plates, the machines have been running continuously throughout Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.

Those who have still to receive copies of the Special Number should arrange for delivery with their newsagents without delay.

THE ITALIAN ART EXHIBITION

ACADEMY AND PLEA FOR EXTENSION

The council of the Royal Academy will hold a special meeting early next week to consider the possibility of extending the period of the exhibition of Italian art at Burlington House. This step is being taken as the result of conversations held yesterday between representatives of the executive committee of the Italian exhibition and the Royal Academy authorities.

In the letter signed by a number of distinguished persons which was published yesterday in *The Times* it was pointed out that the executive committee of the Italian exhibition had been approached by numerous art lovers, representing all classes of society, with a view to extending the period of the exhibition beyond March 8. It was suggested that, after the successful efforts of the committees in England and Italy in bringing together the most remarkable collection of art treasures of our time, every effort should be made to extend the exhibition by even a fortnight.

Signor Modigliani, the Commissioner-General for Italy, has expressed himself in favour of an extension of the exhibition, and it is known that Signor Mussolini has sanctioned the continuance of Italy's priceless loans until the end of March. Signor Modigliani stated yesterday that he had received numerous requests that the exhibition should remain open for a longer period. The feeling in favour of an extension, he added, was also very marked in Italy. Many parties of visitors had come from Italy to see the exhibition and there were still more who intended to come. Signor Modigliani also stated that when he went to Italy a short time ago Signor Mussolini informed him that he, too, was very much in favour of an extension of the exhibition. The Duce on that occasion expressed to Signor Modigliani his extreme gratification at the works of Italian art having made such an appeal to culture. The ground on which Signor Modigliani himself so strongly favours the extension is that, having taken such pains to assemble the collection, it is proper that there should be derived from it as much moral profit as possible. The extra work that would devolve on the Italian representatives would, on the assurance of the Commissioner-General, be willingly undertaken.

There are, of course, difficulties facing both the Royal Academy and the committee of the Italian exhibition in giving effect to the universal desire for an extension of the exhibition. Arrangements would have to be made for a further period of insurance, and permission would also have to be obtained from the owners to retain their pictures. The authorities of the Royal Academy also require time in which to select and hang the numerous pictures for their own summer exhibition. These are matters that will be fully discussed next week.

❦ Correspondence on this subject will be found on page 13.

THE MISSING MONKEYS

DISAPPEARANCE FROM REGENT'S PARK

No report of the missing monkeys was received yesterday. The renewal of the chase on Thursday appears to have frightened them away from public places, and they celebrated the completion of their first week of freedom by vanishing again. Keepers in Regent's Park yesterday afternoon were almost certain that they have left the park, where games and improvement schemes are in progress, for the greater peace of large gardens in the neighbourhood.

On two occasions this week the pair have been seen in the gardens of residences near the park, and on Thursday the pursuit began in one of these. It lasted for several hours, and never offered any real hope to the owner's men. Ultimately they lost touch with the quarry and gave up the chase. Whether the monkeys are still out of doors or whether they have found refuge in another empty house, using the chimneys as the way in, cannot be determined. In the complete absence of news yesterday their owner was disposed to regard the second alternative as more likely.

KANCHENJUNGA EXPEDITION

THE ENGLISH MEMBER

Mr. F. S. Smythe, the English member of the international party of climbers who are to attempt the ascent of Kanchenjunga, left Victoria Station at 4 p.m. yesterday for Zurich, where he will join Professor G. C. Dhyrenfurth, the leader of the expedition, before setting sail for India from Venice on February 24. Mr. Smythe was seen off from London by Brigadier-General C. G. Bruce, who led the Mount Everest expeditions of 1922 and 1924, Lieutenant-Colonel E. L. Strutt, secretary of the Alpine Club, and members of his family and personal friends.

An article on the expedition and pictures of Kanchenjunga appeared in *The Times* last Monday.

THE NEW EGYPTIAN TARIFF

CAIRO, Feb. 21.—Owing to the great influx of goods before the application of the new tariff on February 17, Customs receipts increased by £E2,379,000 during the past two months, as compared with a similar period last year. When the new tariff provisions were published three months ago, the Customs receipts showed a deficit of £E400,000 as compared with a similar period a year before.

Parliament last week, at the same time as it authorized the Government to promulgate the new tariff, also authorized temporary exonerations from increases and empowered the Government to conclude with other nations commercial agreements mutually granting the most-favoured-nation treatment, provided that such agreements did not exceed a period of a year. The Greco-Egyptian agreement was signed yesterday under these conditions.—*Reuter.*

POLITICAL NOTES

UNIONISTS AND THE NEW PARTY

UNFOUNDED RUMOUR

Many of the Conservative members of the House of Commons are visiting their constituencies this week-end to discuss the political position. Some of them have been hailed, quite erroneously, as supporters of the new United Empire Party, of which Lord Rothermere and Lord Beaverbrook are the parents, and they wish to make the position plain to their supporters without delay. Messages have reached them that their local associations desire to pass resolutions expressing confidence in Mr. Baldwin, and it is generally agreed that the principal result of the events of the week has been to strengthen the position of the Leader of the Opposition. For this reason the rumours which were in circulation yesterday afternoon that Mr. Baldwin had resigned his leadership may be dismissed as the merest gossip and without a shred of foundation. Conservative members were naturally interested in the publication of the first list of subscribers to the new party yesterday morning, but they seem anxious to know whether all these subscriptions were forwarded to the United Empire Party and whether there are not some which, in fact, were given to the earlier Empire Crusade.

Supplementary Estimates will be taken again in the House of Commons on Monday, and if the appropriate Vote is reached there will be a discussion of Mr. Lansbury's policy with regard to the London parks. Mr. Lansbury has answered a number of questions on the subject in the House of Commons, but has given little information, and Lord Winterton and other members will press him to say what his intentions are with regard to Hyde Park, Regent's Park, and the other open spaces in central London. The production of a large number of Supplementary Estimates is likely to complicate still further the Government's time-table. Only two of the series have yet been dealt with, and 18 civil Estimates and one military Estimate still remain to be disposed of. In the circumstances members are wondering how all the requisite financial business can be completed before the end of March if the Coal Mines Bill is also to be passed through all its remaining stages.

A meeting of back bench Labour members has been called for Tuesday to consider the present position of the School Attendance Bill. There is dissatisfaction because the Government do not propose to proceed with the later stages of the Bill until the autumn, and some Labour members consider that the raising of the school-leaving age is more important than the amendment of the Trade Disputes Act. Sir Charles Trevelyan, the President of the Board of Education, will deal with the question at an early meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party, and it is understood that Mr. Tom Johnston, the Under-Secretary for Scotland, will explain his scheme for giving State pensions to workers at 60 years of age on condition that they then leave industry altogether and make way for younger men who are at present unemployed. This scheme is included in the Lansbury-Johnston-Mosley memorandum on unemployment which was recently submitted to the Cabinet, but which the Government have decided not to lay before the House of Commons.

FAIR WEATHER FOR THE WEEK-END

NO PROSPECT OF CHANGE

(FROM OUR WEATHER CORRESPONDENT)

Patches of fog occurred again yesterday, particularly in the North, and further slight rain fell in the north-western coastal districts. The weather was otherwise fair, being a repetition of that experienced during the past week, since the extension of the Continental anticyclone became firmly established over the British Isles. The official forecasts do not show any prospect of a change during the week-end.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 10)

OPERA

Savoy	IOLANTHE	2.30 & 8.15

THEATRES

Adelphi	THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT	2.30 & 8.15
Aldwych	A NIGHT LIKE THIS	8.15
Ambassadors	IN THE ZONE AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION	8.15
Apollo	NINE TILL SIX	2.30 & 8.30
Comedy	THE WAY OUT	8.30
Court	HAMLET	2.30 & 8
Criterion	MILESTONES	2.30 & 8.30
Daly's	THIS WAY TO PARADISE	2.15 & 8.15
Dominion	SILVER WINGS	2.30 & 8.15
Drury Lane	THE SLEEPING BEAUTY	2 & 7.45
Duke of York's	JEW SUSS	2.30 & 8.30
Everyman	CHARLES AND MARY	2.30 & 8.15
Fortune	THE LAST ENEMY	2.30 & 8.30
Gaiety	DARLING, I LOVE YOU	8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	2.30 & 8.30
Globe	CANARIES SOMETIMES SING	2.30 & 8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	2.30 & 8.30
Hippodrome	MR. CINDERS	2.30 & 8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	2.30 & 8.30
Kingsway	THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL	2.30 & 8.15
Little	FRANKENSTEIN	2.30 & 8.30
Lyceum	PUSS IN BOOTS	2 & 7.30
Lyric	MURDER ON THE SECOND FLOOR	2.30 & 8.30
Lyric, Hammersmith	DANDY DICK	2.30 & 8.30
New	SYMPHONY IN TWO FLATS	2.30 & 8.15
Palace	DEAR LOVE	2.30 & 8.15
Piccadilly	HERE COMES THE BRIDE	2.30 & 8.15
Playhouse	DEVONSHIRE CREAM	2.30 & 8.30
Prince of Wales	JOURNEY'S END	2.30 & 8.30
Princes	A WARM CORNER	2.30 & 8.30
Queen's	THE APPLE CART	2.30 & 8.15
St. James's	MICHAEL AND MARY	2.30 & 8.30
St. Martin's	HONOURS EASY	8.30
Shaftesbury	THE MIDDLE WATCH	2.30 & 8.30
The Old Vic	AS YOU LIKE IT	2.30
	DON GIOVANNI	7.45
Vaudeville	FRENCH LEAVE	2.30 & 8.30
Wyndham's	THE CALENDAR	2.30 & 8.30

VARIETIES

Coliseum		2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire		6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's Theatre		3 & 8
Palladium		6.30 & 9
Victoria Palace		6.15 & 8.50

CONCERTS

Albert Hall	LONDON SUNDAY SCHOOL CHOIR	6.30
Central Hall	CHILDREN'S CONCERT	11 a.m.
Queen's Hall	LENER QUARTET	8
Wigmore Hall	MISS DOROTHY HESS	3

EXHIBITIONS

The Italian Art Exhibition is open daily, Sundays excepted, from 9.30 to 7

Crystal Palace		10 to 10
Olympia	BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR	
Tussaud's		10 to 10
Zoological Gardens		9 a.m. to sunset

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	JUNO AND THE PAYCOCK	12 to 11
Astoria	RIO RITA	12.45 to 11
Avenue	A COTTAGE ON DARTMOOR	1 to 12
Capitol	HOT FOR PARIS	12 to 11
Carlton	THE LOVE PARADE	2.45, 6, & 8.45
Empire	IT'S A GREAT LIFE	12 to 12
Kensington	THE LOVE TRAP	2 to 11
London Pavilion	CONDEMNED	2.30, 6, & 8.30
Marble Arch Pavilion	DISRAELI	2 to 11
New Gallery	ROOKERY NOOK	1.30 to 11
Plaza	WHY BRING THAT UP?	11.45 to 11
Polytechnic	A THROW OF DICE	2.30, 5.30, & 8.30
Regal	ATLANTIC	12 to 11
Rialto	THE HOUSE NEXT DOOR	12 to 11.30
Stoll Picture Theatre	THE CAREL

THE TIMES

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1930

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Light north-east wind; cloudy to bright; local morning mist or fog; rather cold, frost locally at night.

Week-end Forecast for the British Isles.—Fair with rather low day temperature and frost at most places at night, especially inland. Fog locally at night and morning. (p. 14)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

The question of "humanizing" the use of the submarine was considered yesterday by the legal experts attached to the Naval Conference. (p. 12)

The case for the prosecution was concluded at Margate yesterday against Sidney Harry Fox, who is charged with the murder of his mother on October 23. Fox was remanded until Monday, when the formal committal for trial at Lewes Assizes will be made. (p. 9)

Sir Ernest Jardine describes the proposed tariff truce as "sheer trade suicide," and appeals to Mr. Baldwin to declare that the Conservative Party would at once abrogate such an arrangement whenever they return to power. (p. 9)

Mr. A. W. Archer, chairman of the export committee of the "Five Counties" coal marketing organization, yesterday defended the Coal Mines Bill and replied to the F.B.I. criticisms of that Measure. (p. 9)

The Stock Exchange Derby Mutual Subscription Fund will this year be limited to £100,000. (p. 9)

In a report on the Road Fund, issued yesterday, it is stated that the Ministry of Transport has appointed three officers whose duties will consist principally of the examination of local authorities' accounts of expenditure on schemes assisted by grants from the fund. (p. 9)

The Postmaster-General promised a deputation representing the printing and allied trades to give the question of the penny post sympathetic consideration. (p. 9)

A number of degrees were conferred at Cambridge yesterday. (p. 15)

Work on the Tees reclamation scheme is to proceed at once. (p. 17)

The City of London Corporation has approved a scheme for the clearance of a slum area in Southwark. (p. 9)

Lord Westbury was killed yesterday in a fall from the window of his flat in St. James's-court. At an inquest later in the day a verdict of "Suicide while of unsound mind" was recorded. (p. 4)

As an experiment the Zoological Gardens are to be kept open till 11 p.m. on Thursday evenings in June, July, and August. (p. 10)

The Council of the Royal Academy will hold a special meeting early next week to consider the possibility of extending the period of the exhibition of Italian art at Burlington House. (p. 12)

Sporting and other pictures, the property of the late Sir A. Mortimer Singer and from various sources, brought high prices at Christie's yesterday, a total of £22,204 being realized. A work by Morland fetched 2,400 guineas; the portrait of "Priam," the famous racehorse, by Ben Marshall, 1,250 guineas; and a pair of racing pictures by James Pollard, 1,600 guineas. (p. 23)

POLITICS

In the House of Commons yesterday Sir E. Hilton Young's Rural Amenities Bill, a measure to provide for the better preservation of rural amenities and objects of national interest, was read a second time without a division. (p. 7)

The National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations has issued a leaflet calling upon Unionists to remain loyal to their party and warning them of the danger of a split being caused by the formation of the United Empire Party. (p. 14)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

M. Chautemps, the French Socialist-Radical leader, has succeeded in forming a Cabinet, dependent in the Chamber on his own party and that of the Socialists. (p. 12)

Signor Mussolini has cancelled the police measures taken for political reasons in the province of Bolzano against those elements who are of non-Italian extraction. Those pardoned include Dr. Kiener, who had been sent to *confino* on account of anti-Fascist activities, and his wife. (p. 12)

Wang Ching-wei, the leader of the Left wing of the Kuomintang and former chairman of the Central Executive Committee of that party, has sent out a circular letter asserting that the murder in Shanghai of Wang Loh-ping and others was a political crime, and placing the responsibility for it on the Nanking Government. (p. 12)

A system of conscript labour gangs among the Russian peasantry, somewhat resembling the forced labour system of the period of serfdom, has been introduced by the Soviet Government. (p. 12)

The Soviet authorities have organized a sanitary cordon round Moscow in consequence of an increase of typhus in the city. (p. 12)

LAW

Summary of Law Cases will be found on page 4.

SPORT

A Race meeting was begun at Kempton Park yesterday. (p. 5)

Oxford beat Cambridge in the University Fencing match at the London Fencing Club yesterday. (p. 5)

The Torpid Races were continued at Oxford yesterday; and the Lent Races were continued at Cambridge. (p. 6)

The Dorchester Club's Coursing Meeting was concluded yesterday. (p. 5)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on:—London and North Eastern Railway Dividend; Australian Financial Reform; Lower Treasury Bill Rate; Mather and Platt Results; Two Trust Company Reports; Peek Frean Accounts; Electricity in the United States; and Industrial Assurance Developments. (p. 19)

In Lombard-street discount rates declined sharply following the announcement of the low rate at which the Treasury Bills were allotted. Among the Foreign Exchanges the New York and Paris rates were higher. There was a recovery in Argentine dollars. Gold rose ½d. to 84s. 11½d. per oz.; silver advanced 3-16d. to 20d. (p. 19)

Very quiet conditions prevailed on the Stock Exchange yesterday. British Funds showed small and irregular changes. In the Home Railway market London and North Eastern Preferred advanced on the dividend announcement. Dealings began in Metropolitan Railway Three-and-a-Half per Cent. New Debenture stock, which closed at "par." (p. 19)

BRITISH SHIPPING

To every section of the community the present state of affairs in the shipping industry, since it vitally affects them all, is a matter of the gravest and most urgent concern. The position is definitely worse than it was a year ago, and perhaps than it has been at any time. On that point the reports of the Liverpool Steam Ship Owners' Association and of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom, together with the address of the new President and the speeches of MR. THOMAS and others at the annual dinner and meeting of the Chamber, leave no room at all for doubt. As a leading North-East Coast shipowner, SIR ARTHUR SUTHERLAND, who has succeeded SIR WILLIAM CURRIE in the presidential chair, is largely interested in cargo tonnage and therefore in the general freight situation. In his address to the members of the Chamber on Wednesday he put the whole question before them with uncompromising clearness. "We meet to-day," he told them, "at a time when the fortunes of the shipping "industry surely seem to be at their lowest ebb: "freights have fallen very considerably, and "to-day are actually below pre-War level, while "working costs remain about seventy per cent. "higher than they were before the War." A year ago the grain freights from Australia, the River Plate, and Vancouver were respectively about 37s. 6d., 25s., and 32s. 6d. a ton. To-day they have fallen to 22s. 6d., 11s. 6d., and 18s. That means a rate of from 1d. to 1¼d. per ton for each 100 miles of sea transport. Towards the end of 1928, though up till then the depression from which shipping had long suffered was still acute, there were nevertheless some signs of improvement. But 1929 was a year of deep disappointment. The promise of 1928 was not fulfilled. The serious decline in rates extended to nearly all trades, with the result that even new ships have been taken straight to the buoys, and at the present moment some owners have a large proportion of their fleets laid up. In the report of the Liverpool Steam Ship Owners another aspect of the prevailing depression and its causes is presented. In their own low wages and lack of employment, it says, the wage-earners in the export trades continue to carry the burden of the comparatively high wages paid in those industries which are not exposed to foreign competition. At home industry and commerce are hampered by high taxation; and abroad countries which are able and anxious to sell to us make trade impossible by persisting in the maintenance of tariffs and other trade barriers and prohibitions. In this connexion it is pointed out, on the authority of the Committee on Industry and Trade, that since the War the main increases of tariff rates on British exports have been within the Empire, where the average *ad valorem* incidence has risen by nearly two-thirds, while in foreign countries it has decreased by one-fifth. In the result, the report proceeds, summing up the whole situation, the industry continues in a marked degree to suffer from under-employment.

In the face of these dispiriting conditions the captains of the industry, so strong is their confidence in its recuperative powers, refuse to be downhearted. The Liverpool owners preface their report with the remark that on the whole the figures for last year indicate that some progress has been made towards the re-establishment of the nation's oversea trade on a sounder basis. Shipowners, says SIR ARTHUR SUTHERLAND, do not despair, feeling sure that the dark clouds will disperse and that there will be some recovery during the present year. Their confidence is an encouraging proof of the persistence of the industrial courage and energy that they have inherited from their predecessors in the conduct of the key industry to which above all others Britain owes her position in the world. For the moment none of them appears to be able to foresee the actual means by which the better conditions for which they are hoping will be brought about. But the first step towards the attainment of that object must clearly be the realization and full recognition of the causes of the depression, coupled with the assurance that when the tide turns they will be in a position to take advantage of it. In these two respects, so far as can be judged, there has been no kind of slackness. The past and present sources of the distress have been exhaustively examined, and every preparation has been made for the future. The industry, as has been recently stated by SIR WILLIAM CURRIE, is ready and waiting with efficient and safe ships to meet the demands of its clients—the exporters, merchants, and manufacturers—as soon as the clouds lift and the export trade of the country revives. Until that happens there is apparently nothing further which they can do. They are carriers and not producers. The scope of their activity is limited to the first of these national services. They can, and do, provide cheap and adequate transport for the whole of the goods which the workshops produce for export. If there is a deficiency in the volume of these goods, without an abundance of which their industry cannot really prosper, the fault does not lie with them. Even in arranging for the transport of these reduced cargoes they are so severely handicapped by the existing conditions that their ability to hold their own as well as they have done is in itself a marvel.

Speaking at the annual dinner of the Chamber, MR. THOMAS emphasized the fact that, if the average freights in 1913 were represented by the basic figure of one hundred, freight charges were now down to about eighty-four, while working expenses were seventy per cent. higher. No one could pretend, he said, that any nation or any industry faced with such facts could continue to survive. The gravity of the position is shown by the further increase last year of £30,600,000 in the apparent adverse trade balance of the country, and the importance to the nation of its shipping by the fact that, whereas the excess of visible imports over visible exports in 1929 was £382,300,000, the value of the invisible exports contributed by the gross earnings of British shipping abroad is estimated at £120,000,000, a decline of £5,000,000 on 1928 and of £20,000,000 on 1927. It is held by leading authorities in the industry that there is too much shipping in the world, especially of the type of large size vessels, for the present volume of international commerce. Although Great Britain owns one-third of the world's tonnage, and produced fifty-five per cent. of the total tonnage launched last year, her share of the world's trade is only one-fifth. Chiefly because of the high cost of production, she is unable to export goods to the extent which should be possible at prices which can compete with those of other countries in the world's markets, and in the opinion of the Committee on Industry and Trade this high cost is itself largely due to the reduction in the length of the working week. Another source of trouble which more directly affects the shipping industry—though it also of necessity concerns the whole of British commerce—is the level of charges at British ports. It has been stated by the Port Facilities Committee that the cost of handling bulk cargoes in the ports of the United Kingdom is more than sixty per cent. higher than at competing Continental ports; and it was pointed out at a recent conference of the Committee with members of the House of Commons that the efficiency of many British ports is below the level of the facilities provided by such Continental ports as Antwerp, Hamburg, Amsterdam, and Rotterdam. This is especially true of the small ports of this country—most of which, as MR. RUNCIMAN the other day reminded MR. THOMAS, are in a bad financial condition. MR. THOMAS stated in reply that an expenditure of three and a-quarter millions on the development of over a score of these ports has already been sanctioned, and that a further expenditure of four millions was under consideration. That, he believes, is the best help that the Government can give. It is at all events an earnest of their intentions and a sign that they are alive to the situation. So far as MR. THOMAS himself is concerned he is clearly convinced—and in this the shipowners are in close agreement with him—that, whatever drawbacks the industry may suffer on account of high costs, high port charges, high tariffs, low freights, idle shipping, and unemployed labour, they are all as nothing in comparison with the crowning damage inflicted by the scarcity of trade. They are an optimistic race. Even in bad times like the present they build and order ships—just now the most efficient that the industry has ever produced and owned—in the hope that in course of time the lean years will come to an end. They know, as one of their number has said, that depression is not decay, and some day their faith will be rewarded.

Wireless and the Post Office

The continued delay of the Government in reaching a decision on the Post Office policy towards radio-telephony seems peculiarly unfortunate in view of the steadily rising tide of unemployment. The effect on the British electrical industry of the recent discovery that the Post Office, so far from cooperating with the British wireless and cable merger, has preferred in fact to collaborate with its great American rival, has naturally been the reverse of stimulating. And, though the Department may affirm in its defence that all the equipment which it uses has been manufactured by British labour, there can be no question whatever that the mere fact of collaboration with a foreign concern in preference to a British company is impeding the progress of the British electrical industry in the export markets of the world. The Post Office may have its own reasons for pursuing what appears on the face of it to be an anti-patriotic policy, but it has so far refused to reveal them. Meanwhile the public, before acquiescing in this Eleusinian procedure, will certainly demand the right to be convinced, by a full and frank disclosure of the facts, that the system projected by the Post Office in connexion with American interests will provide the Empire with a cheaper and a more reliable service of wireless telephony than that offered by the Marconi beam.

So far it is known only that the great Imperial utility corporation set up by the Imperial Cable and Wireless Conference has offered the Post Office the use of its beam stations for telephonic communication with the Dominions on terms which promise to the public a much cheaper service than it has hitherto been able to obtain; and that the Post Office has refused to consider the offer because it contemplates erecting an entirely independent system of its own. How far that system may prove to be commercially efficient experience has yet to show. The success of the Marconi beam, on the other hand, can hardly be disputed. Quite recently it was brilliantly displayed by an experimental broadcast to Japan. There seems therefore, on purely economic grounds, to be every reason for accepting the Communications Company's offer at least for entering into negotiations—which the Post Office has so far resolutely refused to do. And even if it had been proved—as it certainly has not been proved—that the Post Office could erect a system of its own which would afford the public a cheaper service than could be obtained by using the Communications Company's stations, the whole question of Imperial policy would still remain. CAPTAIN GUEST, in a recent letter published in these columns, attempted to defend the policy of the Post Office by arguing that the duty of the Department is to provide services for the public at the cheapest possible rate, whereas, owing to the heavy amortization charges which it has to bear on cables, Imperial Communications Company might be compelled to charge higher rates than an independent telephone service. Even if this supposition could be proved to be correct, so far from justifying the Post Office policy it would in fact implicitly condemn it. The whole *raison d'être* of the Imperial Communications Company was the elimination for strategic reasons of competition between cables and wireless telegraphy by combining both in a single inter-Imperial system. The installation by the Post Office of an entirely separate radio-telephony service, working in competition with the wireless telegraph-cable merger, would clearly stultify the whole policy laid down unanimously by the Imperial Wireless and Cable Conference by reintroducing the same disastrous rivalry which it had attempted to abolish.

The problem of Empire Communications is far more than a purely economic matter; it is a vital strategical issue which can only be dealt with satisfactorily if it is envisaged as a whole. It was precisely the realization of this all-important fact that inspired the recommendations of the Conference—which the Post Office has consistently overlooked—that the beam stations of the Communications Company should be hired by the Department for its oversea telephony services. Moreover the refusal to comply with this recommendation can scarcely be defended on the grounds of protecting the public against the monopoly of a private concern, since the Communications Company is subject to statutory control both with regard to rates and to profits. In the meantime the public, knowing as much—or as little—as it does, is naturally wondering why a single Department has been permitted to cold-shoulder an all-British organization set up by the unanimous consent of all the more important Governments of the Empire. The course which any British Government should pursue seems clear enough. It is essential in the first place that the full results of the investigation by the Cabinet Committee which has been inquiring into the matter be made public without delay. It is also essential that, before such a major issue of policy is decided, the Communications Company should be given the opportunity, which it has demanded, of submitting its system to a practical test under the guidance of impartial experts.

Evil as a School Subject

The College in Florida which has arranged for a class in evil, to be studied under the guidance of a woman novelist, may fairly ask for the plaudits of all educationists. Those warring factions, the culturalists and the vocationalists, can now call a truce in their long battle and both claim a victory. In announcing the new course, the Head of the College made the point that the past or the present cannot be understood without some knowledge of evil, and it does not say much for the schools and colleges of to-day that they should have neglected for so long the formal study of so large a field. It is already A.D. 1930, and there is only this one educational establishment whose curriculum is in keeping with what are known as the needs of after-life. But at all events a beginning has now been made. It is a consideration greatly in favour of evil, and one which must mitigate our generally unfavourable judgment, that it makes all the stock school subjects so much more interesting. Latin and Greek and History all abound in recorded wickedness, and it is a singularly fortunate circumstance for schoolmasters that the more difficult writers like JUVENAL and TACITUS contain, as the prize for mastering them, tales of wickedness beyond anything the pages of LIVY and CÆSAR can show. The very moderate evil that can be detected in the first books of anecdotes that lead up to CÆSAR slowly changes, as the difficulties of grammar and syntax are overcome, into the riot of horrors of the Imperial Age. The historians can show an equally entertaining progress. Outlines, though even they are well salted with murders, give little indication of the stories that will tickle the ears when the student comes to read original chronicles and memoirs. The scientists also find an invaluable aid to making chemistry and physics attractive to the young in the part that poison plays in crime and the laws of physics and mechanics in the business of contriving catastrophes for other people. Even the copybook and the tasks of penmanship are redeemed from dreariness when they are looked at with the idea of forgery uppermost.

Hitherto these interests have had to be concealed. But, now that evil takes its high place as a subject in its own right, there is no need for a false modesty. Both kinds of parents—the strict moralists and those who want their children to succeed in life by all reasonably lawful means—will be satisfied. The moralists can reflect on the well-known convention by which assistants in sweet shops are encouraged to glut themselves in the first few weeks, so that they never want to eat a sweet again. Children who are thoroughly versed in the whole range of evil practices will find little thrill in wickedness when they are grown up. On the other hand the ambitious type of parent can reflect that their children will in future leave school up to all the tricks and that their vows to get what they want by fair means or foul will not be empty talk. It is often observed that a hard upbringing means subsequent happiness. Chairs, for example, give positive pleasure through life provided only that the school benches were sufficiently hard. The world seems an incredibly polite place to those who have grown up under parents who shouted curt commands and with companions who barked abuse. And just in the same way a very pleasant feeling of how good people are may perhaps come to those who enter the world from one of the schools where the theory and practice of evil are taught with the thoroughness that they deserve. The only doubt that the new course suggests is whether it may not be overdone, for American educationists are very thorough. That criminals should be engaged to lecture to the police was one of the first and most obvious suggestions made when, in view of the growing volume and importance of detective work, the police training in Chicago was put on a scientific basis. The same spirit that looks for Frenchmen or Germans to teach French or German is likely to demand the supersession of the woman novelist by someone far better qualified. And the teaching may be done so thoroughly that parents who are determined, as so many American parents are, not to prove disappointments to their offspring will be hard put to it to provide a world which will not be an anti-climax after the expectations that have been aroused at school.

JOHNSON AT TUNBRIDGE WELLS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Your reference to Loggan's drawing of the Pantiles in 1748 moves one to inquire on what evidence the Dr. Johnson there depicted is to be identified with the lexicographer. Malone, followed by Croker, had no doubt about it; but the slim and rather dapper figure excites suspicion; Johnson's circumstances in 1748 make him and his wife unlikely members of the gay crowd; Richardson, in whose correspondence the print is published, writes of "Mr. Cibber over head and ears in love with Miss Chudleigh," of Speaker Onslow, Mr. Whiston, and Miss Peggy Banks, but no word of Johnson; who also was no doctor before 1775. A Dr. James Johnstone was an old friend and physician of the Lyttelton family, and Mr. (later Lord) Lyttelton is in the picture. Some better Johnsonian may be able to explain.

Your obedient servant,
GEORGE G. LOANE.

Woodthorpe, The Thrupp, near Stroud, Glos, Feb. 20.

ITALIAN PICTURES

REQUESTS FOR EXTENDED EXHIBITION

SOME WHO WOULD BENEFIT

In a letter published yesterday a number of distinguished correspondents pleaded for an extension of the Italian Art Exhibition which, under the present arrangements, will end on March 8. The request for extension is supported in the following letters:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The committee of Burlington House have been most generous in opening the Exhibition of Italian Pictures on Thursday evenings from 7-9 for the benefit of those who are precluded by their work from seeing the pictures at an earlier hour.

Last night, February 20, nearly 1,000 club girls were at Burlington House. The crowd was so great that few of them were able to get near the more famous pictures, and all were more or less exhausted at the end of the evening. Nevertheless, many expressed a desire to return next week. In addition, hundreds who were unable to be present last night have put their names down for the remaining two Thursday evenings. It would be an enormous advantage to these girls if the exhibition could remain open for an extended period, as it is the one and only opportunity any of them will ever have of seeing these masterpieces.

Your obedient servant,
A. C. DOBBS, Secretary.

National Council of Girls' Clubs, 3, Bloomsbury-place, W.C.1, Feb. 21.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—This association would like to support very cordially the suggestion, made in a letter published in your issue to-day over the signatures of a number of distinguished persons, that the period of the Italian Art Exhibition should be extended beyond March 8.

This unique collection has aroused the greatest interest abroad as well as at home, and, though a number of foreign visitors have come over to see it, there is little doubt that the short period for which it is open has prevented many others from coming. Further, if this wonderful exhibition were open for the whole or greater part of March, when the seasonal travel movement begins, it would undoubtedly attract many more to our country. May I suggest, therefore, that the authorities should give consideration to the matter, and if they can see their way to agree to an extension, that an immediate announcement should be made?

If it should be found necessary to postpone the opening of the Royal Academy Exhibition, there are, as you point out in your leading article, many reasons in favour of such a course, not least the fact that August is now our busiest month for visitors from abroad, particularly in London, where thousands of them delight in visiting our museums, art galleries, and historic places.

I am, &c.,
L. A. DE L. MEREDITH, Secretary.

The Travel Association of Great Britain and Ireland, Kinnaird House, 1, Pall Mall East, S.W.1, Feb. 21.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I venture to support your suggestion in *The Times* of to-day that the experiment might be tried of keeping the Royal Academy's Exhibition this year open through August?

The late Lord Knaresborough, for many years a director of the North Eastern Railway, and its chairman for over 10 years, used to say he could never understand why the Royal Academy shut its doors on the very day that the officials of the great railways usually began their holidays. Were the Academy open through August, the financial returns of the Exhibition would probably be largely increased by visitors from great railway and other companies, not to mention the huge influx of holiday-makers into London from the country and abroad.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
ROBERT E. BAKER.

Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.1, Feb. 21.

SYMPATHY WITH PRISONERS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—There is some danger lest a maudlin sympathy with prisoners should further express itself in a fashion not likely to be really helpful either to the prisoners or to the State. After all, I suppose prison is a place of punishment and, at the present rate of privileges, recreations, &c., this idea may become entirely lost sight of. In some parts of the world an increase of crime has synchronized with an increase in what are termed more humane systems of punishment. We certainly have cause to rejoice in the great reduction in the numbers of prisoners and in the actual closing of a number of prisons. A good case could therefore be made out for the system which has prevailed for some years. Perhaps there may still be room for improved methods of treatment, but have we not gone far enough in some directions?

An ex-convict has been telling a listening audience of the varied diet and other amenities he enjoyed in prison, and we hear of frequent references to arrangements for sing-songs, educational classes, lectures, &c. Is it then to be wondered at if men "on the road" in search of work should be tempted to prefer the prison to the shelter of the casual ward or workhouse? If in prison they would probably hear at the close of one of the Sunday services an announcement by the chaplain or his assistant of the results of the local football matches played on the previous Saturday afternoon!

Short and sharp sentences for offenders who were caught was the view held by the Founder of the Salvation Army, and he maintained that sentences should not only be of a punitive character but should aim at reformation and at the same time act as a deterrent.

Having had opportunities of meeting and talking with thousands of prisoners in different parts of the world, but chiefly among English-speaking peoples, I have found in our Western civilization of to-day the same idea which Professor Schweitzer recently found prevailing among the primitive tribes in Central Africa. In "The Edge of the Primeval Forest" the Professor says that alongside "the unspoiled sense of justice goes the fact that the native accepts punishment (for wrongdoing) as something obvious and needing no defence." Among the prisoners I have met there is little whining because of their incarceration, and, generally speaking, no serious complaint about their treatment in prison. Where society fails, and fails lamentably, is in the treatment of men and women after they have "done time," and we are often reminded that it is so foreign to the spirit of the Lord's Prayer.

Yours truly,
DAVID C. LAMB, Commissioner, International Social Secretary.

The Salvation Army Headquarters, London, E.C.4.

FILM CENSORSHIP

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—With reference to Mr. Bernard Shaw's letter of to-day's date drawing attention to the Film Censor's ban on the "White Slave Traffic" scene in the film *The Night Patrol*, may I point out that the case shown in the film corresponds to one which came under my own observation as honorary superintendent of the Elizabeth Baxter Hostel for Women and Girls? The case is also typical of others continually recurring in our work, chiefly owing to bogus advertisements.

It was no intention of mine when planning the film to bring in the question of the White Slave Traffic. The story is a simple one, even if dramatic, and my desire in making it public was simply to try to lessen the number of girls being lured to London by bogus advertisements. Had the Censor not banned this portion of the film, in all likelihood there are girls who, seeing it, would have received timely warning, and would not have fallen victims to some similar fate.

Surely if the danger exists, the public should know of it. If girls must not be discouraged from coming to London as domestic servants, surely they may be warned against taking the journey without first making inquiries as to the genuineness of the position offered. To prevent the activities of this traffic from becoming known seems a peculiar method of stemming the tide of the evil.

Yours truly,
BETTY BAXTER.

The Elizabeth Baxter Hostel, 52, Lambeth-road, S.E.1, Feb. 17.

The King will hold a Council on Thursday, February 27.

A MISSION FOR DELANE

II.—THE BAPTISM OF FIRE

"SHOWING OFF"

"Mr. Delane's Last War Correspondent" here tells an experience of the Russo-Turkish War of 1877.

(By Professor George Forbes)

A great advance against Turks and Abkhasians formed one of the most exciting episodes of my life, as being the experience of a man on the first day he was ever under severe rifle fire. Its importance to me beforehand lay in the fact that I was the only British man with the Russian forces in Asia, that the British nation was then much out of favour with the Russians, and that, if I should show any funk, my conduct would be spread abroad as a feature of the British character. So I resolved that, however much I might be in a funk, I would not betray it; and, if possible, I would try to show off—that is to say, without seeming to care, I would let myself perform acts that a cautious man would not do. It was sheer, but necessary, bravado with a definite object. This forethought amused me; its execution, side by side with officers with whom I was on the best of terms, was sheer joy.

The advance by the column I was with on July 30, 1877, had the object of punishing the Abkhasians. I was in the front line, where I was permitted perfect freedom of action all day. It was a day of the most continuously exciting sport I have ever enjoyed.

I rode forward through the forest in the company of officers who were already my firm friends and to whom I wished to present a true British bearing. Our column consisted of a battalion and a half of infantry, one *sotnia* of native militia from Georgia and a second from Abkhasia, two *sotnias* of Cossacks, and four mountain guns, whose parts were carried on mule-back. We intended to force a way along the main road, burning the houses, killing everybody visible there, leaving nothing that belonged to the natives.

CONFUSION

At 3.45 a.m. a start had been made. The stench from unburied and burnt dead was very bad. In half an hour we had descended into a valley, and had almost surmounted the hill opposite without annoyance, when a few shots reached us from the crest of the hill. As our infantry advanced, the enemy withdrew from their commanding position. This we occupied and brought forward two guns. A precipice in front concealed from us the road, preventing us from firing directly on it. Meanwhile we got a peppering from the enemy farther away; but these were soon driven off by a few shells. This was the first time I witnessed, what continued all day, the scene of confusion in our ranks, and the excited, talkative arguing among the officers. Every one spoke at the same time. Officers declined to carry out the orders of their superiors; the Captain of Artillery argued with the Commanding Officer, and gave orders to a company of infantry. The Artillery Lieutenant continued to fire shells when positively ordered to stop. The native militia troopers themselves gave their own orders, ending in a howl before they advanced. The Russian infantry alone showed any discipline. This state of things lasted the whole day, and the only man who kept cool was the civilian Natchalnik, who afterwards told me that he was bad with fever, and knew not a thing that had happened.

Cavalry were now sent out as scouts in the thick forest. They returned with the intelligence that the enemy occupied a strong position on the road below in the thick forest, through which a straight and narrow road passed. Actually it had been barricaded all along one side and at the end of the straight run. The infantry were sent forward, and I joined them. The enemy were armed with Winchester repeating rifles from the U.S.A., each charged with 16 cartridges. They waited until we had advanced so as to fill the long straight piece of road. Then from the left side they opened fire from the stockades at a range of 10 yards. Smokeless powder was unknown. In an instant little could be seen for the huge volume of black smoke.

My first thought was, "What a damned fool I am to be here! I might have stayed behind and collected news for *The Times* on the return of my friends." This mood did not last half a minute. Then I became surprised that so few of us fell, and I said to myself, "That small percentage is a risk well worth taking, and adds to the fun." At the first shot the officers, one after another, had dismounted so as to present no target to the shooters, who could see only smoke, and fired high, doing wonderfully little damage. I wondered whether British officers would show so bad an example. My first act of sheer bravado was not to dismount before I was the only mounted man under fire.

A BRITON'S BRAVADO

This check lasted five or ten minutes. Then our road was clear. At 5 a.m. we started again; at 5.30 a.m. and again at 6 a.m. we passed some small villages which we burned. The fields of maize were searched for villagers. The Artillery Captain came out of one such field wiping blood from his sword, and said to me, "I hate doing it, but we have to obey orders." He was really a very decent chap. So the day passed on with skirmishes wherever the forest gave a chance, and with the frequent burning of houses and killing of stragglers.

I seized any opportunity to show off for the benefit of Russians who would have liked to belittle the bravery of the British. At one time I was in advance with a company of about 100 infantry, who were to drive the Turks from a small hill. Our young officer was disabled during the advance. There was no one to take his place effectively. I was the only mounted man. To stop the attack seemed even more futile than to be put out of a scrimmage by a whistle when playing Rugby football. So, spurring my horse, I took charge at the head of the company, and led them on. The enemy fired a few more shots and then bolted, and we took the place. At the end of this little job I said to myself, "What a fool you are! You want the other side to win." At the same time the episode was quite helpful to my bravado.

Soon I found the best opportunity of the day for pretending to disregard danger. After scouring the country and burning a large village, the whole of our little force reached the edge of the wood through which we had been scattered. An open grassy plain lay before us bounded by more forest some hundreds of yards away. From that front we got a storm of bullets. It was wonderful to witness the transformation scene that followed on our side of the open space. Our dense mass of soldiers, a good mark for the enemy, disappeared; and dark shadows, as it were, of men and horses were spread behind each tree in the open space, away from the direction whence came the bullets. I declined to seek any refuge, and dismounted *in front* of a tree behind which were some 50 soldiers in line, taking shelter. I took out of my holsters some lunch I had brought with me, then I lighted my pipe. Afterwards I spent the time with a penknife cutting out of the tree

some of the bullets that stuck in it. I kept three of them and brought them home as souvenirs. I was struck only once. It was on the lobe of my ear, and I knew nothing of it till an officer drew my attention to the blood.

At about 3 p.m. we began our retreat to the camp. I was well satisfied, like most youngsters after their baptism of fire, to find that the possibility of fright, at least after the first minute of experience, does not exist. I was also pleased when the officers who had befriended me from the first became still more friendly, and only accused me of having lied in telling them I had never been under heavy fire. At last we reached the main camp of General Oglobzio, in supreme command of the right army. Here I remained several days, fishing and hunting with the Georgian princes, who kindly invited me to return the next year to visit them.

Among these my greatest friend was Prince Dadian, who, if I remember aright, was offered later the Throne of Bulgaria. He wore his native costume, and one day I inspected and admired a fine piece of silver and platinum, a box for holding matches, which was sewn on to his girdle. At the moment of my departure to the main army under Loris Melikof, I went into his tent to say good-bye. He spoke a few words of Georgian to his henchman, who presently returned with the artistic little box, cut from the girdle; and the Prince, giving it to me in remembrance, would take no refusal. I still have it. It recalls happy days. When later I returned home I left for him my English saddle and bridle.

Now, in conclusion, I must tell of a personal matter which seemed to me to show the best features of the Russian character. That character I admire supremely. No people in the world have shown me more hospitality and true friendship than the Russians, in all parts of their dominions, or at their Embassies, during my travels.

THE RIBBON

On the evening of our return from the most exhilarating day of fighting I ever had, General Oglobzio sent for me to his tent. He was very complimentary, and spoke of some of the small things I had done which he approved. Then he uttered these words:—"I regret extremely that your not being a Russian soldier prevents me from doing what in that case would have been my duty, to give you the St. George's Cross for your actions this day." I thanked him for his kind words, but, at that time, I knew nothing about the Cross or its value. The Russians then considered it the equivalent of our Victoria Cross! I thought no more about it, and returned to the camp of Loris Melikof in Armenia.

Loris Melikof was now in supreme command in Asia Minor. A few days after my return to his camp he sent for me to his tent. We had always been good friends. On this occasion, after a few preliminary remarks, he took up a little box from the table and opened it for me with these words:—"This (a flat ring of silver with a flat silver 'K' in the centre) is your badge as a war correspondent here, and the authorities have ordered me, in giving it to you, to see that it is mounted upon the Ribbon of the Order of St. George, which from now you are always entitled to wear." He pinned it on my breast, and bade me good morning with a handshake.

[Concluded.]

[The first article appeared in *The Times* of yesterday.]

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN ON UNEMPLOYMENT

TEMPORARY PALLIATIVES EXHAUSTED

SIR AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN was among the guests at a luncheon given yesterday by the Port of Bristol Authority at the Birmingham section of the British Industries Fair. He said that Governments in recent years had urged on local authorities a large expenditure to meet what they hoped was a temporary deficiency of employment. It was surely becoming more and more apparent that these methods were becoming exhausted, and that the charges, which had to be paid out of the productive industry of the future, were growing heavier and heavier, until they threatened to become a serious obstacle to trade improvement.

The time had come when the Government must begin to put limits to the extent to which they themselves applied, or urged others to apply, these temporary expedients at the cost of the future. They must seek, in consultation and cooperation with industry, how they could get to the root of the problem, and provide not a temporary palliative but a permanent solution. A Government could help by abstaining from placing fresh burdens on industry, by doing its best to lessen the burdens which already fell on industry, and by refraining from anything which shook confidence or left uncertainty. We had to look for markets oversea. We had to use, and every Government would find that it had got to use, such weapons as might be open to it to secure more equal terms of trading with those from whom we bought.

SIR HILTON YOUNG ON EMPIRE TRADE

SIR EDWARD HILTON YOUNG, M.P., speaking at a Conservative meeting at Salisbury last night, said that Lord Rothermere and Lord Beaverbrook had formed a new party. He never thought that Lord Beaverbrook quite understood some of the difficulties of politics in this country. What stood in the way of Empire free trade was not the old country but the Dominions, which were ardent Protectionists and had no intention of lowering their tariffs. So that really Lord Beaverbrook should publish the *Daily Express* in Canada, Australia, and South Africa.

He felt that this was a very unwise move with which it was impossible to cooperate, because every one who had any common sense knew that the Conservative Party put Empire trade in the forefront of its programme. He had seen some extraordinarily unintelligible things in English politics, but he had never seen anything so unintelligible as a party of this sort being launched, for the only possible result would be to split the Conservative Party to the advantage of the Socialists. The Conservative Party had something which stood on a very much higher level than anything which could be done by newspapers.

LONDON CONSERVATIVES

At the annual meeting of the council of the Metropolitan Division of the National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations, held at the Caxton Hall, Westminster, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, Lord Faringdon; chairman, Mr. Tom F. Howard; vice-chairmen, Lady Maud Hoare, Captain A. U. M. Hudson, M.P., and Mr. E. T. Campbell; hon. treasurer, Mr. Otho W. Nicholson, M.P.; hon. secretary, Mr. G. H. Edwards, SIR LAMING WORTHINGTON-EVANS, M.P., addressed the meeting, which was very largely attended.

CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING IN H.M.S. HOOD

An inquest was held at Portsmouth yesterday on the body of CHARLES ALFRED LANGFORD, 23, shipwright, of Haslemere-road, Southsea. The verdict was that he died from carbon monoxide poisoning. From the evidence it appeared that he, with other men, was engaged in opening for survey the compartments in one of the protective side bulges of H.M.S. Hood, although the regulations forbid anyone to enter one of these compartments unless it has been open for 24 hours. Langford stepped into one immediately after it was opened because he wanted to see whether there were others beyond. He fell unconscious from the effect of the poisonous gases. Two shipwrights named James Macmanus and Sidney George Lane, with Able-seaman George Wilfred Harrison, of H.M.S. Hood, who had put on a gas mask, tried to rescue Langford, but he was dead when they got him out. The jury commended the courage shown by Macmamus, Lane, and Harrison.

The Lady Mayoress will hold a reception and meeting at the Mansion House on Monday, March 3, at 4 p.m., to interest the Mayors and Mayoresses of London and Greater London in the objects and activities of the National Council for Maternity and Child Welfare. The speakers will be Lady Cynthia Colville and Sir Arthur Stanley. The Lord Mayor will be present.

THE NEW PARTY

OFFICIAL UNIONIST WARNING

RISK OF ANTI-SOCIALIST SPLIT

The following leaflet has been issued by the National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations:—

Where do you stand? Lord Beaverbrook and Lord Rothermere are forming a United Empire Party as a separate political organization, complete with campaign funds, candidates, and election agents, in order to secure the immediate adoption of an Empire free trade policy. What is their purpose?

The Unionist Party, under Mr. Baldwin, has declared that it means to work to secure Empire free trade, but it realizes that there are obstacles in the way of its immediate adoption. For example:—

(*a*) The self-governing Dominions are unwilling to adopt it in present circumstances.

(*b*) The Colonies in many cases could not adopt it because their revenue is mainly derived from Customs duties, and could not be raised by other means.

(*c*) There are many treaties and conventions in existence for the regulation of Colonial trade which would have to be scrapped before an immediate Empire free trade policy could be adopted.

(*d*) Mandated territories, such as Iraq, Palestine, Tanganyika, &c., would be prevented by the terms of their mandates from coming into the scheme.

These difficulties—and there are many others—cannot be ignored by responsible statesmen. As Mr. Baldwin has said, "Free trade within the Empire is a great ideal. Freer trade within the Empire is practical politics." Lord Beaverbrook and Lord Rothermere, however, instead of facing up to the facts and exercising reasonable patience, have decided to form a separate organization in order to fight the only party in the State through which Empire free trade could ever be achieved. What will be the result?

The only result of their action will be to split the Unionist Party, and to help the cause of the Liberal and Socialist Parties, which are opposed to all forms of Imperial preference. Their declared object is to fight the Unionist Party where it is strongest, and the more they succeed in splitting the Unionist vote the more certain will it become that the Socialist Party will be enabled to secure an independent majority, while the cause of Empire free trade will be set back perhaps for a generation. If you want freer trade within the Empire, you must stand loyal to the Unionist Party.

A CANCELLED MEETING AT TWICKENHAM

"SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES"

A meeting that Lord Beaverbrook was to have addressed at York House, Twickenham, on Monday by arrangement with the Twickenham Division Conservative Association has been cancelled. Sir John Ferguson, M.P. for the constituency, who supported Empire free trade in the by-election in which he was returned last August, was to have spoken at the meeting, together with two other M.P.'s.

On Tuesday Mr. O. A. Emlyn, Conservative agent for the division, stated at a meeting of Hounslow Women Conservatives that Sir John Ferguson would not become a member of the United Empire Party, as he believed that his principle of binding the Empire into one great economic union could be carried out as well within the ranks of the Conservative Party as outside them. An official intimation from the Divisional Conservative Headquarters yesterday states that the meeting on Monday has been cancelled "owing to special circumstances," but no further information is given.

MR. AMERY AND SAFEGUARDING

UNIONIST POLICY FOR INDUSTRY

Mr. L. S. Amery, former Secretary for the Dominions, speaking in the Edgbaston Division of Birmingham last night, said that eight months had passed since the Socialist Party marched into office with flags flying and drums beating, intoxicated with their success at the election and puffed up with complacent conceit. There was no question, said Mr. MacDonald, of mere relief works. They had the best brains of the country at work on a complete programme to add to the wealth and efficiency of the nation. All they asked was an opportunity of carrying through the slogan of "work or maintenance." Where was the work to-day, and for that matter where was the maintenance? The one had evaporated and the other had not materialized. The Government had done everything to bedevil every industry in the country. None of the schemes with which Mr. Thomas had been playing, even if they matured, could create as much employment as was lost to the country by Mr. Snowden's vanity in refusing to say what he was going to do with the safeguarding and McKenna duties. Nothing Mr. Thomas could say or do could counteract the damage which the new Coal Bill would inflict on every coal-using industry. While Mr. Thomas truly said that nothing could damage the country so much as measures which sapped the independent spirit of the people, his colleagues by their Unemployment Bill laid down that the unemployed, or, for that matter, the unemployed child, from the moment of leaving school was to wait until a suitable job was brought round to him on a platter.

Throughout the country there was graver anxiety about the whole industrial situation than there had ever been within his knowledge. The fact was that the Government had strutted into office like peacocks and were now looking like half-drowned bedraggled hens. Never had disillusionment been more rapid or more complete; never had a fraudulent prospectus been so completely exposed. We were confronted with something like a real breakdown of the economic life of the Empire. Such a situation could only be set right if the Unionist Party had a clear and definite policy big enough to deal effectively and comprehensively with the problem in all its seriousness. There was such a policy, and it had been in one sense the accepted policy of the party for nearly a generation, the policy of tariff reform, or, as it was now more usually called, safeguarding and Imperial preference with its ultimate ideal of the widest possible measure of free trade within the Empire. This was the only policy in his belief which had the slightest chance of retrieving the situation of industry. It could do far more than that—it opened a vista of prosperity for the people of this country and for every community in the Empire such as had never been dreamt of.

It was possible that in 1923 they had gone too fast and with too little preparation. He trusted they would not make the even greater mistake of lagging behind public opinion to-day. It was that situation in public opinion which lent force to the campaign which Lord Beaverbrook and Lord Rothermere were waging. That they should wage it by starting a new party was a thing which he was disposed to regret, because he feared it might lead to a dissipation of energy and to the possible danger of friction, but this could only arise if the Unionist Party showed any hesitation in expounding a policy that was definite and frank and that faced the economic situation, industrial and agricultural, at home and in the Empire.

"AN ATTACK ON THE TORY PARTY"

MR. DAVIDSON'S CRITICISM

Mr. J. C. C. DAVIDSON, chairman of the Conservative Party organization, addressing a meeting of the Cambridge Borough Conservative Association at Cambridge last night, said that it was a great pity that Lord Beaverbrook, who had done great work in the past in helping to build the British Empire, had not followed the example of that other great pioneer of Empire, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. Joseph Chamberlain had preached Empire in season and out of season, and in a great speech at Glasgow he said, "I am taking the position of a pioneer, and I go in front of the army, but when the army is attacked I go back to it." That had been the attitude of the majority of the people in the Tory Party, as had been seen in the last few days, for although they might have held the opinion that things wanted "speeding up," yet at the first sign of attack they had returned to its defence. If the party was to be attacked by the United Empire Party, or any other party, their place was in the ranks of the Tory Party.

The present policy of the *Daily Mail* and the *Daily Express* seemed to him to be an attack on the Tory Party where it was strongest, but if this attack succeeded they would be instrumental in putting the Socialists back into office for the next 10 years.

Mr. Davidson said that Lord Beaverbrook had sat in the House of Commons as a good Tory, and he hoped that the time would come when he would once again join forces with the Conservatives in their fight against Socialism.

WORK OF MONASTIC INFIRMARIES

ITEMS FROM THE ABBEY RECORDS

The work of the infirmary of the medieval monastery and its relation to modern medical science were described by Mr. Percy Flemming, Emeritus Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery in the University of London, and by the Dean of Westminster, who presided at his lecture last night at University College.

Mr. FLEMMING showed with lantern slides how little of the old infirmary buildings is incorporated in the cathedrals which took the places of the monasteries after the Reformation. He drew attention to the 14th century door of No. 3, Little Cloisters at Westminster which, he said, was the door of the infirmary chapel, rebuilt after a fire in the 14th century. Dealing with the accounts of Westminster he said a disease of the shin-bone seemed to be very common among the monks and suggested that this was caused by much kneeling without modern amenities. It might have originated as a small abrasion and, as the allowance of baths was only two a year, if it occurred when a bath was five months overdue, it might become infected. In 1310 one monk had the trouble in both legs; in 1334 a monk needed surgical treatment for it and the cost was 46s. The infirmary was also used for the periodical bleeding of the monks, a process which achieved something of the result obtained to-day by taking the waters at a spa. It was evident that the monks enjoyed the rest and particularly the special kitchen of the infirmary, and occasionally they asked for bleeding more often than it was necessary. The little fountain in the middle of the Little Cloisters might be taken as the water which supplied the medieval infirmary, coming from springs in Hyde Park.

The DEAN OF WESTMINSTER, commenting on the lecture, said an infirmary such as that at Westminster was used for various purposes not ordinarily associated in the public mind with infirmaries. It was there that the young monks were regularly whipped not only for their bodily health but for the good of their souls. It was where the play-fellows were housed. These were monks of over 50 years' standing who were constituted censors of everything that went on in the monastery. It might be imagined how nice a state of things there was, with a party of play-fellows, living at their ease, whose only job was to criticize the doings of their fellows. There were many occasions when the chapel of the infirmary became a chancel and the hall itself the nave of a great church. Of the 38 bishops consecrated at Westminster, 14 were consecrated in St. Catherine's Chapel, and at such times the whole infirmary became a great church. Referring to the debt owed by medical science to the old monasteries, he said it was so in whatever department of social life one looked at. The monasteries provided the beginnings of nearly everything. Monastic infirmaries were the only infirmaries. The monastery distributed whatever relief was distributed. Education sprang out of the same institutions. The history of England on the social side was the gradual taking over by the public authority of one department after another which originally was supplied voluntarily in the name of religion.

UNEMPLOYMENT SCHEMES IN THE NORTH

LANCASHIRE OFFICIAL'S REPLY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PRESTON, FEB. 21

The Lancashire County Surveyor to-day replied to statements made by an official of the Transport Ministry regarding delays in starting road works. He said the statements gave the impression that both the grant and the Ministry of Labour's certificate, which was necessary, were available four months ago, and he proceeded: "As a matter of fact, after repeated applications, the certificate of the Ministry of Labour was received at the county offices on January 20. Since then notices have been served on the owners of land required for several of the schemes. These notices have now expired, and the county is only now in a position to start work on schemes costing £541,000." He claimed, therefore, that the delay did not lie at the door of the county council.

Regarding the Transport Ministry official's statement that the local authorities are slow movers with respect to the Bridges Act, 1929, the surveyor said that the Lancashire County Council had three canal bridges under reconstruction and that work would begin immediately on four others. Plans and quantities were being prepared for three further canal and five railway bridges. The programme had undertaken for reconstruction 12 bridges annually for the next five years, costing about £1,000,000. In recent years the council had expended £885,000 on unemployment relief work on roads and bridges, and had contributed to schemes by local authorities in various parts of the county totalling £1,035,000. The council also had in hand the construction of the new Liverpool-East Lancashire road at a cost of £2,750,000.

Road widening and diversions, which although not being carried out under the Unemployment Relief Works Act, employed unskilled labour recruited from the nearest labour exchange and amounted to over £300,000, and further improvements amounting to almost the same sum had been authorized. Still further works of resurfacing classified roads, the bulk of which were actually in progress and the remainder about to begin, were estimated to cost £664,000.

HOUSING SCHEME IN EAST DULWICH

PUBLIC INQUIRY OPENED

A public inquiry was opened yesterday at the Camberwell Town Hall by Mr. H. A. Chapman, an inspector of the Ministry of Health, into a housing scheme in East Dulwich promoted by the London County Council, which when completed will provide accommodation for about 5,000 persons.

Mr. H. G. Robertson, barrister, who appeared for the L.C.C., said the scheme was designed to provide, close to Central London, houses for the working classes. The Ministry had already sanctioned six similar schemes of the L.C.C. for the same purpose in various districts of London. The area which the L.C.C. had acquired was a block of about 18 acres, almost a complete square, on the eastern slope of Dog Kennel-hill. On this land at present there were two large houses, one belonging to Sir Alexander Kleinwort, with extensive grounds, and the rest were small houses occupied by two and sometimes three families. It was proposed to cut two new roads into the estate, and to erect on it blocks of residential flats five storeys high.

LORD LYTTON AND GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

LORD LYTTON, a former Governor of Bengal, spoke on India at Morley College for Working Men and Women last night. "The demand for complete independence," he said, "the pride felt in some symbol of Indian nationalism, and the resentment felt at some symbol of British domination, merely mean that they are asking for something we have taught them to value." Referring to whether or not India was capable of self-government, he said, "If it were a question of 'Are there people in India capable of administrating the affairs of India?' I would reply that there were, but if what is meant is this, 'Is it possible here and now to establish self-government in India in the sense that we have it in this country?' I say that it is not possible." The present form of government in India had been imported from this country, and it would not be wise and in the interests of India to try to establish a form of government which was alien—namely, democratic representative institutions.

MAN KILLED BY OMNIBUS IN PICCADILLY

Two men, engineers of the ss. Hadrian, now berthed at the Free Trade Dock, London, were knocked down last night by an omnibus outside Devonshire House, Piccadilly. One man was killed and the other seriously injured. The dead man was Thomas Pringle, 59, of Hedley-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and the injured man John Blacklack, 60, of Lansdowne-crescent, Newcastle.

INTERCESSION FOR FRIENDS IN RUSSIA

Bishop Nicolas, of St. Philip's (Russian Church), Buckingham Palace-road, attended the votive Mass of the Holy Spirit at the church of St. Mary-le-Strand yesterday, when intercession was made for friends in Russia.

A SOCIETY TO STUDY RELIGIONS

WIDENING OF INTEREST

It was decided at a meeting held at Caxton Hall, Westminster, last night to form a society for the study of religions. The organizing committee was invited to suggest a name and to draw up a constitution for submission to a later meeting.

SIR DENISON ROSS, who presided, said the proposal to form the society originated in the interest aroused by the discussions at the Conference on Living Religions of the Empire which was held at the Imperial Institute in 1924 at the time of the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley. It was felt by many who took part in that conference that some kind of society should be promoted to continue the study of the subject, and to disseminate information on the results of that study. They did not wish to found a new creed or to advocate an existing one, or to discuss any particular religion.

SIR FRANCIS YOUNGHUSBAND, in moving a resolution to form the society, said there was no doubt of the growing interest in Britain in other religions than our own. In the Empire there were more Mohamedans than Christians, and about twice as many Hindus as Mohamedans, and it was incumbent upon Londoners at the centre of the Empire to try to understand the religions of their fellow subjects. Those who, like himself, had served in various parts of the Empire, felt the need of learning something more about the fundamental bases of the lives of peoples with whom they had come into contact, and they also wished that the people of London would take a greater interest in the other religions of the world. He believed there was far greater interest than most of them really thought in Buddhism, Hinduism, and Islam. That society, in fact, would provide for the study of religions what other societies did for geography, geology, and anthropology.

Mr. C. E. M. JOAD said that religion provided for some fundamental need in human life. The present generation seemed to be suffering from an unsatisfied need to believe, and from all the complexes to which such an unsatisfied need gave rise. The human mind was like a plant which needed something to lean on and to cling to, and the present generation was growing up in an age which offered to the human mind supports that were unadapted to sustain the complexities of the contemporary intellect. Combined with the modern drifting away from the organization of orthodox religions was a surprisingly growing interest in the subject of religion. There was scepticism and agnosticism in regard to the ultimate purpose of life; a wistful agnosticism would perhaps be the better description. Young people were suffering from an embarrassing fund of unexpended seriousness, and found in the orthodox creeds in which they were brought up a vacuum that needed to be filled. Many people tried to harmonize old creeds with modern science, but the attempt could not be successful. The truths of religion were independent of time and place, and were independent of what science might discover in one age and alter the next.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A POLICE CONSTABLE

SUGGESTED DRUNKENNESS ON DUTY

Allegations of drunkenness and ill-treatment against a Vine-street police constable were made at Bow-street Police Court yesterday when ERNEST MACKINSON, 28, ship's steward, Lumble-street, Seven Dials, and THOMAS GAMBRELL, 24, independent, Gladstone-street, S.E., were charged on remand, before Mr. Fry, with assaulting a police officer and wilfully damaging his false teeth. Mr. Frederick Levy prosecuted for the police; Mr. G. L. Hardy defended.

Police-constable John Allen stated that on the night of February 13 he was off duty in plain clothes keeping observation on a gang of men in St. Martin's-lane. Two of the gang took a drunken man round the corner, but left him when the witness followed them. Allen then went up to Mackinson and Gambrell, who had been with the gang, and asked what they were doing. Gambrell exclaimed, "I know you, you ——" and struck him a violent blow on the mouth with his walking stick. Mackinson then struck him a violent blow on the mouth with his fist, felling him to the ground. When he regained his feet he was again struck on the jaw. Both his dental plates were broken.

Mr. Hardy.—I am going to suggest you were under the influence of drink.

Police-constable Allen.—I had had nothing to drink all day.

In reply to further questions, Police-constable Allen said that he agreed that Mackinson had an injury to his face and that his nose was bleeding, but he did not know how he received his injuries. He did not strike Mackinson. After walking some distance towards Vine-street, the journey was continued in a taxicab.

At Vine-street did Gambrell say that you were drunk, and ask for a private doctor to be sent to examine you?—He had asked for a doctor.

Was that request repeated five times?—Only once.

Dr. Thomas Rose, police surgeon, who attended to Police-constable Allen's injuries at Vine-street, stated that there was no evidence that either he or the other constable with him had been drinking. Police-constable Allen suffered a good deal from shock and was still on the "sick list."

Police-constable Joseph Hurley, who was with Police-constable Allen, gave corroborative evidence, and in cross-examination by Mr. Hardy said that he had not consumed any intoxicants on the night of the arrest. He was still under cross-examination when the hearing was again adjourned. Bail in £25 was allowed for both the accused.

FREEMASONRY

PROPOSED NEW TEMPLE

Mark Masons' Hall in Great Queen-street is held by the Grand Lodge of Mark Master Masons on lease from the United Grand Lodge of (Craft) Freemasons and in consequence of the existing scheme for the erection of the Masonic Peace Memorial, known generally as the Masonic Million Memorial Fund, it will not be possible for a renewal of the present lease, which expires in 1938, to be effected. Grand Mark Lodge has, however, been able to purchase three shops on the north side of the street, two of which are now in the occupation of Messrs. George Kenning and Son, with other premises in Parker-street to the rear, on which it is proposed to erect the necessary offices, board room and Temple for the use of the Grand Lodge.

The cost of the site and of the new building to be erected is estimated at £140,000, which can be met by the payment of £5 by every registered Mark Mason, which can be spread, if desired, over 10 years by yearly instalments of 10s. The scheme has been approved by representative gatherings of London and Provincial Mark Masons. The General Board report that, during the three months ended last December 31, there were issued 669 Mark Masons certificates and 138 Royal Ark Mariner certificates. Warrants have been granted for three Mark Lodges at Valetta, Malta; Ashington and Loughton, and for three Ark Mariners Lodges.

DRUNKEN MOTOR DRIVER SENT TO PRISON

WILLIAM LAURANCE, 43, fruiterer, Walmer-road, North Kensington, was sentenced to 21 days' imprisonment in the second division, and had his driving licence suspended for 18 months, at London Sessions yesterday, for being drunk in charge of a motor-van. It was stated that Laurance had been ordered 14 days' imprisonment on a similar charge in August, 1927.

ECONOMIC ADVISORY COUNCIL

The National Union of Manufacturers have represented to the Prime Minister that on the Economic Advisory Council there is "a totally inadequate representation of the basic industries, the revival of which is essential to any real absorption of the unemployed into productive occupation. They therefore desire to urge upon H.M. Government the advisability of appointing further members who, by knowledge and experience, are competent to represent the views of British manufacturers."

DORSET YEOMANRY AND THEIR EX-ENEMY

Ja'far Pasha-el-Askeri, the Iraqi Minister in London, has accepted the invitation of the Dorset Yeomanry to attend their reunion dinner at Weymouth next Wednesday. In the War he was captured by the Dorset Yeomanry in an engagement against the Senussi tribe which threatened to invade Egypt in 1916. Later he fought on the British side.

THE HULL MOTOR ACCIDENT

VERDICT AT SECOND INQUEST

The two new inquests ordered by the High Court into the Hull double motor fatality opened at Hull yesterday. They concerned the deaths of Frederick Thomas Rispin, 39, coal merchant, of Hull, and Harold Boddy, 25, who were killed as a result of a collision between Rispin's motor-lorry and a saloon car driven by Mr. George Walton, of Hessle.

At the original inquiries the jury returned in each case a verdict of "Manslaughter" against Mr. Walton, who was committed for trial and allowed bail by the Hull City Coroner, Dr. John Divine.

Mr. THOMAS HOLTBY, Coroner for the East Riding, conducted the new inquiries at the Hull Law Courts with a new jury, numbering eight men, with Mr. D. W. Burn, omnibus proprietor, as foreman.

Mr. Walton was represented by Mr. Paley Scott, and other legal representatives were Mr. E. C. S. Stow, for the relatives of Rispin, and Mr. Horsfield, for the relatives of Boddy; while Mr. J. H. Payne held a watching brief for Mrs. Walton.

The collision occurred in Boothferry-road near the junction of four cross-roads on November 30.

Mr. Arthur Bird, a civil engineer, who produced plans of the scene, at first said that at the time of the collision the corner was "absolutely blind," but later amended this by saying that "the fence at the corner was opaque."

The CORONER said that there was a new factor in the case. Boothferry-road was a new road, and at the time of the collision had not been formally opened, but it was, in fact, in use.

A new witness, Harry Norman Doughty, aged 16, an engineer's clerk, of Hessle, said that while cycling along Boothferry-road he crossed from one side to the other. There was a saloon car behind him. The driver saw he was on his wrong side, came past him slowly, and motioned him to get on his proper side. He did so. This was about 700 yards from the accident. Though the car then accelerated it was not going fast. He first saw the motor-lorry come out of Anlaby Park-road. He did not see the exact impact, but heard the crash.

Mr. Paley Scott.—While this car went 700 yards you had gone 486 yards?—Yes.

You must have been going at two-thirds the speed of the car?—Yes.

Doughty said he was on a "push-bike" and thought he was going at 12 miles an hour.

Another new witness, Herbert Took, a joiner, of Hessle, replying to Mr. Paley Scott, said that the moment he saw the motor-lorry coming out of Anlaby Park-road, it seemed absolutely impossible to avoid a collision. He heard a bystander say that the lorry was coming out too quickly. The car overturned and the lorry "crumpled up."

Mrs. Walton said that she had suffered from heart trouble for several years, and her husband always had regard to this in driving the car. She could not stand fast driving. On the day of the collision they had been shopping together. Her husband was not going in any sense fast. Near the Anlaby Park-road he slackened down and blew the mechanical horn. Her husband saw the lorry approaching first. She heard him gasp and felt him pull the car to the right. The lorry seemed to be just on them. She then shut her eyes. The collision happened and she was thrown violently on her side, her collar-bone being broken and her head and face bruised.

When the hearing had lasted about eight and a half hours and all the evidence available, with the exception of that of Mr. Walton, had been called, Mr. Paley Scott said that if the Coroner thought it was necessary he would put Mr. Walton in the witness-box. But Mr. Walton had suffered terrible strain from this accident, and Mr. Scott did not think he would be able to give as good an account as had been given by other witnesses.

The CORONER, without calling on Mr. Walton, briefly summed up. He said he thought the jury must come to the conclusion that the private car was not going fast and that the motor-lorry was certainly travelling as fast as the other, if not faster. Taking all these facts into consideration, he asked the jury to consider whether they felt they could say that the private car was being driven in such a way as to amount to gross, culpable, and reckless negligence. It was only on those conditions that they could find the driver guilty of manslaughter.

The jury retired, and in a few moments returned with their verdict, the foreman announcing, "We are agreed it was a pure accident, and no one is to blame."

SOUTHEND ACCIDENT

MOTORIST SENT TO PRISON

At the Central Criminal Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Talbot, the trial was concluded of WILLIAM GRIDLEY, 61, contractor, on bail, on the indictment charging him with the manslaughter of Mary Ann Godden. The defendant was tried upon the charge at the last Session, but the jury were unable to agree on a verdict. The case was then put back for retrial at the present Session. The defendant pleaded "Not Guilty."

Mr. Vernon Gattie prosecuted; Sir Henry Curtis Bennett, K.C., and Mr. J. F. Eastwood appeared for the defence.

The charge arose out of a motor-car accident which occurred at Southend-on-Sea on the night of December 6. It was a dark, rainy night, and a gale was blowing. The dead woman, Mrs. Godden, had alighted from an omnibus and was crossing Sutton-road to go to her house, when it was alleged that she was knocked down by a motor-car which the defendant was driving. It was alleged by the prosecution that the defendant was under the influence of drink and that the lights of his car were not on. The prosecution did not suggest that the car was proceeding at any excessive speed.

SIR HENRY CURTIS BENNETT, K.C., in opening the case for the defence, said that the defendant 13 years ago received serious injuries while working in a tube, and he was also kicked in the back by a horse. Evidence would be given by a specialist who had attended him that the result of the injury was that he had never since been able to walk properly and had a difficulty in straightening himself up after sitting down. The defendant denied that he was drunk, and at the police station he stood on his head and hands to prove that he was sober.

The defendant, in the witness-box, said he was perfectly sober and that the head and side lights of his car were on. He was following an omnibus and was driving at five miles an hour. The lights of an approaching vehicle blinded him. He dimmed his own lights. He felt the wheel of his car go against something and got out of the car to see what it was.

A number of witnesses, of whom two were medical men, were called for the defence and said the defendant was quite sober. It was also stated that the lights of the defendant's car were on.

The jury retired to consider their verdict and after an absence of three-quarters of an hour they returned into Court finding the defendant *Guilty*.

Inspector Wiffen said the defendant was a farmer and cartage contractor residing near Grays. He was a member of the Corringham Parish Council and of the Orsett Rural District Council. He had been bound over for using threats and for common assault. There was one conviction for being drunk in charge of a horse and cart, which was in 1916.

MR. JUSTICE TALBOT.—There has been no conviction for any motoring offence and no recent conviction for drunkenness.

Sir Henry Curtis Bennett, K.C., addressing Mr. Justice Talbot on behalf of the defendant, said there was no conviction for any motoring offence of any substance at all. This offence took place on December 6. The defendant was tried upon the charge at the last Session, and the jury disagreed. The reason he mentioned that was that he suggested that it was a matter of mitigation because the result of the disagreement of the jury was that the defendant had not only had all the anxiety and worry of waiting for another trial, but, of course, he had also had considerable expense.

Asked by Mr. W. W. Nops, the Clerk of the Court, whether he had anything to say, the defendant replied that he was sorry for what happened. It was quite accidental.

MR. JUSTICE TALBOT, in passing sentence, said he must assume that the jury took the view that the defendant was very much the worse for drink on this occasion, and it might be that they also thought—though he had not asked them the question—that he was driving without lights. It was an outrageous case. He had grave doubts whether he ought not to pass a sentence of penal servitude. He sentenced the defendant to 21 months' imprisonment with hard labour.

The defendant.—Can I appeal?

MR. JUSTICE TALBOT.—Yes, you can appeal.

Conferences of life-boat workers will be held at Truro on February 25 and at Taunton on February 27. Sir Godfrey Baring, chairman of the Committee of Management of the Royal National Life-boat Institution, will preside at both conferences.

THE WEATHER

FAIR AND COLD; LOCAL FOG

Meteorological Office, Feb. 21

GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 6 P.M.—A large anticyclone centred over Western Russia still covers the British Isles, and fair, rather cold weather will continue.

Forecasts for To-day

LONDON, ENGLAND, S.E., E., S.W., MIDLANDS, E., W., WALES.—Light north-east wind; cloudy to bright; local morning mist or fog; rather cold, frost locally at night.

ENGLAND, N.W., N.E., MIDLANDS, N., SCOTLAND, ISLE OF MAN, ORKNEYS AND SHETLANDS, IRELAND.—Light variable breeze; fair; fog locally, chiefly night and morning; rather low day temperature; frost at night, sharp locally.

WEEK-END FORECAST FOR THE BRITISH ISLES.—Fair, with rather low day temperature and frost at most places at night, especially inland. Fog locally at night and in morning.

SEA PASSAGES

ENGLISH CHANNEL AND ST. GEORGE'S CHANNEL (crossing from Fishguard).—Wind north-east, light or moderate; fair; local mist; sea slight.

FLYING PROSPECTS

AIR ROUTES (London-Paris-Brussels-Cologne-Amsterdam).—Wind north-easterly, 5 to 15 m.p.h. at the surface, and 20 to 30 m.p.h. at 2,000ft. Cloudy, with mist or fog locally at first. Visibility less than 1,000 yards locally at first, improving in most places to one to three miles.

Sun rises, 7.3 a.m.; sets, 5.25 p.m.
Moon rises, 4.6 a.m.; sets, 10.52 a.m.
New Moon February 28.
Lighting-up time, 5.55 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 8.23 a.m. and 9.1 p.m.

TO-MORROW

Sun rises, 7.1 a.m.; sets, 5.27 p.m.
Moon rises, 5.3 a.m.; sets, 11.40 a.m.
Lighting-up time, 5.57 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 9.46 a.m. and 10.24 p.m.

LONDON OBSERVATIONS

KENSINGTON PALACE, FEB. 21, 6 P.M.—Bar., 1024.8mb. (30.26in.), steady; temp., 37deg.; humidity, 75 per cent.; wind, N.E., light; weather, cloudy.

Thursday, 6 p.m., to Friday, 9 a.m.—Min. temp., 35deg.; rainfall, nil.

Friday, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.—Max. temp., 38deg.; rainfall, nil.

Sunshine at Kew, 0.0hr.

SUNLIGHT

The sunlight (ultra-violet rays) figures for the 24 hours ended 5 p.m. yesterday, supplied by the National Institute for Medical Research, were:—

Hampstead, 1; Kingsway, 0; Clacton, 0; Lowestoft, 0; St. Andrews, ½; Southport, ½; Torquay, ½; Ventnor, 1.

FOREIGN WINTER RESORTS

The following reports of weather in Switzerland and Austria, compiled on the spot by members of the Ski Club of Great Britain, were received last evening (temperatures are Fahrenheit):—

AROSA.—Sun and frost; light powder snow.
CHATEAUX D'OEX.—Light powder snow (6in.) lying on crust.
GRINDELWALD.—Powder snow; severe frost.
KITZBÜHEL.—South slopes bare below 4,500ft.
KLOSTERS.—Perfect conditions, sun, frost, and powder snow.
LENK.—Clouding up; 9deg. of frost during the day.
MORGINS.—Perfect conditions, sun, frost, and powder snow; north wind.
MÜRREN.—Cloudy and cold; 3ft. of powder snow.
PONTRESINA.—Perfect conditions, sun, frost, and 2ft. of powder snow on north slopes; light powder on crust on south slopes.
SAANENMOSER.—Bright intervals; powder snow.
ST ANTON AM ARLBERG.—Clouding up; snow windswept except in very sheltered places; temperature rising.
SCHEIDEGG.—Perfect conditions; sun, frost, and powder snow.
VILLARS.—Sun and frost; light powder snow lying on crust.
WENGEN.—Thick mist; 6in. of snow.

HEALTH RESORTS

The following reports of weather at health resorts yesterday were received last night:—

Stations	Sunshine	Rainfall	Temp. Min.	Temp. Max.	Weather (Day)
	Hrs.	Mm.	Deg.	Deg.	
Aberystwyth	1·8	—	23	39	Mainly cloudy.
Banff	8·2	—	27	—	Fine.
Bath	—	—	28	39	Dull, some mist.
Berwick-n-T	1·2	—	23	35	Cloudy.
Bexhill	0·7	—	34	41	Cloudy.
Blackpool	1·0	—	24	37	Cloudy.
Bognor Regis	—	—	34	41	Dull.
Bournem'th	0·2	—	29	41	Dull.
Bridlington	0·1	—	32	42	Dull, mist early.
Brigh

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For other Gardening Advertisements, see pages 7, 8, 9, 14 and 16

Court Circular

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, FEB. 21

Major-General Charles Corkran, General Officer Commanding London District, had the honour of being received by The King this morning.

Princess Marie Louise has arrived at Buenos Aires in the Arlanza and is staying with the British Chargé d'Affaires and Lady Effie Millington-Drake.

The Marquess of Dufferin and Ava left London on Thursday for Clandeboye, Ireland.

The Marquess of Zetland left 19, Arlington-street on Thursday for Aske, Richmond, Yorkshire.

The Marquess and Marchioness of Northampton have arrived at the Ritz Hotel from the country.

The Marquess of Huntly has left 24, Grosvenor-square for Paris, where he will join the Marchioness of Huntly.

The Marquess and Marchioness of Queensberry have left 67, Tufton-street for Scotland.

The Marquess and Marchioness Douro will return to 11, Hill-street on Monday from Strathfield-Saye House, Mortimer, Berkshire.

The Dowager Marchioness of Milford Haven has returned to Kensington Palace from abroad.

The Earl and Countess of Lichfield will arrive at 3, Evelyn-gardens on Monday from Shugborough Hall.

Viscount and Viscountess Allendale have left 144, Piccadilly for the Continent, and will be away for about a month.

Viscount and Viscountess Glenapp have sailed for America *en route* for Bermuda.

Lady Magdalen Williams-Bulkeley sailed in the Razmak yesterday for Gibraltar.

Lady Diana Worthington gave birth to a son yesterday at 27, Welbeck-street.

Lady Margaret Nicholson will give a dance for her daughter, Miss Joan Nicholson, on Tuesday, May 27.

Lord and Lady Daryngton left 65, Onslow-gardens yesterday for Yorkshire, where they will remain for a few days.

The Hon. Lady Bingham will return to 101, Eaton-square to-morrow from Paris.

The Hon. Mrs. Shaw Mellor left England yesterday to join her daughter in Switzerland, and will be away until early in April.

The Hon. Evan and Mrs. Morgan will return to 40, South-street about March 6 from the West Indies.

Sir Ernest and Lady Benn have left London for Barcelona and Palma, Majorca, and will be away for about three weeks.

Sir Horace and Lady McMahon left London yesterday and are sailing in the Razmak for Gibraltar.

Sir Robert and Lady Kindersley left yesterday for a holiday in the South of France.

The Queen visited the Exhibition of Children's Portraits by Dora Noyes at the Macrae Galleries, 16, Fulham-road, yesterday afternoon.

The Looking Glass Ball, in aid of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, of which the patrons are the King and Queen, the Prince of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of York, the Duke of Gloucester, and Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, will be held on Monday, April 28, at Grosvenor House, instead of Wednesday, April 30.

A memorial service for Mr. A. A. Campbell Swinton will be held at St. Michael's, Chester-square, at 2.30 this afternoon.

DANCE

LADY ASTOR

Viscountess Astor, M.P., received the guests at the ball of the British-American Dance Club which was held at the Suffolk Galleries last night in honour of the delegates to the Naval Conference. The guests included:—

The Italian Ambassador, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Adams, Senator and Mrs. Joseph T. Robinson, Senator and Mrs. David A. Reed, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Morrow, Miss Morrow, Miss Ishbel MacDonald, Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Alexander, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Charles Madden and Lady Madden, Vice-Admiral Sir William Fisher and Lady Fisher, Admiral Giuseppe Sirianni, Admiral Baron Acton and Baroness Acton, Count and Countess Rogeri di Villanova, Mme. and Commandeur Strassert, Signor and Signora Rossi, Sir Atul and Lady Chatterjee, Commodore Walter Hose, Colonel and Mrs. Vanier, Mr. and Mrs. le Water, Mr. J. E. Fenton, Admiral and Mrs. William Pratt, Admiral and Mrs. Hilary Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh E. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Ishizawa, and Mr. and Mrs. Ray Atherton.

RECITAL

HEBRIDEAN SONGS

A recital of Hebridean songs in aid of the Repairs Fund for the Rev. Kenneth Macleod's church, Island of Gigha, was given by Mr. Hugh Mackay yesterday afternoon at 7, Eaton-place, by permission of Earl and Countess Buxton. Among those present were:—

Miss Ishbel MacDonald, Lady Frances Balfour, Miss Elizabeth Haldane, the Dowager Duchess of Montrose, Lady Helen Graham, the Countess of Dunmore, the Countess of Clarendon, Sir Reginald MacLeod, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Runciman, Lady Emmott, Lady Fortescue, Lady Macmillan, Viscountess Wolmer, and the Hon. Jean Bruce.

PRESERVATION OF RURAL ENGLAND

The Little Gadlesden Players will present *Gammer Gurton's Needle*, the first English comedy (*circa* 1549), at Crosby Hall, Chelsea, on Monday, March 10, at 9 p.m., in aid of the Council for the Preservation of Rural England and St. Dunstan's Sports Camps. The play, which has been adapted by Miss Vera Fletcher, will be preceded by a procession of King Edward VI. and his Court to the Royal box. Tickets can be obtained from Miss B. Talbot, care of the C.P.R.E., 17, Great Marlborough-street, marked Crosby Hall.

FUNERALS

LADY COURTHOPE-MUNROE

The burial of the ashes of Lady Courthope-Munroe, wife of Sir Harry Courthope-Munroe, K.C., Manor House, Kelsale, Suffolk, took place in the village churchyard yesterday afternoon. Canon E. E. Eddowes officiated. The principal mourners were Sir Harry Courthope-Munroe (widower), Lieutenant N. R. Courthope-Munroe, R.N. (son), and Miss Sheila E. Courthope-Munroe (granddaughter). Others present included:—

Captain H. St. G. Maxwell, Mr. Stuart Orilvie, Sir Thos. and Lady Gooch, Captain E. Levett-Scrivener, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Lomax, Rear-Admiral W. D. Pater, Captain and Mrs. Wentworth, Colonel and Mrs. C. R. Fryer, Captain P. R. Borrett, and Captain D. G. K. Garnett.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL R. DAWSON

The funeral of Brigadier-General R. Dawson, of Littleton, Guildford, took place yesterday at Compton Cemetery, the Rev. H. Highley (rector) officiating. A detachment of the 2nd Batt., The Queen's Royal Regiment (West Surrey) were pall-bearers and sounded Last Post and Reveille. The mourners were the widow, Mr. R. A. Dawson (son), Miss Audrey Dawson (daughter), Mrs. Adams (sister), Mr. John and Mr. Herbert Eastwood (brothers-in-law), Captain N. Eastwood and Mr. Harold Eastwood (nephews), and Captain G. W. Osmond (cousin).

Others present included:—

Major A. N. S. Roberts, Mr. W. H. Chitty, Major M. W. H. Pain, Major O. K. Belchem, Captain E. H. Philpot, General and Mrs. Glasgow, Brigadier-General R. H. Mangles, Brigadier-General and Mrs. F. C. More-Molyneux, Colonel and Mrs. A. M. Trinaham, Colonel C. Parsons, Colonel B. H. Fleming, Lieutenant-Colonel G. J. Gifford, Lieutenant-Colonel Crofts, Sir Keith and Lady Price, Lady Isabel Browne, Mr. H. A. Powell, Mr. King Power, Mr. L. Phillips, and Mr. S. How.

Complaints have reached the Editor that unauthorized use is being made of the name of "The Times" to obtain information of social interest. Readers are therefore advised for their own protection to make sure that such information is given only to accredited members of "The Times" staff.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

MAJOR R. M. WATSON AND MISS V. ARNOLD

The engagement is announced between Major Ronald Macgregor Watson, D.S.O., The Lancashire Fusiliers, youngest son of Colonel R. S. Watson, late Royal Artillery, and Valentine, youngest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Arnold, of Milton Hall, Gravesend.

CAPTAIN B. W. RICHARDS AND MISS G. E. M. SIMS

The engagement is announced between Captain Benjamin W. Richards, late Indian Army, Riversdale, Bourne End, Bucks, and Gwladys Edith Marjorie Sims, 1, Queensborough-terrace, W.2.

MR. D. E. W. BEDFORD AND MISS R. L. JACKSON

The engagement is announced between David Edwin Wyatt Bedford, elder son of the Rev. E. C. and Mrs. Bedford, of St. Andrew's Rectory, Holborn, E.C., and Ruth Lakin, third daughter of Dr. and Mrs. R. Houlton Jackson, of Bridgeway, Bakewell, Derbyshire.

MR. W. R. D. CODDINGTON AND MISS WILLIAMS

The engagement is announced between William R. D. Coddington, eldest son of the late Reginald Coddington, J.P., and Mrs. Coddington, of Bennetston Hall, Dove Holes, Derbyshire, and S. M. Janie Williams, elder daughter of Henry Herbert Williams, J.P., D.L., and Mrs. Williams, of Tre-Castell, Beaumaris, Anglesey.

MR. C. HAMILTON WILLIAMS AND MISS E. S. R. BLANDY

The engagement is announced, and the marriage will shortly take place, between Mr. Charles Hamilton Williams, of Dunrobin, Heswall, Cheshire, and Miss Elizabeth Sidney Reneira (Renée) Blandy (late of East Grinstead), youngest daughter of the late Mr. Adam Fettipiace Blandy, of The Warren, Abingdon, Berks, and of Mrs. Blandy, 16, Westcote-road, Reading, and granddaughter of the late John Stradling Whitlock Nicholl-Carne, D.C.L., of St. Donat's Castle, Glamorgan.

MR. C. HUNTLEY-ROBERTSON AND MISS B. VERITY

A marriage has been arranged and will shortly take place between Charles Huntley-Robertson and Barbara, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Verity, of Lavender Cottage, The Vale, Hampstead Heath.

MR. L. S. S. RELTON AND MISS ELLIS

The engagement is announced between Laurence Stanley Sinclair, youngest son of the late Rev. F. Relton, vicar of St. Peter's, Great Windmill-street, Piccadilly, W., and Alice Marion, only daughter of the late Rev. W. T. Ellis, of Swansea, South Wales.

MR. P. TOPHAM AND MISS E. GARNHAM

The engagement is announced of Paul Topham, of the Forestry Department, Nyasaland, youngest son of Mr. F. D. Topham, of Tonbridge, and Eileen, younger daughter of the late Lieutenant P. C. Garnham, R.N.D., and of Mrs. Garnham, of Wise-lane, Mill Hill.

LUNCHEONS

MISS SANKEY

The Lord Chancellor and Miss Sankey entertained at luncheon yesterday at 14, Dean's-yard the following guests:—

Mrs. Noel Buxton, Dr. Marion Phillips, M.P., Miss Jennie Lee, M.P., Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. Pratt, Mrs. Pease, Mrs. Vanier, Mrs. Pearson, Countess Ruffi de Ponteves, Mrs. Ishizawa, Mrs. Duffy, Mrs. Hyde, Mrs. Wilford, Lady Hewart, Miss Haldane, Mrs. Bennett, Miss Davison, Miss Rosenberg, and Mrs. Harold Laski.

THE LADY MAYORESS

The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress entertained the members of the Corporation for the Ward of Cornhill at luncheon yesterday at the Mansion House. The guests included:—

Mr. Thomas Goldney, Mr. John Stopher, Mr. E. H. Cooper, Mr. A. King-Hamilton, Mr. D. E. Williamson, Lieutenant-Colonel J. D. Laurie, the Rev. J. H. J. Ellison, Mr. Percy Saxton, and Sir William Soulsby.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

DEGREES AT CAMBRIDGE

CAMBRIDGE, FEB. 21

A Congregation was held this afternoon, the Vice-Chancellor (Mr. A. B. Ramsay, Master of Magdalene) presiding.

The Regent House approved of a Grace appointing Professor Dean, M.D., Master of Trinity Hall, to represent the University at the Jubilee of the foundation of the Victoria University of Manchester and the 80th anniversary of Owen's College on May 23.

On the recommendation of the Buildings Syndicate, the use of three rooms in the Arts School was granted to the Library Association from next September 22 to 25.

In a Congregation of the Senate, seven Graces were passed, to the effect that the Degree of Doctor of Letters, *honoris causa*, be conferred upon Professor Halvdan Koht, of Oslo, president of the International Historical Congress; Professor Emeritus Altamira, of Madrid; Professor Brandi, of Göttingen, Professor Glotz, of Paris; Mr. J. F. Jameson, of Washington; Professor Pirenne, of Ghent; and Professor de Sanctus, of Rome.

The following degrees were conferred:—

D.D.—In person.—J. W. Hunkin, Gonv. and Cai.
M.D.—In person.—N. E. Chadwick, Joh.; J. A. Struthers, Joh.
Pit.D.—By proxy.—D. R. McCullagh, Emm.
M.A.—By proxy.—R. Lewin, Trin.; W. M. Christie, Gonv. and Cai.; R. Houghton, Corp. Chr.; W. S. R. Thomas, Queens'; S. D. Carr, Christ's; E. A. Crinean and I. Edwards, Emm. In person.—G. F. Johnson and I. M. Stephens, King's; R. G. Darroch, R. T. Logan, and H. Osborne, Trin.; L. G. Brewster, N. E. Chadwick, P. S. Lewis, and M. C. Marsh, Joh.; W. H. Gervis and F. Read, Cla.; J. H. L. Easton, Pemb.; C. A. Brooks, J. F. V. Lart, and C. F. L. Patterson, Gonv. and Cai.; L. J. Nash, Corp. Chr.; G. C. Diamond and W. R. Griffiths, Queens'; H. Smith, L. S. N. Roare, Magd.; G. B. Howe and A. B. Swallow, Sid. Sus.; E. R. Clarke and J. D. Ward, Down.; P. H. Harley and B. McCall, Selw.; A. H. Bromfield and H. G. Wise, Non-Coll.
M.B. AND B.CHIR.—In person.—J. F. V. Lart and T. R. Stevens, Gonv. and Cai.
M.B.—In person.—J. H. J. Faston, Pemb.
B.CHIR.—In person.—B. Wright, Cath.
B.A.—By proxy.—W. B. R. Rudgard, Jes. In person.—J. M. Fraser and A. S. Owen, Jes.

THE BRITISH MINISTER TO AFGHANISTAN

Mr. Richard Maconachie, of the Indian Civil Service, whose appointment to succeed Sir Francis Humphrys as British Minister to Kabul was announced at the end of last year, has left London to enter upon the duties of his new office.

It is expected that a few weeks must elapse between Mr. Maconachie's arrival at Peshawar and his residence at Kabul, as temporary arrangements must be made for the housing of the Minister and his staff. The British Legation, lying to the north-west of Kabul, was in the fighting zone last winter. Although it was never attacked, minor incidental damage was done by the fire of the opposing parties, and the work of repair and restoration will necessarily take some time.

ROYAL WARRANT HOLDERS' ASSOCIATION

The annual dinner of the Royal Warrant Holders' Association was held on Thursday at the Connaught Rooms, Mr. ROBERT PEARS (of A. and F. Pears, Limited) presiding.

The toast of "The Imperial Forces" was proposed by Mr. J. F. FINN, and ADMIRAL SIR REGINALD YORKE TYRWHITT (Commander-in-Chief, China Station, 1927-29) responded.

Mr. H. G. WILLIAMS, late Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, proposing the toast of the evening, said that that association represented an order that was older than the Bath or the Garter. It did much for British trade. The British trader possessed the highest standard of honour in the commercial world and no one could obtain the Royal Warrant unless he attained that standard.

Mr. C. F. GLENNY, hon. treasurer of the association, proposed the toast of "Imperial Trade and Industry," to which SIR GEOFFREY CLARKE, deputy chairman of the London Chamber of Commerce, replied. The toast of "Our Guests," submitted by Mr. R. W. BYASS, vice-president, was acknowledged by VICE-ADMIRAL E. A. TAYLOR.

Among others present were:—

Lieutenant-General Sir Travers Clarke, Sir Edward Wallington (Treasurer to the Queen), Colonel Arthur E. Erskine (Crown Equerry), Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry Cole (Director of Exhibition Division, Department of Overseas Trade), Wing-Commander S. C. Winfield-Smith, Paymaster Lieutenant W. H. Samways, R.N., Mr. Clifford Lourdien, Mr. R. E. Harwood (Deputy Treasurer to the King), Mr. F. S. Osgood, Lieutenant-Colonel W. M. Power, Mr. M. J. Richards, Captain J. D. Hazzard, Mr. J. M. C. Barlering, Sir Edward J. Holland, Lieutenant-Colonel C. P. D. Ward, Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Elkan, Colonel J. G. Hay, (Colonel Clifford H. Wallis, and Mr. H. Brookhouse (secretary).

THE SPEAKER'S DINNER AND LEVEE

LIST OF GUESTS

The Speaker gave his first Parliamentary dinner of the Session last evening to the following Members of the House of Commons:—

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Mr. Philip Snowden, Mr. J. H. Thomas, Mr. B. Smith, Mr. T. Henderson, Mr. J. H. Hayes, Mr. Arthur Henderson, Mr. J. R. Clynes, Mr. Wedgwood Benn, Mr. Thomas Shaw, Mr. Arthur Greenwood, Miss Margaret Bondfield, Mr. Noel Buxton, Sir Charles Trevelyan, Mr. A. V. Alexander, Mr. William Adamson, Mr. George Lansbury, Dr. C. Addison, Mr. C. M. Aitchison, Sir Oswald Mosley, Sir William Jowitt, Sir James Melville, Mr. Robert Young, the Rev. H. Dunnico, Mr. B. Turner, Mr. H. Morrison, Mr. H. B. Lees-Smith, Mr. G. M. Gillett, Mr. T. Kennedy, Mr. F. W. Pethick-Lawrence, Mr. H. Dalton, Mr. A. Short, Dr. W. Drummond Sheils, Mr. W. Lunn, Mr. F. Montague, Mr. C. G. Ammon, Mr. T. Johnston, Mr. W. Snell (Mover of the Address), Mr. C. Wilson (Seconder of the Address), Canon Carnegie (Chaplain), and Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Ralph Verney (Secretary).

The Speaker afterwards held a Levée, at which the following were present:—

Lieutenant-Colonel G. Acland-Troyte, Mr. W. Adamson, Mr. W. M. Adamson, Dr. C. Addison, Lieutenant-Colonel C. Ainsworth, Mr. Craigie M. Aitchison, Mr. A. V. Alexander, Sir J. Sandeman Allen, Mr. J. H. Alpass, Mr. C. G. Ammon, Mr. J. Arnott, Major J. J. Astor, Lady Astor, Major C. R. Attlee, Mr. J. Baker, Mr. M. W. Beaumont, Commander Carlyon Bellairs, Mr. Wedgwood Benn, Mr. W. Bennett, Dr. Ethel Bentham, Mr. E. R. Bird, Mr. Norman Birkett, Miss Margaret Bondfield, Captain R. C. Bourne, Colonel Sir T. Vansittart Bowater, Mr. J. Bromley, Mr. John Buchan, Captain M. Bullock, Sir Alfred Butt, Mr. C. R. Buxton, Mr. N. E. Buxton, Mr. Derwent Hall-Caine, Mr. W. Carter, Sir R. B. Chadwick, Mr. H. C. Charleton, Mr. J. R. Clynes, Mr. F. S. Cocks, Sir Martin Conway, Mr. G. Dallas, Mr. Hugh Dalton, Mr. R. J. Davies, Mr. R. D. Denman, Mr. G. A. V. Duckworth, Captain T. L. Dugdale, the Rev. H. Dunnico.

Mr. J. C. Ede, Captain A. Eden, Viscount Elmley, Lord Erskine, Captain E. Evans, Mr. E. B. Fielden, Mr. F. C. Fison, Sir P. J. Ford, Sir L. Forester-Walker, Dr. R. Forgan, Mr. P. Freeman, Mr. G. M. Gillett, Mr. F. Gould, Mr. M. Gray, Mr. W. P. C. Greene, Mr. A. Greenwood, Colonel J. C. Gretton, Mr. T. Griffiths, Mr. T. Groves, Mr. W. G. Hall, Mrs. Mary A. Hamilton, Mr. C. Hanbury, Mr. P. J. H. Hannon, Lord Hartington, Mr. J. H. Hayes, Mr. A. Henderson, Mr. Henderson, Sir H. Hope, Mr. D. Hopkin, Mr. J. F. Horrabin, Dr. J. Hunter, Sir Gerald Hurst, Lady Iveagh, Mr. Thomas Johnston, Mr. Morgan Jones, Sir William Jowitt, Mr. T. Kennedy, Mr. Hofford Knight, Mr. G. Lambert, Lieutenant-Colonel G. R. Lane-Fox, Mr. C. Lansbury, Miss Jennie Lee, Sir J. Leigh, Mr. O. Lewis, Major J. J. Llewellin, Mr. W. Lunn.

Mr. MacDonald, Mr. M. MacDonald, Mr. A. McElwee, Mr. A. Maitland, Mr. C. L. Estrange Malone, Mr. J. Marley, Sir James Melville, Mr. H. Mond, Mr. F. Montague, Mr. Herbert Morrison, Mr. W. S. Morrison, Mr. D. L. Mort, Lady Cynthia Mosley, Sir Oswald Mosley, Sir Herbert Nield, Mr. P. M. Oliver, Sir Charles Oman, Mr. E. T. Palmer, Captain O. Peake, Mr. P. W. Pethick-Lawrence, Sir Basil Peto, Dr. Marion Phillips, Sir Walter Preston, Mr. T. B. W. Ramsay, Sir Cooper Rawson, Mr. D. D. Reid, Mr. R. Richards, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir P. Richardson, Mr. S. T. Rosbotham, Mr. W. Runciman, Sir H. Samuel, Mr. T. Shaw, Sir Ernest Whittome Shepperson, Dr. Drummond Shiels, Mr. A. Short, Sir John Simon, Sir A. Sinclair, Mr. B. Smith, Mr. F. Smith, Mr. H. B. Lees Smith, Mr. H. Snell, Mr. P. Snowden, Mr. A. A. Somerville, Colonel H. Spender-Clay, Mr. W. J. Stewart, Mr. J. H. Thomas, Mr. E. Thurtle, Mr. B. Tillett, Mr. J. A. Tinne, Captain A. J. Todd, Sir Charles Trevelyan, Mr. B. Turner, Mr. D. J. Vaughan, Miss Ellen Wilkinson, Mr. C. Williams, Mr. Cecil Wilson, Mr. W. J. Womersley, Mr. R. S. Young, and Mr. Robert Young.

The following gentlemen also attended:—

Admiral Sir Colin Keppel, Mr. Walter Erskine, Captain R. Butcher, Sir Lonsdale Webster, Mr. Campion, Canon Carnegie, and Sir Ralph Verney.

ART PERIODICALS

THE ITALIAN EXHIBITION

With both Sir Charles Holmes and Mr. Roger Fry writing in it on the Italian Exhibition at the Royal Academy the February *Burlington Magazine* contributes to our edification. Both writers take the opportunity to praise the makers of the catalogue, whose work, done in haste, has not received the recognition that is due. Not unnaturally Sir Charles Holmes bases his article on a comparison between the exhibition and the National Gallery, and points out how greatly the former extends our opportunities to study Italian art. Mr. Fry, who is more closely concerned with attributions, makes a good point in defence of such temporary exhibitions as the one at Burlington House by observing how familiar things tend to become invisible, even to a critical eye.

"For though pictures are not actually living things," he says, "they have much of the quality of living things. If they are to continue to live, *i.e.*, to have value, they must be nourished by the appreciation of successive generations. Pictures, then, may almost be said to need change of air and change of company." This is a sound argument—particularly if it is advanced with the tacit recognition that any exhibition, whether temporary or permanent, is an artificial way of looking at pictures; a necessary evil, in fact. In a short but important article Mr. F. Winkler points out the indebtedness of Paul de Limbourg, the northern miniaturist, to Florentine art, showing the connexion between the border of "The Annunciation," from the "Heures d'Ailly," and the carved frame of the Porta della Mandorla, in the Duomo, Florence. Attributions would be less dogmatic if such and similar connexions were always remembered.

In the February *Connoisseur* the editor, Mr. C. Reginald Grundy, examines closely the recommendations contained in the first part of the Final Report of the Royal Commission on National Museums and Galleries. He approves the Report as a whole, but doubts the wisdom of the proposed standing committee to co-ordinate museum spheres of activity, act as an intermediary between individual institutions and Government, and so forth, fearing that, from its suggested constitution, it would reduce the expert element to a minimum. But, surely, it is in the individual institutions rather than in the co-ordinating body that the expert element is needed. The Italian Exhibition is dealt with by Mr. Maurice Brockwell, who, again, praises the catalogue, and Mr. Fred Roe describes the beautiful "Old House" which the directors of Lloyds Bank have generously presented to the city of Hereford.

The February *Studio* reproduces as a coloured frontispiece the remarkable painting of the Mogul School, 17th century, in the British Museum collection, of "A Party of Europeans taking refreshment on a Terrace by a River." European motives in Oriental art are not uncommon, but this picture of ladies in Restoration costume, *à la* Lely, is as unexpected as it is charming. "Æsthetics and the Open Air" is the title of an interesting article by Mr. Richard Neutra, in which he describes the "demonstration health-house" designed by him at Los Angeles, and discusses the artistic possibilities of the building construction which aims at the maximum of light and air. Portraiture at the Italian Exhibition is dealt with by Mr. T. W. Earp, and the other articles in the number cover a wide range of subjects.

In its discussion of the Italian Exhibition, the February *Apollo* concentrates on pictures from private collections, in Italy and England, in order, as Miss Fernanda Wittgens (who deals with Italy) says, "to study that intimate element of the culture of a people which expresses itself in artistic taste." This is an excellent idea, and the array of illustrations —several of them being in colour—is most imposing.

Commercial Art for February is a special display number, and reproduces some of the entertaining illuminated dioramas arranged by the Galeries Lafayette in Paris. There can be no doubt that this form of advertising, if well done, conduces to the buying mood. The thing to avoid, we should say, is anything approaching to a realistic representation of prospective customers—for the simple reason that the most modest people have prejudices about personal appearance. Mr. A. Edward Hammond puts in a good word for the architectural discretion of some of the multiple shops. The firms he names deserve the tribute.

HYDE PARK CARILLON

Since the erection of the Wellington (New Zealand) War Memorial Carillon in Hyde Park numerous relatives of members of New Zealand forces have paid a visit to Hyde Park expressly to see and hear the bells. The presence of the Carillon has so stimulated interest in bells that Mr. Cyril F. Johnston will give a lecture on "Bell Founding and Bell Ringing" at 53, Princes-gate, S.W., next Wednesday. Tickets for the lecture, which is in aid of the Federation of Working Girls' Clubs, can be obtained from the Lecture Secretary, 73, Bolsover-street, W.1.

To-day, at each hour between 11 a.m. and 6 p.m., "Changes" on 10 bells will be played on the Carillon by means of the electro-pneumatic apparatus.

Lady Patricia Ramsay will unveil a portrait of the Duke of Connaught, hon. president of the League of the Empire, at the headquarters of the League, on the afternoon of Sunday, March 9. This portrait is a gift to the League and is a replica of Sargent's portrait at Clarence House painted by Mr. James Quinn.

DIVINE ELECTION

THE SENSE OF DUTY

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

When the Apostles completed their number by appointing a successor to Judas Iscariot, who in the despair of self-accusation had destroyed himself, they chose two men whose names they wrote on tablets, which, we may suppose, were put into an urn. On being shaken the urn released the tablet which bore the name of Matthias, who accordingly was forthwith admitted to the Apostolate and counted among the Twelve.

It was a strange way to choose an Apostle. We are told that before the Master made his choice of the Apostles he spent the whole night in prayer, as if recognizing the far-reaching results of the work to be entrusted to them. Everything depended on their spiritual responsiveness to his teaching, their zeal and their fidelity. The future of the Church during the succeeding generations lay with them. We can understand how the Master chose the Apostles with anxious care. In contrast Matthias, we are told, was admitted to his place among the Apostles by what appeared to be the mere chance of a lottery. Much ingenuity has been exercised in the endeavour to account for this surprising method of Apostolic election, but we may suppose it was adopted in order that it might be apparent that the appointment was not due to any man's pleasure.

The Apostles were called by the Master to their office. It was not their own doing that they had secured this high privilege. The method by which Matthias was admitted to the Apostolic fellowship served to emphasize this fact. He was chosen by God for the high privilege of discipleship. The Jews had called themselves the chosen people, believing that they had been divinely elected for special privileges and for a special office to mankind, and this belief those retained who were admitted to the Christian fellowship. It was through no virtue of their own that they found themselves members of the Church of Christ. The words of the Master were appropriated by every disciple. Of each man it was true:—"Ye did not choose me, but I chose you and appointed you, that ye should go and bear fruit, and that your fruit should abide: that whatsoever ye shall ask of the Father in my name, he may give it you."

At the present time the doctrine of Divine election seems to be not so much rejected as ignored. No doubt in times past it has been presented in terms which the modern mind cannot accept, and the teaching of men, even more Calvinistic than Calvin, has done much to discredit a doctrine of high importance. Yet the emphasis given to this doctrine and its wide adoption show that there is something in it of great religious and moral value. It is plain that it has been gravely misapprehended. Not only did men like Jonathan Edwards so interpret it as to imply that man is predestinated by God to good or evil in such a way that we are led to what is practically a denial of human free will, but men like the great French preacher Massillon, as in a famous sermon "On the Fewness of the Elect," emphasized the same view in language almost as terrifying in its intensity. Perhaps it is largely in reaction against the disproportionate emphasis formerly given to it that the doctrine of Election has so long been neglected.

A great error is made when Divine election is represented as an arbitrary choice of certain men to eternal salvation and the predestination of the rest to endless misery. It is not to be denied that in St. Paul's Epistles there are passages which seem to justify such a view, but we must consider his teaching as a whole, remembering that the gravest heresies have been due to the isolation of certain aspects of truth with the neglect of other elements equally necessary for its full representation. A true apprehension of the fact of election to the privileges of Christianity brings out three facts of paramount importance. The first is that what we know of God is due to His own self-revelation. The second is that in man's response to the Divine call or election nothing overrides his free-will. The third is that election is not made merely for the gain of the elect, but that they may be the means of bringing to others a full participation of the privileges they enjoy.

When these facts are fairly faced it will be seen that the method of election is employed in the things of this world as well as in those which belong to the spiritual sphere. Those who enjoy any privilege, whether of social standing, of intellectual power, or of wealth, must realize that it is divinely given, and to be used not merely for their own advantage, but as the means by which they may render their special service to the community. The realization of the fact of election not only forbids pride and prevents self-indulgence, it becomes a constant inspiration to worthy action. Many men find in this doctrine the assurance that they are called to engage in special work which if neglected by them may never be accomplished.

It is always to be remembered that we may be elected to a special office and endowed with gifts for the successful discharge of its duties and yet fail miserably. The possession of privilege is no guarantee either of personal worth or of faithful service; yet no view of life is so calculated to stir in the hearts of men the sense of responsibility as that which is based on this fact of election. Having received so much by the free gift of God we recognize that our life has its own purpose and its own appointed work, and we are braced to the effort to live worthily of them by the conviction that in faithful service we best express our gratitude and help forward the progress of the Kingdom of God. On the other hand we cannot forget that the worst moral failures occur in the lives of those who, having been called to a special office and equipped with powers to discharge it, have turned from it in cowardice or have destroyed their powers of service in pride, self-indulgence, or faithlessness. Privilege is always the measure of our responsibility: Divine election must be ratified by the deliberate will of man.

THE CITY CORPORATION

The LORD MAYOR, as Alderman of the Ward of Cornhill, in the City of London, presided yesterday at a Wardmote of the Electors for the appointment of a Member of the Corporation in the place of the late Mr. A. C. Hays. Only one candidate was nominated, Lieutenant-Colonel John Dawson Laurie, of the firm of Messrs. Laurie, Milbank and Co., stockbrokers, Birchin-lane, and he was declared duly elected. Colonel Laurie, who is a member of the Saddlers' Company, and a Justice of the Peace for Kent, joined the Royal West Kent Regiment in 1896, and served in the Great War from 1914 to 1919. He became Lieutenant-Colonel in 1916. His grandfather was Sheriff in 1845 and Sir Peter Laurie, his great uncle, was Alderman of Aldersgate Ward from 1826 to 1861 and Lord Mayor in 1832.

BRITISH LEGION IN THE CITY

The committee of the City of London branch of the British Legion are anxious to provide facilities for social intercourse by means of a club. Provisional premises in St. Paul's-churchyard have been found and preliminary steps taken. The Lord Mayor of London is the patron of the branch and Captain C. I. Hadrill the chairman.

Ecclesiastical News and Wills and Bequests will be found on page 17

ALPINE PLANTS

CONSTRUCTION OF RAISED BEDS

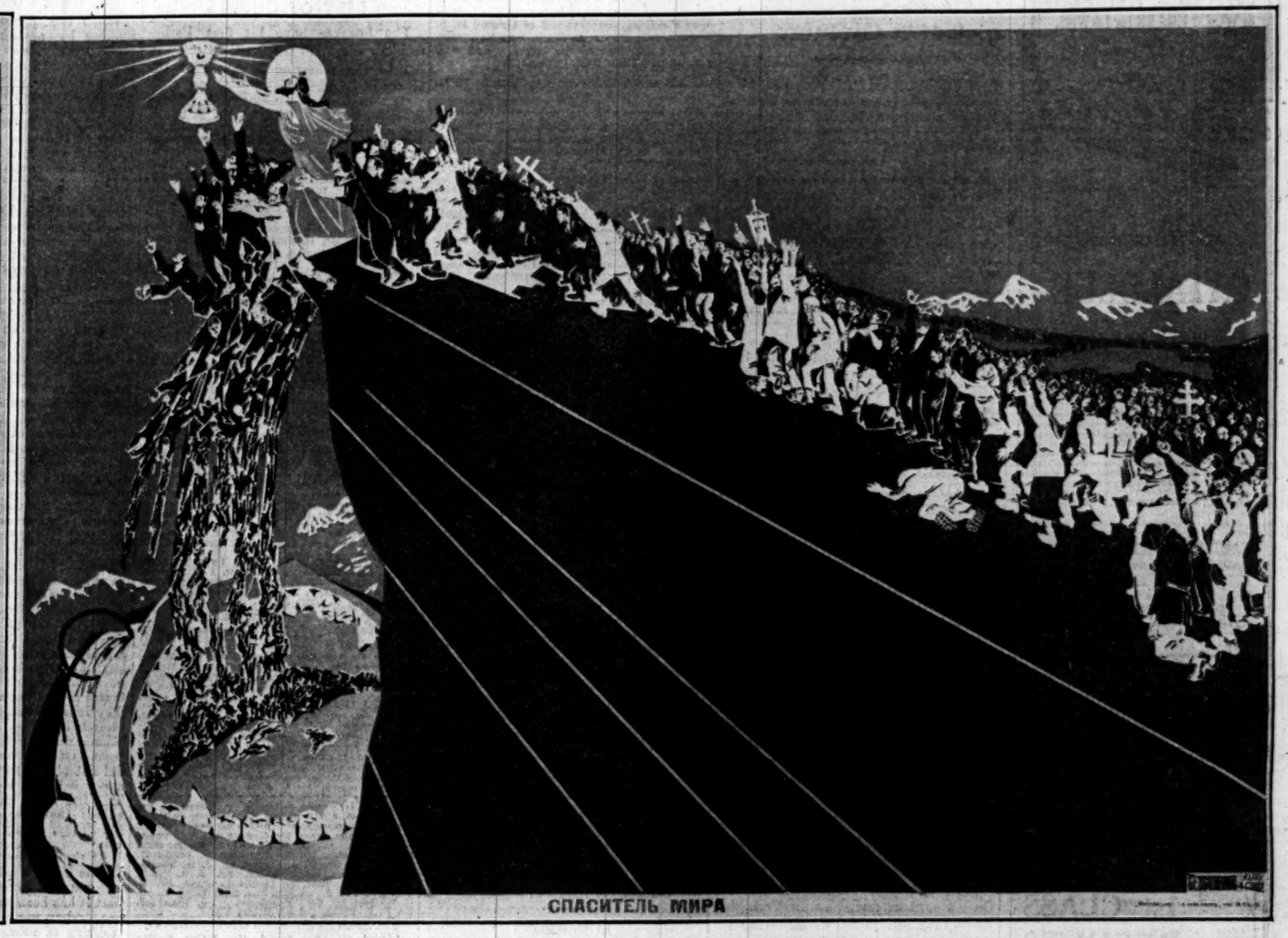
(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

Gardening owes much of its interest to the enjoyment to be derived from the shape, structure and colour of individual flowers. Many of these are borne by plants of dwarf and modest habit, and though there are many exceptions, lowly plants often have flowers proportioned to their height. A score of examples comes to mind from the snowdrop to the miniature rose called *pimpinellifolia*, the alpine gentians and primroses, and prostrate plants like the creeping rhododendron named after Forrest.

Normally these plants are grown in gardens in beds on the flat, though in rock gardens they may be on some promontory which brings them rather nearer the eye. At the best they may be 3ft. away from the eye and at the worst about 5ft.; and to eyes no longer bright it makes no difference. Stooping brings the flower nearer the eye, but stooping without the cracks of ominous osseous warnings is the monopoly of the young, to whom the marvellous structure of a flower is rarely of more than passing interest. Nurserymen who exhibit plants of modest habit at flower shows take care not to place them on the ground where they would be seen as they are seen in gardens, but on tables where nothing of their magical beauty of flower and leaf and habit may escape the notice of possible customers. Were they placed on the ground, order books would be less frequently in hand than before.

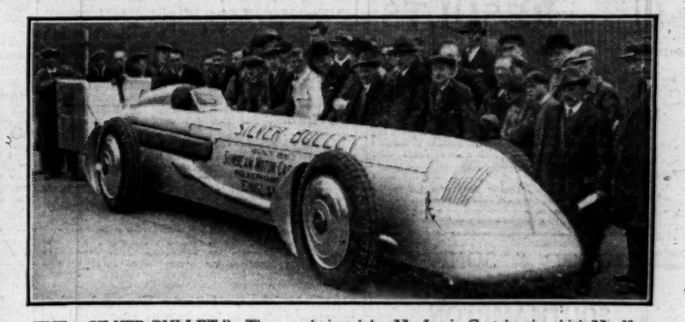
One prime advantage of the cultivation of alpine plants in pans or pots in a cold greenhouse is that the flowers are at eye level where unsuspected beauties of form and colouring can be discovered and enjoyed. Let any doubter look closely—using a magnifying glass if his own

SOVIET "ANTI-GOD" CAMPAIGN: TYPICAL PROPAGANDIST POSTERS



THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST RELIGION.—To-day we reproduce three posters issued under the Soviet in furtherance of the campaign against religion, which has aroused the heads of the Christian and Jewish Churches to vigorous protest. They are selected from a number of similar posters which have recently arrived in this country from Russia. The one reproduced on the right is called "The Saviour of the World." The caption of the poster runs: "Come after me to the bosom of my Father and He will give you everlasting life." The people are represented as being led to the edge of a precipice to fall into the open mouth of the capitalist. The poster on the left is called "The Defender." Capitalism is represented, according to the legend below the picture, as having a cleverer defender deluding the masses with speeches about meekness and submission, and fables about happiness after death.

"THE TRIUMPH OF CHRISTIANITY."—Another of the anti-God posters received from Russia.



THE "SILVER BULLET."—The car designed by Mr. Louis Coatalen in which Mr. Kaye Don will attempt to break the world's land speed record of 231.36 miles an hour held by Sir Henry Segrave. It has been built at the Sunbeam Company's works at Wolverhampton. Mr. Kaye Don's attempt is to be made at Daytona Beach, Florida, towards the end of March. With its two 12-cylinder engines the car is designed to attain a speed of over 250 miles an hour.

Popular Phrases Illustrated
Taking the Count
TO THE STATION
BP
"Mais non!" cried the Count, "I can see
Your baby vill nevaire take me!"
But later he cried
"Wiz 'BP' inside
Your baby's a giant! Oui! Oui!"
The New "BP"
Puts new life into your car
ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL CO LTD
British Petroleum Co. Ltd. Britannic House Moorgate. E.C.2. Distributing Organisation.

BEAUTIFUL GARDENS and LAWNS from Webbs' SEEDS

WEBBS' COLLECTIONS of Vegetable Seeds, 5/-, 7/6, 10/-, 12/6, 21/-, 42/-. Flower Seeds 3/-, 5/-, 7/6 10/6, 21/-. Sweet Peas, 3/-, 6/-, 8/6, 10/-, 14/-. Lists of contents on request.

WEBBS' LAWN SAND
Kills weeds in lawns and acts as a Fertiliser. 14 lbs. 4/6; 28 lbs. 8/-; 112 lbs. 25/-.

ALL GOODS CARRIAGE FREE

WEBBS' GRASS SEEDS for Tennis, Croquet and Garden Lawns, Bowling Greens, etc., 2/6, 2/9, 3/- per lb.; 34/6, 37/6 and 41/- per 14 lbs.

WEBBS' LAWN FERTILISER Bag of 14 lbs. 4/6; 56 lbs. 14/-; 112 lbs. 27/-

WEBBS' WORM KILLER 7 lbs. 3/-; 14 lbs. 4/6; 28 lbs. 7/6; 56 lbs. 12/6

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE POST FREE
Leaflet on "Making and Renovating Lawns," also Post Free
WEBB & SONS LTD The King's Seedsmen (Dept. T.) STOURBRIDGE

FRUIT TREE PROTECTORS
TRANSFERABLE FRUIT CAGE.
NEW REMOVABLE TENNIS SURROUND
EVERY KIND OF NETTING
Apply for illustrated Booklet giving prices and his System of Fruit Culture.
MAJOR C. WALKER, Dept. T., Brecon, South Wales.

RUSTIC WATTLE HURDLES
FOR:— Privacy, Plants, Shrubs, Poultry, Kennels, Shelters.
Sizes 6 feet long with fixing Stakes. 24, 30, 36, 42, 48, 54, 60, 72, 84 ins. high.
STATE QUANTITY AND DESTINATION.
Manufacturers of Rustic Wood and Willow Work. Thatched Bird Tables, &c.
E. R. SMITH & CO., ELECTRA HOUSE, HASLEMERE, Surrey.

A ROMAN DWELLING-HOUSE.—A photograph showing the east wing of the Roman dwelling-house discovered during last year's excavations under the supervision of Professor Donald Atkinson on part of the Roman site at Caistor St. Edmunds (Caistor next Norwich). The building dates from the third century A.D., and beneath it were found two houses of the second century. A lecture by Professor Atkinson is reported on another page.

Obituary

MR. C. P. SANGER

AN AUTHORITY ON WILLS

Mr. Roger Fry writes:—

Mr. Charles Percy Sanger, who died on the 8th inst., was so little known to the world at large that it is not surprising that no obituary notice of him has yet appeared in your columns. But he was a man of such extraordinary ability and of so exceptional a character that in the wide circle of his friends it was always a matter of mild surprise that no situation had arisen such as might have revealed him to the general public. He was educated at Winchester and Trinity College, Cambridge. He was second wrangler in 1893, and took a first in the second part of the Moral Sciences Tripos in 1894, and was elected to a Fellowship. He was called to the Bar, and though he never obtained a large practice or took silk, he became known as a leading authority on certain branches of legal study, particularly in the matter of wills. Sir John Astbury, in whose Court he frequently appeared, says that though Sanger was only known to him as he appeared before him in Court he came to feel for him the greatest admiration and regard as one of those counsel on whom a Judge could always rely. Any work he did was distinguished by its thoroughness, and his publications were models of lucidity and arrangement. He is best known for his own book, "Sanger on Wills," and for his re-editions of "Hawkins on Wills," of which he greatly enhanced the value, and "Jarman on Wills," which occupied him up to the time of his death and put a severe strain on his failing health.

But it was outside the profession that Sanger made the deepest impression on a large circle of devoted and admiring friends. It was always recognized by them that he had an intellect of extraordinary power, and that he might have distinguished himself in more than one direction. Mr. J. Maynard Keynes says of him:—

"Among Sanger's multifarious intellectual interests, economic and statistical studies took at one time an important part. For 15 years before the War he was a leading authority—not less so for his characteristic failure to publish anything—on mathematical and statistical economics. He served on the councils of the Royal Economic and the Royal Statistical Societies, and took an active part in their proceedings. He lectured regularly in London on mathematical economy at a time when no one else was available and competent to do so, and could at any time have taken, if he had chosen, a distinguished place among academic economists. But he preferred to skirmish brilliantly on the borderlands between economics and mathematics and statistics rather than devote his remarkable powers to any steadfast or determined attack on the main fabric of the subject."

In later life he used his mathematical attainments chiefly in keeping in touch, as very few laymen could do, with the latest speculations and discoveries in the physical constitution of matter. He was also a student and a constant reader of Russian literature, and an enthusiastic and intelligent amateur of music.

This will give some idea of the wide range of his interests and of the rapidity and sureness of his mental grasp of whatever came before him. It is far more difficult to give any idea of what was after all his greatest distinction, his rare charm and beauty of character, of his intense and vivid sympathy, his unstinted devotion wherever he could be of use, his delicate tact, and self-effacing generosity. This unfailing sympathy made him the intimate friend of people in the most diverse circles and of the most diverse points of view. It also endeared him, wherever he was, in a quite special way, to children, whose playmate he instantly became.

Still more impossible is it to convey to those who did not know him the peculiar quality of his infectious humour, in which an irony based on unlimited sympathy seemed the chief ingredient. In spite of his incisively critical mind and his outspoken but always humorous contempt for many accepted conventions, I doubt if he ever hurt anyone's feelings or made a single enemy throughout his life.

LORD WESTBURY

Lord Westbury, whose suicide while of unsound mind, due to continued ill-health, is reported on another page, was in former years a well-known racing owner, and was also in his day an excellent game shot.

Richard Luttrell Pilkington Bethell was born on April 25, 1852, the eldest son of the second baron by his marriage to Miss Fownes-Luttrell, of East Quantoxhead, and brother of Admiral the Hon. Sir A. E. Bethell. He was the grandson of the first Lord Westbury, the famous Lord Chancellor, whose brilliant intellect and biting wit were long celebrated in legal reminiscences. Richard Bethell was sent to Somersetshire College, Bath, the school which was ultimately absorbed by Bath College under Mr. T. W. Dunn. He joined the old 9th (East Norfolk) Regiment in 1872, and succeeded his father in 1875. In the following year he obtained a commission in the Scots Guards, but left the Army in 1879.

On the Turf Lord Westbury soon became known as a fearless speculator. It is said that one week-end in Paris, when he went to see the famous English filly Pretty Polly run and be beaten in the Prix de Conseil Municipal, cost him £6,000. He first registered his racing colours in 1903, and his first trainer was Tom Jennings at Newmarket. It was not long before his horses were moved to Winchester, where they were trained by Garrett Moore, and they remained there until Moore's death. The first good horse Lord Westbury owned was Cerisier, who finished third in the City and Suburban, second to Ypsilanti in the Kempton Park Great Jubilee," and then won the Haydock Park Handicap of £1,000. He was credited with having had £3,000 on his horse, Holme Lacy, in the Milton Stakes at Doncaster in September, 1904, without consulting his trainer. After the horse had been beaten Moore was astounded to hear that the owner had backed him, as he did not fancy the horse and had not even tried him. Many other of his speculations were unsuccessful, although he had one exceptionally successful meeting at Brighton in 1906, when Pelargonium II., Bramber, and Vi brought off a treble for him.

In the following year, after Garrett Moore's death, Lord Westbury entered into partnership with Mr. R. J. Farquharson, who is now training at Tibshead, and the joint horses were soon successful. The chief winners were Dalkeith, in the Newbury Spring Cup, and Ritfeite, in the London Cup, and the stable also won a series of races with Lantana, a very speedy filly who had been purchased for a mere song. Lantana as a two-year-old won six of her eight races. Other horses which successfully carried the patchwork, red cap, included Devil Bird, Quick March, Gold Sand, Water Jacket, and Solar System, but in recent years Lord Westbury had taken no active part in the ownership of racehorses.

In 1882 Lord Westbury married Lady Agatha Manners Tollemache, sister of the present Earl of Dysart. They had one son, Captain the Hon. Richard Bethell, late the Scots Guards, who was a keen Egyptologist, and as secretary to Mr. Howard Carter was concerned in the excavation of the famous tomb of King Tutankhamen. Captain Bethell died suddenly in his sleep last November and his father is believed to have been troubled by the legendary curse of the Pharaohs which is said to fall on those associated with the excavations. Captain Bethell married in 1911 Evelyn Lucia Millidient, daughter of the late Colonel G. M. Hutton, of Gate Burton Hall, Lincolnshire; she survives him with two sons, of whom the elder, Richard Morland Tollemache Bethell, born in 1914, who is now at Stowe School, succeeds his grandfather in the peerage. Captain Bethell's only daughter is named Nefertari, after the famous Egyptian Queen.

CAPTAIN W. B. MACKENZIE

The death has taken place, suddenly, at his home at Mannamead, Plymouth, of Captain William Bowen Mackenzie, R.N., at the age of 49. Captain Mackenzie entered the Royal Navy as a cadet in 1894, later serving as a midshipman in H.M.S. Hood for four years. He subsequently joined H.M.S. Furious as a sub-lieutenant, and was promoted lieutenant while serving in her. In 1909 he was appointed to the command of the destroyer Zephyr, and remained in the destroyer service until 1917. He afterwards became naval transport officer at Devonport, retiring from the Service in 1922. During the War he was mentioned in dispatches on two occasions.

SIR WILLIAM ATKINSON

Professor J. S. Haldane writes to us as follows:—

May I add a few words in supplement to your obituary notice of Sir William Atkinson, a famous Inspector of Mines?

The son of an inspector who made notable contributions to the methods of mine ventilation, and the brother of two other well-known inspectors, W. N. Atkinson will be remembered chiefly for his work in elucidating the real causes of great colliery explosions, and presenting admirably clear reports on them. Although Sir William Galloway was the originator of the conclusion that all the great colliery explosions have been due to coal dust blown into the air, his discovery was at first met by almost universal scepticism, both on the part of mining engineers and of scientific men. It was a short book on "Explosions in Coal Mines," published by Atkinson and his brother in 1886, followed by one after another of his official reports, that, more perhaps than anything else, led to a general realization of the danger from coal dust, and the adoption of various precautions to meet it. The successful use of stone dust for rendering coal dust non-inflammable was introduced by Sir William Garforth, not by him. But his work contributed very greatly towards placing British coalmining practice much in advance of that of other countries in meeting the risk of explosions.

As one who owed to Atkinson his introduction to coalmining, collaborated with him in various investigations, and saw much of his work before the illness which clouded his later years, I should like to bear testimony to the very high abilities and fearless courage which he displayed in his country's service. He talked so little that he was nick-named "Silent William"; but assuredly few men observed as accurately and critically, or drew as clear and useful conclusions. The coal-mining industry, not only in this country but all over the world, owes much to his work.

DR. R. M. PEARCE

The news has come from New York of the death last Sunday of Dr. Richard M. Pearce. In his capacity as Director of the Division of Medical Sciences of the Rockefeller Foundation he exerted a far-reaching influence on medical research and education throughout the world since the War. In this country his sympathetic understanding of the difficulties of our universities and research workers, and his wisdom and tact in helping them, resulted in the provision and extension of facilities for research in many British universities, both at home and in the Dominions. Dr. Pearce's work promoted not only the advancement of knowledge and education, but also the friendly intercourse and cooperation of scientists throughout the world. He was a real friend of every one engaged in research, and many workers in this country regarded him with deep affection as one whose judgment and help could always be relied on.

MR. E. G. WETHERALL

Mr. Edward Guy Wetherall, who died at Monte Carlo of pneumonia on February 11, at the age of 60, retired from the service of the Foreign Office in June, 1913. Educated at Wellington College, he received in 1899 an appointment in the Librarian's Department of the Foreign Office, serving under that noted librarian, Sir Edward Hertslet. He was subsequently transferred to the Treaty Department, where he rose to the rank of assistant under the late Sir Willoughby Maycock. He received the 1897 Jubilee Medal and also the Coronation Medals of King Edward and King George. The funeral service took place on February 14 at the Church of the Sacré Cœur, Mentone. Mr. Wetherall resided at 6, Chelsea Embankment-gardens, and also at Manor House, Widecombe, Devon.

PROFESSOR C. H. MOORE

The Dean of Norwich writes:—

May I supplement your notice of the late Professor C. H. Moore? Like other American writers, such as Mr. A. Kingsley Porter, he was more attracted by medieval architecture in France than in England. His first important work, called simply "Gothic Architecture," was controversial to a degree, many would call it chauvinistic. He actually maintained that there was no Gothic architecture out of France, and, indeed, that in that country the true Gothic was confined, or almost confined, to the Ile de France. It is easy to run down such a proposition, particularly when in another great book, "The Medieval Church Architecture of England," he emphasized his point still farther; but Professor Moore, obsessed by the pure logic of French Gothic, did not hesitate to stand up to all his critics. The late Sir Thomas Jackson, and other writers, pointed out the inadequacy of his definition, but if we regard Gothic architecture purely from the point of view of concentration of pressure and abutment, emphasized by ribbed vaulting, the pointed arch, and the flying buttress, there is much to be said for his contention. At any rate, hundreds of students are grateful to Professor Moore for his work. It was certainly provocative, but it was intensely thought-provoking, and could one render a better service to one's readers than by stimulating them to think for themselves and to examine the bases on which their principles rest? I feel personally that no such able book on the structural side has been written about Gothic architecture since the great work of Viollet le Duc.

DR. ANDERSON STUART, R.N.

Mr. William Radcliffe writes:—

May one who knew him well add a little to your notice? When the War broke out he, in his 18th year and just become a medical student at the University of Sydney, instantly volunteered and was appointed Lieutenant and Quartermaster of the Australian Third General Hospital at Lemnos. After some 15 months of fine service, he, never too robust, had to be invalided home. On obtaining high degrees he entered the Navy, the choice of his boyhood and joy of his life. And to this career, in which, especially as an anæsthetist, he stood out, he stoutly adhered, despite the probability of his obtaining a lucrative practice, if only as the son of Sir T. Anderson Stuart, who had as Professor of Anatomy at Sydney lived to see and largely make its medical school.

DR. W. F. BUTLER

A correspondent writes:—The void which the unexpected death of Dr. W. F. Butler leaves in the life of Dublin is not to be measured merely by the official positions he occupied. His learning was wide and profound, his memory extraordinarily retentive, and a chance question or casual allusion would often evoke a reply with a wealth of detail that many a commentator would envy. Yet it would be given with such freedom from pretentiousness or pedantry that it seemed the common coin of ordinary conversation. It was difficult indeed for his many friends to realize either his position as a scholar or the quiet efficiency with which he discharged responsibilities that seemed to weigh so lightly on him; to them he was the best and simplest of companions, a keen golfer, an enthusiastic fisherman, a man of many interests, which he was always glad to share. His duties will be taken up by others, but his place, for those who knew him, can never be quite filled.

MR. H. BIRKBECK

A correspondent writes:—

Through the recent death of Henry Birkbeck, of Westacre, Norfolk has lost an outstanding personality and a centre of a very wide circle of friends. Born in 1853, he was the eldest son of Henry Birkbeck, of Stoke Holy Cross, and followed his father's profession as banker, entering Gurney's Bank at Norwich. After the bank amalgamation, he became a director of Barclays Bank. He brought his ability for taking pains and careful attention to detail not only into his work in business, but also into the sport which he loved. As a young man he captained the Norfolk County cricket eleven, and was distinguished for his hard hitting.

After he became owner of the Westacre estate, which had belonged to his mother's family, he was able to pursue to the full his love of sport, hunting with the West Norfolk Hounds, shooting, and fishing. Here also he began his interest in coursing. Before the War he had one of the strongest kennels in the country, and bred many famous dogs. Though he did not win the Waterloo Cup, he came very near it more than once. His local success in winning, on his own fields, the Swaffham Coursing Cup in 1908 gave him great pleasure, for his grandfather had won the cup 99 years before, and he used to show to his friends the two cups with pride. For many years he was a member of the Houghton Fishing Club on the Test. In 1929 he caught the largest fish of the season, 5lb. 8oz., and in 1927 he had caught a fish still larger.

Mr. Birkbeck's friends loved him for his personality, as sensitive and shy as it was witty and shrewd. He was a great judge of character, and his kindness and sympathy were experienced by all classes, as letters received after his death show. An old friend writes:—"He was a great man, human, kind to a degree, a great sportsman, a first-rate brain, and universally respected."

Mr. Birkbeck is survived by his widow, two sons and two daughters, and a host of friends, who lament the passing of a "man greatly beloved."

A correspondent writes:—An interest which the late Dr. J. B. Hurry had very greatly at heart was the study of economic botany. In his Reading garden he grew a notable collection of plants that minister to human welfare, and it was at his instigation that an illustrative series of beds was arranged in the Forbury Gardens, Reading. On leaving Reading he presented the bulk of his unique collection to the town. His museum specimens have been housed in a news room at the museum, which was opened by Dr. Hurry last year. The short account of the Forbury Gardens in "The Gardener's Year Book" was written by him, and an article of his on "Economic Botany" appeared in the 1928 volume.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

LADY McILWRAITH'S ESTATE

DAME HARRIET ANN McILWRAITH, of Tower Cottage, Winchelsea, Sussex, a generous donor to local hospitals and institutions, who died on December 22, aged 76, widow of Sir Thomas McIlwraith, K.C.M.G. (three times Premier of Queensland, Australia), left unsettled property in this country of the gross value of £86,710, with net personalty £78,811.

Mr. ANDREW ROBINSON, C.B.E., M.V.O., of Coolleen, Donegall Park, Belfast, architect and civil engineer, for nearly 40 years associated with the Irish Board of Works, of which he was principal architect, and Inspector of Ancient and National Monuments (Ireland), who died on October 22, aged 76, left personal property in Great Britain and Northern Ireland valued at £4,799.

Mr. SAM PETER LOWE, of Kenbourne-road, Sheffield, and of London-road, Sheffield, chemist, who died on November 13, aged 73, left estate of the gross value of £7,423, with net personalty £6,822. He gives:—£200 to the Children's Hospital, Western-road, Sheffield, and £50 to the Pharmaceutical Benevolent Society.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
ATKINSON, Mr. Jackson Arthur (62), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., of Broadoak House, Newham-on-Severn, Glos., formerly of Knaresborough, Yorks, and Ravensnouth Park, London, W. (net personalty £2,925)	£3,417
BAKELEIN, Mrs. Emily, of Blackfriars-street, Manchester, and formerly of The Grange, Withington (net personalty £5,157)	5,293
BARTLETT, Mr. George Henry Gilbert (85), of Kenilworth-road, Leamington Spa (net personalty £6,297)	6,120
BEARD, Mr. Francis Lancelot (80), of Warrington-crescent, Maida Vale, W.9, son of the late F. C. Beard, F.R.C.S. (net personalty £7,008)	7,074
BEAUMONT, the Rev. Herbert Henry, M.A., of Marine-parade, Brighton, and formerly Chaplain of St. John's School, Leatherhead (net personalty £182)	2,036
BECKINGSALE, Mr. Edwin, of Berkeley-place, Cheltenham, retired hardware dealer (net personalty £8,068)	7,276
BIRTWISTLE, Mr. Richard (75), of Netherleigh, Eden-avenue, Latham, Lancs, yarn agent, for over 50 years connected with the Lancashire Football Association (net personalty £53,943)	55,569
CAMERON, Mr. Charles, of Litherland-road, Bootle, for many years manager and director of Johnsons Dyeworks, Bootle (net personalty £8,904)	9,006
CARSON, Mr. Robert, of Church-street, Coleraine, Co. Londonderry, retired merchant (personal estate in Great Britain and North Ireland)	9,280
CLARK-LLOYD, Miss Sybil Margaret, of Newton Cottage, Newton by Chester, Cheshire (unsettled) (net personalty £5,444)	6,549
DOULTON, Mr. Robert Duncan (77), of Broadhurst-gardens, Hampstead, N.W., and late of Messrs. Doulton and Co., Limited, potters and sanitary engineers, Lambeth, S.E. (net personalty £7,238)	7,482
HANSON, Mr. Frank, of Toronto, Bawtry-road, Bessacarr, near Doncaster (net personalty £3,193)	4,308
HUGHES, Mr. Arthur, of Glensariff, Portland-street, Cheltenham, retired cycle manufacturer and motor engineer (net personalty £11,046)	11,435
HUXLEY, Mr. Henry Joseph, of Pierrefield Hotel, St. Arvans, near Chepstow, licensed victualler (net personalty £1)	8,009
KING, Major Percy Macgregor, late 21st Hussars, of Ford House, Ford, Shrewsbury (net personalty £26,963)	30,059
LLOYD, Miss Cecilia Amy (94), of Woodburn, Crowborough, daughter of the late George Lloyd, of Cowesby Hall, Northallerton (net personalty £11,540)	11,663
MORRIS, Mrs. Katherine Cecil Annette, of Stockcross Vicarage, Newbury, widow of Colonel A. Morris, 60th Rifles (net personalty £8,323)	8,361
PRATT-BARLOW, Mrs. Ethel, of Forester-road, Bath, widow of G. Pratt-Barlow, Sarawak Civil Service (net personalty £5,584)	5,639
ROGERS, Captain George, of Kinbroon, Rothienorman, Fyvie, Aberdeen (personal estate)	3,222
SAYER, Mr. John, of Clifton, Westmorland, a noted breeder and exhibitor of Wensleydale sheep (net personalty £944)	1,094
SHAW, Mr. Frank Herbert, M.R.C.S., of London-road, St. Leonards-on-Sea, chairman of the Buchanan Hospital, St. Leonards (net personalty £2,998)	3,850
SIMONS, Mr. Joseph, of Bristol House, High-street, Abertillery, furniture dealer (net personalty £10,007)	18,925
SMITH, Mr. Walter Slater (65), of Rookery Nook, Rookery-road, Hesketh-road, Southport (net personalty £4,750)	5,117
SOWERBUTTS, Mr. Walter Stanley, of Lawrence-road, Hazel-grove, Cheshire, Stockport Corporation gas engineer (net personalty £907)	1,146
SPEAK, Mr. Savannah Johnson, of Dixton, Hadley Common, Barnet, and London Wall-buildings, E.C., mining engineer (net personalty £10,150)	13,742
SPENCER, Mr. Sydney Mousell, of Tuffley, Montclove-avenue, Rosslyn Hill, Liverpool, removal contractor "so far as can at present be ascertained" (net personalty £5,393)	6,121
TODD, Mr. George Dixon, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (74), of Park-street, Selby, surgeon (net personalty £3,543)	8,457
VOLKERT, Mr. Charles Gottlieb Joseph (75), of Grove Park-road, Chiswick, W., music publisher, a director of Augener, Limited, and Alfred Lengnick and Co., Limited (net personalty £23,736)	31,430
WARRY, Mr. Ellis Taylor Dettmol, of Airdrie, Beechfield-road, Sandown, Isle of Wight, formerly of Johannesburg, South Africa (net personalty £4,167)	4,622
WHITTING, Colonel Charles Edward, M.A., J.P., (84), of Uphill Grange, Weston-super-Mare, formerly Commanding 3rd V.B. Somerset Light Infantry, chairman of the Weston-super-Mare Bench (unsettled) (net personalty £13,991)	73,208

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

MEMORIAL TO THE LATE DEAN OF LINCOLN

A meeting to discuss the question of a memorial to the late Dean of Lincoln, Dr. T. C. Fry, was held in the vestry of Lincoln Cathedral yesterday, the Bishop presiding. It was felt that, in view of the urgent necessity of completing the restoration of the Cathedral and of the known wishes of Dr. Fry, the most proper memorial would be a special appeal for a sum to complete the work. It was decided to erect a tab'e, recording the great work the Dean did on behalf of the Cathedral. If sufficient money is raised a stained-glass window to his memory, and recording the completion of the restoration, will be installed in the Chapter House of the Cathedral.

NOTES

An appeal has been issued for £600 to cover the cost of repairing the weathervane and cross of Dorking parish church, damaged during the recent gales.

The missionary festival organized by the Guildford Diocesan Missionary Council will be held at Farnham on Wednesday, July 2, when it is hoped that a number of oversea Bishops who will be in England for the Lambeth Conference may be able to attend.

The Archbishop of York has accepted the resignation of the Rev. J. W. Capron as vicar of Scarborough and rural dean, to take effect in May. Mr. Capron underwent a serious operation some time ago.

The clergy of Rutland First Rural Deanery have passed a resolution in which, while acknowledging that the law relating to blasphemy needs revision, they protest against the one-clause Bill now before Parliament.

In the absence of the Dean of St. Paul's, who has left for a cruise in the Mediterranean, Canon Alexander will officiate at the installation of Prebendiary Sharpe as Archdeacon of London in St. Paul's Cathedral next Tuesday.

The Catholic Play Society will present at St. Paul's Church, Covent Garden, on the first three Sunday evenings in March a new four-act play, *The Fisherman*, by Mr. Gravely Edwards. The play, which is a modern morality treating of the shipwrecking industry rife along our coasts during the 16th and 17th centuries, will be given at the ordinary time of the evening service.

The official announcement in the *London Gazette* of the appointment of Canon S. C. Carpenter to be Master of the Temple records that the King has constituted and appointed him to be "Master or Keeper of the House and Church of the New Temple, London."

To mark the importance of the office of Director of Religious Education and Warden of Whalley Abbey, the Bishop of Blackburn, has given an honorary canonry to the Rev. J. R. LUMB, who was recently appointed to this post.

A CORNISHMAN'S BRAVE DEED

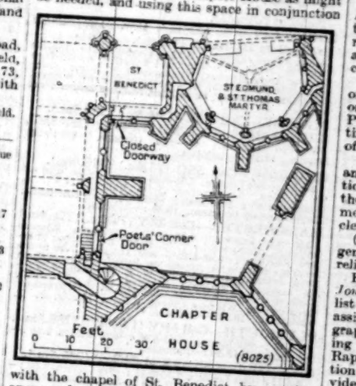
Mr. Major Laity, of Trevabyn Farm, near Marazion, Cornwall, who went to the help of the crew of the wrecked French steamer Ornais II. near Perranuthnoe recently, has received a gift of $100 from an anonymous American woman "as a gesture of good will from one who admires your brave deed." At the height of a storm Mr. Laity dashed across rocks swept by waves and carried a life-line to the crew. All were safely got ashore, and Mr. Laity and the captain were the last to leave the ship. Mr. Laity has also received a letter of appreciation from the Cornish members of Parliament, signed by Mr. Walter Runciman, M.P., who wrote:—"I am asked to say that you have made us prouder than ever of the county which we represent in Parliament."

THE ABBEY SACRISTY

A NEW SUGGESTION

We have received from "Thorneya" a pamphlet entitled "Westminster Abbey: The Sacristy and a few thoughts on the Abbey" (printed by Wilson's Printing Company, Limited, Turnmill-street, E.C.1), which includes a suggestion for the site of the proposed sacristy.

The idea was formed independently of the report of the advisory committee appointed by the Dean, and was not, we understand, submitted to that committee; but it agrees in the choice of the Poets' Corner site. "Thorneya" suggests inclosing that site from St. Benedict's Chapel and the apsidal chapel of SS. Edmund and Thomas Martyr as far southward toward the Chapter House as might be needed, and using this space in conjunction



with the chapel of St. Benedict by opening anew and, if need be, enlarging (after taking careful records) the old door in the south wall of that chapel, and moving certain tombs so as to reveal the medieval pavement, the altar steps, and the tomb of Simon Langham, and to make a clear way from the door to the high altar.

The alternative is to inclose the whole space between the Chapter House and the Chapel of St. Benedict and as far eastwards as needed. That would mean closing the south-east door (Poets' Corner door) to the public, which "Thorneya" defends on the grounds that three other doors into the Abbey are always open, and that if this old "Royal" door were inclosed it would be protected from London roomy sacristy.

We might add that there would be no need in that case to move any of the monuments in St. Benedict's Chapel, though the door would doubtless be used; and that the sacristy would have access by an already existing stairway to the Chapter House crypt, which might then be used as the advisory committee suggested, but without any disturbance of existing masonry.

TITHE-BARNS SOLD IN KENT

SAVED BY A BRITISH PURCHASER

A proposal to transport a group of 14th-century tithe-barns from Kent to the United States has been frustrated by Mrs. Ruth Knowles, of Ramhurst Manor, near Tonbridge. When Mrs. Knowles learned that the former owner of the barns was negotiating with a purchaser who intended to re-erect them in America, and that workmen were preparing to pull them down, she intervened with a higher offer, and the transfer of the property to her was completed yesterday.

The tithe-barns are said to be the largest and probably the oldest in England. They were built by shipwrights, who in the 14th century were accustomed to work inland in slack periods of their regular trade, and the hand of the shipbuilder is evident in their curved beams, which are splendidly preserved. The property which Mrs. Knowles acquired yesterday comprises 160 acres of land, half a dozen tithe-barns and oast-houses, and a fine building, erected in 1729, which formerly served as kennels. The property once formed part of the estate of Ramhurst Manor, which was built by Roland, the intimate friend of the Black Prince, who was often his guest here. The manor was used by Henry VIII. as a shooting-box, and another of its occupants was William Penn.

Mrs. Knowles is the founder of the Honourable Company of Friendly Adventurers, which exists to encourage friendship between children of all peoples. The organization has its headquarters in the Friend Ship, at present moored in the Thames at Charing Cross Pier. The Friendly Adventurers have made extensive plans for interchanges of visits between this country, America, and Germany. Several castles in Germany have been lent free for the accommodation of their guests, and a beginning is to be made next year with the entertainment of American children in England. These visitors will be housed in the tithe-barns at Ramhurst, the largest of which is 220ft. long. It is intended to instal a theatre and a marionette theatre in the buildings, and the estate will also provide baseball and cricket pitches, so that English and American children can show each other how their national games are played.

TEES RECLAMATION SCHEME

WORK TO PROCEED AT ONCE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MIDDLESBROUGH, FEB. 21

The project for the reclamation of land on the north bank of the River Tees, the latest enterprise of the Tees Conservancy Commission, has been approved by the Government and classified among port improvements of special urgency, and work is to proceed at once. The total cost of the scheme is estimated at £300,856, and a substantial State subvention has been promised.

An area of 267 acres has been scheduled for reclamation, and as it will be tapped by roads and railways in addition to having an extensive river frontage, it should provide an ideal site for new works. Waste products of adjacent works are to be used to fill in the area now flooded by the waters of the Tees. To carry out the scheme new plant at a cost of over £100,000 is to be purchased.

Vast as the undertaking is, it is but an instalment of the reclamation work projected, which will ultimately embrace the whole of the tidal foreshore on the north bank of the Tees, an area of 1,875 acres. The work about to be begun will take five years to complete. About 1,000 men will be employed on the undertaking in the first 18 months. After that probably only some 150 men will be required to complete it.

PARROT DISEASE

REMARKABLE OUTBREAK IN A DOCTOR'S HOUSEHOLD

Dr. Mary C. Radford, writing in the current number of the *British Medical Journal*, describes a remarkable outbreak of psittacosis (parrot disease) in a doctor's household.

On December 21, 1929, Dr. Radford explains, a green parrot was given to the two sons (aged 13) of Dr. and Mrs. M. It arrived ill, which was attributed to its having been sent by train on a very cold day. It died on December 30. Eight persons were more or less in contact with the bird—Dr. and Mrs. M., their two boys, the cook, the gardener, a nephew of Dr. M., and a friend who spent Christmas with them. Of these, the first four and the friend handled the bird, the cook went into its room, and the gardener cleaned the cage and took the dead bird away after Mrs. M. had put it in a tin box. He was told to dispose of it, but instead he put it in the shed where he worked and left it there. It was afterwards found and buried by Dr. M.

On December 30 the nephew arrived to convalesce after an operation, and he spent some hours in the room in which the parrot had died. Of these people, Mrs. M., the cook, the nephew, the gardener, and the friend all became dangerously ill; the other three escaped.

Dr. Radford describes, from reports supplied by the doctors, the symptoms and the progress of the illness of each of the patients, who all recovered, and concludes: "The outstanding features of the attack seem to be (*a*) the high infectivity of the disease from the bird, five out of eight contacts developing it; (*b*) the absence of a single case of infection from a human being; and (*c*) the extreme severity of the illness. Two of the patients had symptoms suggestive of typhoid fever; three had lung symptoms."

"PUBLIC ASSISTANCE" OFFICERS

LIST OF APPOINTMENTS

Pursuant to the Local Government Act, 1929, the work hitherto done under the Poor Law will, on and after April 1, be transferred from the boards of guardians (a) outside London to the county and county borough councils, and (b) in London to the Common Council of the City of London and to the Metropolitan borough councils.

The principal officers entrusted with the new functions of these authorities are to be called Public Assistance Officers, whose duties are thus defined:—

(1) To attend the meetings of the Public Assistance Committee; obtain and submit to the committee all information and reports required by them; and prepare all estimates and reports required to be submitted to the council or to the Minister.

(2) Supervise and control in the performance of their duties all officers and servants engaged on Poor Law functions; and report to the Public Assistance Committee from time to time on the adequacy and the organization of the Poor Law staff.

(3) See that the meetings of all committees and sub-committees exercising Poor Law functions are duly summoned in accordance with the regulations prescribing the times of their meetings and arrange for the provision of clerical assistance at their meetings.

(4) Advise the Public Assistance Committee generally in regard to the administration of relief in the area.

By the courtesy of the *Poor-Law Officers' Journal*, we are able to publish the following list of appointments already made of public assistance officers. The portraits and biographies of most of the new officials are appearing from week to week in that newspaper. Rapid progress is being made with the selection of officers, and it will be possible to provide a complete list early next month.

The list shows the authority, the name of the public assistance officer, and his previous post:—

COUNTY PUBLIC ASSISTANCE OFFICERS

London	Sir Allan Powell, C.B.E.	Clerk, Metropolitan Asylums Board
Bedford	Daniels, W. G.	Clerk, Bedford U.
Berkshire	Cripps, R.	Clerk, Hungerford U.
Buckingham	Hogarth, R. A.	Clerk, Staines U.
Cambridge	Tabrum, A.	Clerk to C. Council
Cheshire	Owen, W. H.	Dep. Clerk, Birkenhead U.
Cornwall	King, S. W.	Clerk in Co. Clerk's Office
Cumberland	Walker, W. C.	
Derby	Smithson, T. H.	Dep. Clerk, Sheffield U
Devon	Sykes, M.	Clerk, Barnstaple U.
Dorset	Lewis, A.	Clerk, Shaftesbury U.
Durham	Hindmarsh, R. B.	Dep. Clerk, Gateshead U.
Essex	Mason, R. H.	Clerk, Romford U.
Gloucester	Armitage, Allen H.	Clerk, Gloucester U.
Hereford	Arnold, J. F.	
Hertford	Hancox, C. J.	Clerk, Ross U.
Isle of Ely	Mais, C. E.	Clerk, Bishop Stortford U.D.C.
Kent	Moss, J.	Dep. Clerk, Hemsworth U.
Lancashire	Holloway, C. O.	Comptn. Clk., Gateshead B.C.
Leicester	Tillson, H. J.	Clerk, Tonbridge U.
Lincs (Holland)	Heusman, C. M.	Clerk, Derby U.
Lincs (Kesteven)	Christian, C.	Clerk, Lewes U.
Lincs (Lindsey)	Matthews, F. R.	Asst. Ck., Boston U.
Middlesex	Ridley, Edwin (LL.B.), Director	Dep. Ck., N. Bierley U.
Norfolk	Harrison, H. J.	2nd Asst. Clk., Grimsby U.
Northampton	Abbott, W. H.	Clerk, Ilkeston U.
Northumberland	Earnshaw, G.	Dep. Ck., Salford U.
Nottingham	Lewis, R. W.	Clerk, Daventry U.
Oxford	Richards, R. G.	Dep. Ck., Tynemouth U
Rutland	Oakley, F.	Dep. Ck., Birkenhead U
Salop	Hargreaves, J. H.	Dep. Ck. Sculcoates U.
Somerset	Glass, W. T.	Clerk, Uppingham U.
Southampton	Carter, O. J. A.	Dep. Ck., Preston U.
Stafford	Charnley, Theo, W.	Clerk, Wellington U.
Suffolk (East)	Bolton, J.	Clerk, Worcester U.
Suffolk (West)	Thompson, F. A.	Clerk, Dudley U.
Surrey	Taylor, W.	Dep. Ck., Ashton-U.-Lyne U.
Sussex (East)	Nash, T. J.	Asst. Ck., Burr St. Edmunds U.
Sussex (West)	Jarvis, W. A.	Clerk, Kingston U.
Warwick	Kotch, H. J.	Clerk, Bath U.
Wiltshire	Hussey, L.	Clerk, Mildenhall U.
Worcester	Meredith, S.	Clerk, Cheltenham U.
Yorks (E. Riding)	Harker, G.	Clerk, Chippenham U. Principal Asst. Ck., West Ham U.
Yorks (N. Riding)	Thornley, H. G.	Clerk, Malton U.
Yorks (W. Riding)	Richmond, Laurence	Clerk, County Council. Clerk, Sheffield U.

WALES

Brecknock	Waters, J. E.	Asst. Ck., Crickhowell U.
Caernarvon	Jones, T. R.	Asst. Ck., Conway U.
Cardiganshire	Morgan, O.	Clerk, Aberystwyth U.
Denbighshire	Lowe, J. G.	Dep. Ck., Wrexham U.
Flintshire	Hughes, I.	Asst. Ck., Holywell U.
Merioneth	Owen, M. M.	
Montgomery	Evans, B. I.	Clerk, Tresaron U.
Radnorshire	Parker, P.	Clerk, Knighton U.

COUNTY BOROUGH PUBLIC ASSISTANCE OFFICERS.

Barnsley	Marshall, C.	Chief Asst., Education Dept., Barnsley B.C.
Birkenhead	Carter, S. E.	Clerk, Birkenhead U.
Birmingham	Beech, C. P.	Clerk, Birmingham U.
Blackburn	Fye, G. B.	Clerk, Blackburn U.
Bradford	Rogers, A. W.	Clerk, Bradford U.
Bristol	Lamb, T. S. (Director)	Clerk, Bristol U.
Burton-on-Trent	Lunn, L. L.	Dep. Ck., Burton-on-Trent Union
Cardiff	Stephenson, R.	Clerk, Cardiff U.
Carlisle	Gordon, J.	Clerk, Carlisle U.
Chester	Hull, G. S. N.	Clerk, Chester U.
Coventry	Evans, E. A.	Clerk, Coventry U.
Croydon	Walker-Norman, P.	Clerk, Croydon U.
Dewsbury	Ambles, R. C.	Asst. Ck., Dewsbury U.
East Ham	Armstrong, A. D.	Asst. Supt. R.O. for West Ham U.
Gateshead	Brooks, J. W.	Comptn. Clk., Gateshead B.C.
Leeds	Fieldhouse, H.	2nd Ass. Ck., Leeds U.
Leicester	Mansfield, H. C.	Clerk, Leicester U.
Liverpool	Taylor, J. H.	Acting Clk., W. Derby U.
Manchester	Greenhalgh, F. W.	Clerk, Manchester U
Merthyr Tydfil	Cook, G. A.	Clerk, Merthyr U.
Plymouth	Davy, W. H.	Clerk, Plymouth U.
Preston	Bentham, T. H.	Clerk, Preston U.
Rotherham	Goodinson, H. N.	Ch. Asst. Ck., Rotherham U.
Smethwick	Shelton, W. Cecil	An Asst. Ck., B'ham U.
Southampton	Walden, A. J.	Clerk, Southampton U.
Sunderland	Brantingham, W. P.	Clerk, Sunderland U.
Swansea	Thomas, G.	Clerk, Swansea U.
Tynemouth	Brown, G.	Asst. Ck., Tynemouth U.
Wallasey	Ollive, Rupert C.	Dep. Clerk, Wirral U.
Walsall	Fothergill, C. S.	Clerk, Walsall U.

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

TO-DAY'S RUGBY INTERNATIONAL

A running commentary on the International Rugby match between England and France will be relayed this afternoon from Twickenham and broadcast from 2LO, 5XX, and other stations. In the evening Acts i. and ii. of *Iolanthe* will be relayed from the Savoy Theatre, by arrangement with Mr. Rupert D'Oyly Carte. The principal items in the Daventry (5GB) programme to-night are a pianoforte recital by Miss Irene de Marik, and a concert by the Victor Olof Sextet.

The next Bach Church Cantata in the present series is "Sustain us, Lord, by Thy blest Word." The performance will be conducted by Mr. Stanford Robinson and relayed to-morrow afternoon from the Guildhall School of Music and broadcast from 2LO and 5XX. At 5.45 p.m. a song recital will be given by Miss Elena Gerhardt, who will include songs by Schubert, Brahms, Wolf, and Strauss.

PROGRAMMES FOR THE WEEK-END

The broadcasting programmes for to-day, February 22, are as follows :—

LONDON—Call 2LO (842kc.) (356.3m.), and DAVENTRY—Call 5XX (193kc.) (1,554.4m.).

During alternative programme tests between 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. London programme will be broadcast on **1,148kc. (261.3m.).** From 6.45 p.m. to 12 midnight London programme will be broadcast on **1,148kc. (261.3m.).** From 9.45 to 10.30 p.m. 5GB programme will also be broadcast on **842kc. (356.3m.).**

10.15 a.m. :—Service. **10.30** :—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. **10.45-11** :—New Light on Old Books—2, by Mrs. M. A. Hamilton. **1-2** :—Orchestra, from the Commodore Theatre, Hammersmith. **2.50-4.30** :—England v. France: A running commentary on the International Rugby Match, by Captain H. B. T. Wakelam, relayed from Twickenham. **4.45** :—Organ Recital.

5.15 :—Children: The Shield of Malcchus. Adventure No. 1. Play written for the microphone by Franklyn Kelsey. **6** :—Piano Interlude by Cecil Dixon. **6.15** :—Weather; News; Announcements and Sports Bulletin. **6.40** :—Regional Sports Bulletin. **6.45** :—Schubert's Songs sung by George Parker (baritone). **7** :—My Day's Work, by a Fireman, Mr. W. J. Newberry. **7.20** :—The Week's Work in the Garden, by the Royal Horticultural Society.

7.30 :—Stainless Stephen (comedian); Dorothy McBlain (the girl who whistles in her throat); Ernest Sefton and Betty le Brock, in a Pot Pourri of Much Ado About Nothing; Brian Hilditch in animal imitations and comedy songs; Edgar Fairchild and Robert Lindholm (pianist) and B.B.C. Dance Orchestra; and Will Hay with Bill Hay and H. Gordon Saunders relayed from the Palladium. **8.45** :—Act I. of Iolanthe, written by W. S. Gilbert and composed by Arthur Sullivan; Dr. Malcolm Sargent (musical director); with Henry A. Lytton, David Grundy, Darrell Fancourt, Winifred Lawson, Leslie Rands, Nellie Briercliffe, Bertha Lewis, Sybil Gordon, Beatrice Elburn, Muriel Dickson and Sydney Granville, relayed from the Savoy Theatre, by arrangement with Rupert d'Oyly Carte. **9.15** :—Weather; News; Local News; Shipping Forecast and Fat Stock Prices (5XX only). **9.35** :—Buried Treasures of the World—8, Baranbangan, by Major Owen Rutter. **9.50** :—Iolanthe (continued), Act II. **10.45-12** :—Band, from the May Fair Hotel.

DAVENTRY—Call 5GB (626kc.) (479.2m.).

From **6.45 p.m.** to **10.30 p.m.** Daventry (5GB) programme will also be broadcast on **842kc. (356.3m.).**

3.30 :—The Dunlop Works Band, conducted by Arthur Temlinson; Ernest Elliott in his original humour at the piano; T. Mudd and Monkes (cornet duet). **4.30** :—Dance Music. **5.15** :—Children: An Old Slow Coach, a story by E. M. Griffiths; Dance Music; Oxford and Cambridge—the Home of the Dark Blues, by Kenneth Lawson; Jacko and a Piano. **6** :—Mason and Armes (entertainers with a piano). **6.15** :—Weather; News; Announcements and Sports Bulletin. **6.40** :—Midland Sports Bulletin. **6.45** :—The Victor Olof Sextet; Ethel Barker (contralto); Alexander McCredie (tenor). **8** :—A pianoforte recital by Irene de Marik. **8.30** :—Reading from 18th Century Prose. **9** :—The Birmingham Studio Augmented Orchestra (Leader, Frank Cantell), conducted by Joseph Lewis; Eda Kersey (violin). **10.15-10.30** :—Weather; News.

ABERDEEN—Call 2BD (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See Daventry. **11-12** :—Gramophone Records. **2.55** :—See Glasgow. **4.30** :—Orchestral. **5** :—See London. **6.15** :—See London. **6.40** :—See Glasgow. **6.45** :—See London. **7** :—See Glasgow. **7.28** :—See Glasgow. **7.50** :—See Glasgow. **8.45** :—See London. **9.30** :—See Glasgow. **9.35-12** :—See London.

BELFAST—Call 2BE (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See Daventry. **2.55** :—See Edinburgh. **4.30**:—Orchestra. **5.15** :—See London. **6.40** :—See London. **6.45** :—Sports Bulletin. **6.45** :—See London. **7** :—Mr. E. Godfrey Brown: Next Week's Music. **7.15** :—The Royal Horticultural Society's Weekly Bulletin. **7.25** :—Music. **7.30-12** :—See London.

BOURNEMOUTH—Call 6BM (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See Daventry. **12-1** :—Gramophone Recital. **2.50** :—See London. **5.15** :—See London. **5.40** :—Sports Bulletin. **6.45** :—See London. **9.30** :—Local News. **9.35-12** :—See London.

CARDIFF—Call 5WA (968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See Daventry. **12-12.45** :—Children's Concert—the National Orchestra of Wales (leader, Louis Levitus), conducted by Warwick Braithwaite, relayed from the National Museum of Wales. **2.50** :—See London. **4.45** :—Dance Music. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—See Swansea. **6.15** :—See London. **6.40** :—Regional Sports Bulletin. **6.45** :—See London. **7** :—Chained Currents—a Series of Talks on the Affairs of Wales and the West. **7.20** :—See London. **7.30** :—The Refusals of Margaret, by John Palmer. **7.45** :—The National Orchestra of Wales (leader, Louis Levitus), conducted by Warwick Braithwaite, relayed from the Assembly Room, City Hall, Cardiff. **8.45** :—See London. **9.30** :—West Regional News. **9.35-12** :—See London.

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.). 1kw.

1.30 :—Time, Weather, and Gramophone Concert. **2.55** :—Relay of a running commentary on the International Rugby Match, Ireland v. Scotland, from Murrayfield, Edinburgh. **7.20** :—News. **7.32** :—Val Vousden (entertainer). **7.45** :—Irish Lesson. **8** :—Concert—the Augmented Station Orchestra, Light Musical Variety, Joseph O'Neill (tenor), Operatic Ballads; Arias from the Oratorios; F. Gallagher (baritone), Arias from Opera; Gertrude Quinn and Company in a sketch; Agnes O'Kelly (contralto); Station Orchestra in Instrumental Variety. **10.30** :—Time, News, and Weather.

DUNDEE—Call 2DE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.). EDINBURGH—Call 2EH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See Daventry. **11-12** :—Gramophone Records. **2.55** :—Scotland v. Ireland—a running commentary on the Rugby International, relayed from Murrayfield, Edinburgh. **4.30** :—The Wireless Male Voice Quartet. **5.15** :—Children. **5.57** :—Weather for Farmers. **6** :—See London. **6.15** :—See London. **6.40** :—Scottish Sports Bulletin. **6.45** :—See London. **7** :—Mr. Thomas Henderson—Robert Burns and Scottish Folk Song. **7.** Illustrations by Robert Burnett (baritone). **7.25** :—War Memorial, a parochial story in one act, presented by the Edinburgh Phillosophical Institute Dramatic Society, produced by R. Douglas Robertson, from Edinburgh. **7.50** :—Programme—2, by Alfred Carscadden. **8.45** :—See London. **9.30** :—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.35-12** :—See London.

MANCHESTER—Call 2ZY (797kc.) (376.4m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See Daventry. **12-1** :—The Northern Wireless Orchestra; Jean Lyon (contralto); Zoë Puxon and Hollis—An Elizabethan looks at the North. **2.20** :—The Royal Horticultural Society's Bulletin. **2.30** :—Members of the Leeds Civic Players in The Devil's Saint, a comedy in three acts, written and produced by James R. Gregson, from Leeds. **4.15** :—See London. **9.30** :—North Regional News. **9.35-12** :—See London.

PLYMOUTH—Call 5PY (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See Daventry. **12-1** :—Gramophone Recital. **2.50** :—See London. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—See London. **6.15** :—See London. **6.40** :—Sports Bulletin. **6.45-6.55** :—See London.

SWANSEA—Call 5SX (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See Daventry. **12-12.45** :—See Cardiff. **2.50** :—See London. **5.15** :—See Cardiff. **6** :—Mr. W. Mirrol—South Wales Hockey Topics. **6.15** :—See London. **6.40** :—See Cardiff. **6.45** :—See London. **7** :—See Cardiff. **7.20** :—See London. **7.30** :—See Cardiff. **8.45** :—See London. **9.30** :—See Cardiff. **9.35-12** :—See London.

RELAY STATIONS.—**LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), LEEDS-BRADFORD (1,500kc. and 1,040kc.) (200m. and 288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.)(288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).**

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See Daventry. **12-1** :—See Manchester. **2.50** :—See London. **5.15** :—See Manchester. **6.40** :—See London. **7** :—See Manchester. **7.20** :—See Leeds. **9.15** :—See London. **9.30** :—See Manchester. **9.35-12** :—See London.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are Greenwich Mean Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated :—

BERGRADE (429m.). 2.8kw. 4.30 :—Talk. 7 :—Le Violoncelle—Operetta (Offenbach). 8 :—Quartet Concert. 9 :—The Character—One-act comedy. 9.20 :—Song Recital with Guitar Accompaniment. 10.20 :—Concert from the Hotel Excelsior.

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ1 (349m.). 8kw.—6 :—International Market Prices, Exchange Quotations and Trio Music. 6.15 :—Concert Music Relay. 6.30 :—Trio Music. 8.30 :—Elementary German Lesson. 8.45 :—Chimes, Weather, Exchange Quotations and Agricultural Report. 9.5 :—Orchestral Selection. 10 :—News. 10.15 :—Programme from Madrid (EAJ7) and Barcelona Exhibition Notes.

BERLIN (Königswusterhausen) (1,635m.). 24kw.—2.30 :—See Hamburg. 4.30 :—Talk. 5 :—See Berlin (Witzleben). 8.25 :—Talk. 8.40 :—Elementary French. Lesson. 8.55 :—Talk. 9 :—Programme from Langenberg, followed by News and Dance Music from Berlin (Witzleben).

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.). 4kw. 3.30 :—Concert from Breslau. 5 :—Talk. 5.25 :—Topical Programme. 5.40 :—See Königswusterhausen. 6.5 :—Pianoforte Recital from the works of Chopin—Etudes in F Minor and A flat Major; Preludes, Op. 28, in A Major, F sharp Minor, C sharp Minor, B Major and F Major; Nocturne in C Minor, Op. 48; Mazurkas in F Minor, A flat Major, F Minor, E Minor and B Minor. 6.30 :—Reading. 6.55 :—Gramophone Concert of Operetta Music. 7.30 :—Talk. 7.55 :—Vetrebrates—A Cabaret on Gramophone Records, followed by Time, Weather, News, Sports Notes and Dance Music.

BERNE (468m.). 1.5kw.—6.28 :—Time and Weather. 6.30 :—Talk. 7 :—Gear and Carpenter—Opera in Three Acts (Lortzing), relayed from the Stadttheater, Biel-Solothurn. In the interval at 8.45 :—News. 9.30 :—Dance Music.

BRATISLAVA (279m.). 12.5kw.—6 :—See Prague. 6.35 :—Popular Orchestral Concert—Russian Songs (Leopold); Peiotia (Leopold); March, Ran Tan Plan (Dufour). 7.45 :—See Prague. 8.15 :—Dance Music. 9 :—See Prague. 9.55 :—News and Programme Announcements. 10 :—See Prague.

BRESLAU (325m.). 2kw., and GLEIWITZ (253m.). 4kw.—5 :—Concert. 7 :—Weather. 7.2 :—Talk. 7.30 :—See Berlin (Witzleben). 8 :—Gramophone Cabaret. 9 :—News. 9.35 :—Dance Music.

BRUNN (342m.). 2.4kw.—6 :—See Prague. 8.15 :—Gramophone Records. 9 :—See Prague. 9.55 :—News and Theatre Review. 10 :—See Prague.

BRUSSELS (508.5m.). 1kw.—5.45 :—Elementary English Lesson. 6.10 :—Advanced English Lesson. 6.30 :—Gramophone Concert. 7.30 :—*Le Jouet*—Opera in Three Acts (Lortzing), relayed from the Stadttheater, Biel-Solothurn. In the interval at 8.45 :—News. 9.30 :—Dance Music.

**BUDAPEST (550m., 200kw.—5.30 :—Concert of Dance Music. 6 :—Violin Recital. 6.30 :—Gramophone Concert. 7 :—Literary Programme. 7.45 :—Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Selections. 8.45 :—Concert of Songs to the Lute. 9 :—Time, News, Sports Notes, and Dance Music, relayed from Berlin (Witzleben).

MADRID (Union Radio)—Call EAJ7 (424m.). 3kw.—2 :—Chimes, Time, and Concert—Overture, The Merry Wives of Windsor (Nicolai); Luna castellana (Lonzia); Chanson triste (Duparc); Selection from Rosamunde (Schubert); Selection from La flor del pazo (Campo-Forne); Recitations; Russian Minuet (Akimenko); Apres un rêve (Faure); Barcarolle (Tchaikowsky); Selection from El baile de Luis Alonso (Gimenez). 7 :—Chimes and Dance Music. 10 :—Chimes, Time, and Concert from the Hotel Nacional; in the interval, Sports Notes. 12 :—Chimes and Dance Music.

MILAN—Call 1MI (501m.). 7kw.—9.30 a.m. :—Reading. 9.45 :—Concert of Sacred Music. 11.30 :—Concert. 3 :—Humorous Programme. 3.30 :—Short Concert. 4.15 :—Mandoline Recital. 4.50 :—Sports Results. 6.15 :—Concert. 7 :—Government Announcements. Weather: 7.10 :—News. 7.20 :—Cinema Notes. 7.30 :—Time Signal. 7.32 :—Programme from Turin.

MUNICH (533m.). 1.5kw., and AUGSBURG (560m.). KAISERSLAUTERN (270m.), NUREMBERG (239m.). 10 a.m. :—Chimes and Weather. 10.30 :—Concert of Chamber Music. 11.15 :—Orchestral Concert. 12.25 :—Time, Weather, and Programme Announcements. 12.30 :—Agricultural Talk. 1 :—Talk on Chess. 1.30 :—Talks. 3 :—Variety Programme. 4.45 :—Children. 5 :—Talks. 6.30 :—Weather; Sports Notes. 6.35 :—Reading. 7 :—Relay from the Stadthalle, Meyrence, of the Meeting of the Strangers' Session of the Mayence Carnival Society. 8.5 :—Orchestral Concert—Overture, The Barber of Bagdad (Cornelius); Concerto for Pianoforte and Orchestra in G minor (Mendelssohn); Four Preludes from Carmen (Bizet); Two Arias from Aida (Verdi). 9.20 :—News. 9.45 :—Concert and Dance Music from the Café Luitpold.

NAPLES—Call 1NA (331.4m.). 1.5kw.—8.30 a.m. :—French Lesson. 9 :—Concert of Sacred Music. 11 :—Children. 4.30 :—Variety Programme. 5.30 :—Quintet. Government Report, and Harbour Notes. 8 :—Time Signal. 8.2 :—La Danzatrice Scaiza, operetta in Three Acts (Alibali). In the Interval :—Sports Notes. 9.55 :—Calendar and Programme Announcements.

OSLO (493m.), 60kw., and FREDRIKSSTAD (385m.), HAMAR (370m.), NOTODDEN (445m.), PORSGRUND (453m.), RJUKAN (445m.).—8.20 a.m. :—Ski-ing Relay. 9.20 :—Chimes and Divine Service from the Gaferborg Church, followed by Ski-ing Race Results. 3.45 :—Orchestral Concert. 5.15 :—Chamber Music. 5.45 :—Recital of Norwegian Sacred Songs. 6.15 :—Weather and News. 6.30 :—Talk. 7 :—Time Signal. 7.2 :—Orchestral Concert. 8.30 :—Weather and News. 8.50 :—Topical Talk. 9.10 :—Recitations. 9.40 :—Gramophone Dance Records.

PARIS (Eiffel Tower)—Call FL (1,445m.). 12kw.—7.56 a.m. :—Time Signal on 32.5m. 4.30 :—Concert. 7.10 :—Meteorological Report. 7.20 :—Le Journal Parlé. 7.45 :—Concert of Gramophone Music.

PARIS (Radio Paris)—Call CFR (1,725m.). 12kw.—8 a.m. :—Gramophone Records. 8.30 :—Physical Culture Lesson. 12 (noon) :—Religious Address. 12.30 :—Choral and Orchestral Concert of Sacred Music. 12.45 :—Time Signal. 1 :—Gramophone Concert. In the Interval :—Bulletin of Agricultural Report and Racing Results. 2 :—Orchestral Concert—Overture, La Dame Blanche (Boieldieu); two Spanish Dances (Moszkovsky); Waltz from *Der Rosenkavalier* (Strauss); Valse Bleue (Waldteufel); Les Noces de Jeannette, opéra-comique (Masse). 10.40 :—Epilogue by the Little Choir.

PRAGUE (487m.). 5kw.—7 a.m. :—Agricultural Report. 7.30 :—Agricultural Talk. 8 :—Divine Service from the Kosice Cathedral. 9 :—Programme from Brünn. 11 :—Programme from Bratislava. 12.30 :—Talk on Industry. 12.40 :—Relay of an Opera from the National Theatre. 4.30 :—Talk. 5 :—German Transmission—News and Selections from Eugene Onegine, opera (Tchaikovsky); Fantasie caractéristique for Flute (Anderson). 6.45 :—Dance Music. 11 (in the Interval) :—Town Hall Chimes.

CRACOW (313m.). 1kw.—6 :—Miscellaneous Items and News. 6.15 :—Literary Programme. 6.35 :—Time Signal. 7 :—Literary Programme. 7.15 :—Vocal and Instrumental Concert. 8.45 :—Literary Programme. 9.15 :—News and Concert from Warsaw. 11 :—Chimes from the Church of Notre Dame.

FRANKFURT (390m.), 3kw., and CASSEL (246m.).—6 a.m. :—Programme from Hamburg. 8 :—Catholic Recital and Address. 9 :—Organ Recital. 10 :—Educational Talk. 11 :—Talk. 11.30 :—Gramophone Concert.—Selection from Hansel and Gretel (Humperdinck); Symphonic Variations. 12.30 :—Talk on Chess. 1 :—See Stuttgart. 1.30 :—Book and Film Review. 2 :—Two Talks. 3.30 :—Reading. 4 :—See Stuttgart. 5 :—Vaudeville and Wanderers before the Microphone. 6.30 :—Programme arranged by the Frankfurter Zeitung. 6 :—Strangers' Session of the Mayence Carnival Society, relayed from Mainz. 10.20 :—Dance Music.

HAMBURG—Call ha (in Morse) (372m.). 3kw., and BREMEN (319m.), FLENSBURG (218m.), HANOVER (360m.), KIEL (246m.). 4kw.—6 a.m. :—Programme from the Limer Milwaukee. 7.15 :—Time, Weather, News, and Programme Announcements. 7.40 :—Talk on Topical Economic Questions. 8.20 :—Morning Recital. 10 :—Talk. 10.45 :—Café Wallhof Concert. 11.15 :—Secular Music. 12.5 :—Sunday Concert. 1 :—Children. 2 :—Reminiscences of a World Correspondent—An American Congress of Curio Dealers. 2.30 :—Orchestral and Vocal Concert. 3.15 :—Concert, with Explanatory Notes. National History in Folk Song. 4 :—Orchestral Concert of Ballet Music.—Valse fantastique from Raymonda (Glazounov); Pas des fleurs, from Nalla (Delibes); Ballet Music from Les Millions d'Arlequin (Drigo); Ballet Music from Namouna (Lalo). 4.45 :—Orchestral Concert of Marches and Dances. 5.30 :—Talk. 5.40 :—Strangers' Session, relayed from the Guildhall. 6 :—Sports Notes and Weather. 7 :—The Heidelberg Nightingale, Operetta in Three Acts (Friedo Grothey). 9.30 :—Talks, News, Weather, Political and Miscellaneous Announcements and Sports Notes. 10 :—Dance Music.

HILVERSUM (1,075m., 6.5kw.—8.40 a.m. :—Organ Recital. 9.10 :—Talk. 9.40 :—Recitations. 9.55 :—Organ Recital. 10.10 :—Divine Service and Address. 11.40 :—Time Signal. 11.41 :—Talk. 12.10 :—Octet Concert—Overture, Mithridates (Mozart); Serenade for Strings in B flat major, Op. 10 (Gerlach); Austrian Dances; Violin Soloist—(a) Ave Maria, (b) Gavotte; Prelude and Serenade from Der Schneemann (Korngold); Hungarian Rhapsody No. 6 (Liszt); Rêverie (Vieuxtemps); Operetta Music (Borrecht). 1.40 :—Talk. 2.10 :—Concert relayed from the Concert Hall, Amsterdam. 3.40 :—Gramophone Records. 4.15 :—Grand Symphony Concert. 4.40 :—Weekly Report. 4.55 :—Children. 5.40 :—Orchestral Concert—Florentine March (Fucik); Overture, Martana (Wallace); Selection from Le Vieux Garçon (Lacombe); Intermezzo for 'Cello (Granados); Waltz from Der Rosenkavalier (R. Strauss). 7.10 :—Gramophone Records. 7.40 :—Time, News, and Sports Notes. 7.58 :—Talk on the following Transmission. 8.10 :—The Golden Cross.

CHAPLAIN.—The Rev. G. WHITTAKER, M.A., to Resolution (March 18).

SURGEON.—C. T. HYATT, M.B., to Vivid, for R.N. Barracks, Devonport (Feb. 28).

PAYMR. LIEUTS.—W. G. HEWSON, to Defiance, and W. E. BROCKMAN, to Malabar (March 13).

CB. GUNNERS.—A. SMITH (T.), to Amazon (Feb. 3); J. DAVIS, to Berwick (March 15); J. SMITH, to Excellent (March 28); B. C. BARKER, to Berwick (on recomng.); and E. WILTON, to Excellent.

GUNNERS.—D. J. O'NEILL, to Iron Duke (March 7); and P. APPLEYARD, to Berwick (March 15).

CD. SHIPT.—S. C. MCCLOUNAN, to Berwick (on recomng.).

WT. WRITER.—A. C. WOODWARD, to Cleopatra (March 15)

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE

LIEUT.-COMMR.—C. B. HOGGAN, to Pangbourne (Feb. 22).

LIEUT.—R. W. WADSWORTH, to Vivid (March 1), and to Defiance (March 15).

PAYMR. LIEUT.—R. R. STEVENS, to Glorious, for training (March 8).

DESIGNS WANTED FOR NEW LUTON TOWN HALL

After engaging Sir Brumwell Thomas to advise them as to suitability of the site and as to possible alternative sites, Luton Town Council have decided to build their new town hall at a cost of £250,000 on the site of the old town hall which was burnt down in 1919, and in front of which the War memorial has since been erected. Prizes ranging from £500 to £100 are offered to architects for designs for the building, and the entries, which have to be submitted by July 31, will be judged by Sir Brumwell Thomas, whose decision the council have agreed to accept.

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ1 (349m.). 8kw.—11 a.m. :—Chimes and Weather. 1 :—Sextet Selections. 6 :—Talk. 6.15 :—Orchestral Selections. 8.30 :—Recital of Songs. 7 :—Agricultural Talk. 7.15 :—Orchestral Selections. 7.50 :—Recital of Songs. 8.20 :—Orchestral Selections. Suite from Cinderella (Massenet). 9.40 :—Sports Bulletin.

BELGRADE (429m.). 2.5kw.—8 a.m. :—Divine Service. 5 :—Accordion Recital. 6.30 :—Talk. 7 :—Jugoslavian Concert. 7.30 :—Talk. 7.45 :—Jugoslavian Concert. Comedy in one act (Trifkovic). 9 :—Relay of Foreign Stations.

BERLIN (Königswusterhausen) (1,635m.). 26kw.—6 a.m.-5 :—Programme relayed from Berlin (Witzleben). 6 :—See Frankfurt. 7.30 :—See Breslau, followed by News and Dance Music from Berlin (Witzleben).

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.). 4kw.—9 a.m. :—Wireless Gymnastics. 7 :—Agricultural Programme. 7.55 :—Chimes from the Potsdam Garrison Church. 8 :—Morning Concert by the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra. 9.5 :—Weather. 10 :—Talk for Parents. 10.30 :—Orchestral Concert, with Tenor Solos. 12.30 :—Talk. 1 :—Time Signal. 1.2 :—Dance Music. 2 :—Reminiscences of a German Consul—Dr. Dolittle's Floating Island; arranged as a Play by Schiffer and Kasack. 2 :—Sonata Recital for Violin and Pianoforte—Sonata in D minor, op. 1 (Kreutzer); Sonata in C major (Mozart); Rondo brillant in B minor, op. 70 (Schubert). 3 :—Reading. 3.30 :—Concert from the Hotel Esplanade by the Berlin Radio Symphony Choir. 5.30 :—Notes of the Day. 6 :—Carnival Programme relayed from Mayence. 7 :—Talk, followed by Light Music; Selections from The Girl of the Golden West (Puccini); Rusticanella (Cortopassi); Internezzo dramatico, and Notturno (Secco), followed by Time, Weather, News, Sports Notes, and Dance Music.

BERNE (468m.). 1.5kw.—6.28 :—Time and Weather. 6.33 :—Talk. 7 :—Old and New Music for Tenor and Violin. 7.30 :—Concert from the Kornhaussaal. 8.45 :—News, Sports Notes; News and Weather. 9.15 :—Orchestral Concert.

BRATISLAVA (279m.). 12.5kw.—7 a.m. :—Agricultural Talk. 7.30 :—See Prague. 8 :—Divine Service from the Cathedral. 9 :—Programme from Brünn. 11 :—Orchestral Concert. 2 :—Programme from Brünn. 4.30 :—See Prague. 6 :—See Prague. 6 :—Sextet Concert. 6.45 :—Concert relayed from Kosice (293m.). 8 :—See Prague. 9.55 :—News and Programme Announcements.

BRESLAU (325m.), GLEIWITZ (253m.).—7.45 a.m. :—Concert. 8.15 :—Christ Church Chimes. 8.30 :—Concert. 9.30 :—Catholic Recital. 10.30 :—Sacred Music. Whitsebeth. 11.50 :—Midday Report. 12 :—Guessing Competition. 1.30 :—Talk for Chess Players. 1.50 :—Agricultural Talk. 2.10 :—Children. 2.40 :—Talk. 3 :—Reading. 3.30 :—Orchestral Concert. 5.10 :—Sports Notes. 6.15 :—Selections on Two Pianofortes. 6.45 :—The Worker's Story: A Day down a Mine. 6.10 :—Weather and Farmers. 7 :—Vocal Duets. Selections from Opera Music. 7 :—Weather. 7.2 :—Talk. 7.30 :—Concert. The Ballet Music of Meyerbeer, with Introductory Talk by Dr. Kastner—Ballet Music from Le Prophète; Ballet Music from Schiller March; Ballet Music from Robert le Diable; Ballet Music from The Huguenots; Ballet Music from The Prophet. 9.10 :—News. 9.25 :—Dance Music.

BRUNN (342m.). 2.4kw.—7 a.m. :—See Prague. 9.30 :—Agricultural Talk. 8 :—Divine Service from Kosice Cathedral. 9 :—Concert. 11 :—Programme from Bratislava. 2 :—The Heart Song, Operetta (Rombergh) relayed from the Municipal Theatre. 4.30 :—See Prague. 6 :—Gramophone Concert. In the Interval :—See Prague. 8.45 :—Reading. 9 :—See Prague. 7 :—Dramatic Selection (Rypar). 8 :—Gramophone Records. 9 :—See Prague. 9.55 :—News and Theatre Review. 10 :—See Prague.

BRUSSELS (508.5m., 1kw.—2.30 :—Concert. 5 :—Dance Music. 6 :—Violin Recital. 6.30 :—Gramophone Concert. 7 :—Literary Programme. 7.30 :—Instrumental and Vocal Concert.—Impressions d'Italie (Charpentier); Les Preludes (Liszt); Pianoforte Solos, (a) Gondoliers (Liszt), (b) Spring Song (Mendelssohn); (c) Papillon (Grieg); Overture, Brunnaire (Massenet); Two Songs; Selections (Massenet), (a) Elegie for 'Cello, (b) Variations on Au clair de lune—Two Songs, Le roman d'Arlequin (Massenet). 10.15 :—News.

BUDAPEST (550m., 20kw.—8 a.m. :—News. 9 :—Sacred Music. 10 :—Concert from the University Church. 10.15 :—Evangelical Service. 11.20 :—Time and Weather, followed by Orchestral Concert. 2.30 :—Agricultural Talk. 3.15 :—Music, followed by Time and Weather. 4.55 :—Hungarian Song Recital, followed by Talks. 5.50 :—Concert. In the Interval at 6.50 :—Sports Notes. 7.50 :—A Folk Play, with Music, by the Jenö Farkas Tzigane Orchestra from the Café Spolarich.

COPENHAGEN (281m., 1kw., and KALUNDBORG (1,153m., 7.5kw.—9 a.m. :—Service from the Cathedral. 10.30 :—Weather and News. 11 :—Town Hall Chimes. 11.2 :—Instrumental Concert. 12 (noon) :—Talk in French. 12.20 :—Talk in English. 12.40 :—Reading in English. 1.30 :—Instrumental Concert. 3.30 :—Talk. 4 :—Divine Service from the Frederikskirken. 5.20 :—Talk. 5.50 :—Concert. 6.15 :—Reading. 6.30 :—Talk. 7 :—Town Hall Chimes. 7.2 :—Genlet fra Odsherred, Vaudeville in One Act (Rörh). 7.45 :—Classical Pianoforte Recital by Hinds, Sonata in B flat major (Mozart); Sonata in D major, op. 6 (Beethoven). 8.15 :—Talk. 8.35 :—Orchestral and Soloist Concert.—Overture, Le Roi malgré lui (Lalo); Selection from Queen of Sheba (Goldmark); Schlummerlied, from Album-blätter (Schumann); Abend, arranged for Strings by Svendsen (Schumann); Divertissement for Trumpet (Suppe); Nocturne, op. 19, and Allegro, from the Seasons (Tchaikovsky); Fantasie caractéristique for Flute (Andersen). 9.45 :—Dance Music. 11 (in the Interval) :—Town Hall Chimes.

CRACOW (313m.). 1kw.—6 :—Miscellaneous Items and News. 6.15 :—Literary Programme. 6.35 :—Time Signal. 7 :—Literary Programme. 7.15 :—Vocal and Instrumental Concert. 8.45 :—Literary Programme. 9.15 :—News and Concert from Warsaw. 11 :—Chimes from the Church of Notre Dame.

FRANKFURT (390m.), 3kw., and CASSEL (246m.).—6 a.m. :—Programme from Hamburg. 8 :—Catholic Recital and Address. 9 :—Organ Recital. 10 :—Educational Talk. 11 :—Talk. 11.30 :—Gramophone Concert.—Selection from Hansel and Gretel (Humperdinck); Symphonic Variations. 12.30 :—Talk on Chess. 1 :—See Stuttgart. 1.30 :—Book and Film Review. 2 :—Two Talks. 3.30 :—Reading. 4 :—See Stuttgart. 5 :—Vaudeville and Wanderers before the Microphone. 6.30 :—Programme arranged by the Frankfurter Zeitung. 6 :—Strangers' Session of the Mayence Carnival Society, relayed from Mainz. 10.20 :—Dance Music.

HAMBURG—Call ha (in Morse) (372m.). 3kw., and BREMEN (319m.), FLENSBURG (218m.), HANOVER (360m.), KIEL (246m.). 4kw.—6 a.m. :—Programme from the Limer Milwaukee. 7.15 :—Time, Weather, News, and Programme Announcements. 7.40 :—Talk on Topical Economic Questions. 8.20 :—Morning Recital. 10 :—Talk. 10.45 :—Café Wallhof Concert. 11.15 :—Secular Music. 12.5 :—Sunday Concert. 1 :—Children. 2 :—Reminiscences of a World Correspondent—An American Congress of Curio Dealers. 2.30 :—Orchestral and Vocal Concert. 3.15 :—Concert, with Explanatory Notes. National History in Folk Song. 4 :—Orchestral Concert of Ballet Music.—Valse fantastique from Raymonda (Glazounov); Pas des fleurs, from Nalla (Delibes); Ballet Music from Les Millions d'Arlequin (Drigo); Ballet Music from Namouna (Lalo). 4.45 :—Orchestral Concert of Marches and Dances. 5.30 :—Talk. 5.40 :—Strangers' Session, relayed from the Guildhall. 6 :—Sports Notes and Weather. 7 :—The Heidelberg Nightingale, Operetta in Three Acts (Friedo Grothey). 9.30 :—Talks, News, Weather, Political and Miscellaneous Announcements and Sports Notes. 10 :—Dance Music.

HILVERSUM (1,075m., 6.5kw.—8.40 a.m. :—Organ Recital. 9.10 :—Talk. 9.40 :—Recitations. 9.55 :—Organ Recital. 10.10 :—Divine Service and Address. 11.40 :—Time Signal. 11.41 :—Talk. 12.10 :—Octet Concert—Overture, Mithridates (Mozart); Serenade for Strings in B flat major, Op. 10 (Gerlach); Austrian Dances; Violin Soloist—(a) Ave Maria, (b) Gavotte; Prelude and Serenade from Der Schneemann (Korngold); Hungarian Rhapsody No. 6 (Liszt); Rêverie (Vieuxtemps); Operetta Music (Borrecht). 1.40 :—Talk. 2.10 :—Concert relayed from the Concert Hall, Amsterdam. 3.40 :—Gramophone Records. 4.15 :—Grand Symphony Concert. 4.40 :—Weekly Report. 4.55 :—Children. 5.40 :—Orchestral Concert—Florentine March (Fucik); Overture, Martana (Wallace); Selection from Le Vieux Garçon (Lacombe); Intermezzo for 'Cello (Granados); Waltz from Der Rosenkavalier (R. Strauss). 7.10 :—Gramophone Records. 7.40 :—Time, News, and Sports Notes. 7.58 :—Talk on the following Transmission. 8.10 :—The Golden Cross.

CHAPLAIN.—The Rev. G. WHITTAKER, M.A., to Resolution (March 18).

SURGEON.—C. T. HYATT, M.B., to Vivid, for R.N. Barracks, Devonport (Feb. 28).

PAYMR. LIEUTS.—W. G. HEWSON, to Defiance, and W. E. BROCKMAN, to Malabar (March 13).

CB. GUNNERS.—A. SMITH (T.), to Amazon (Feb. 3); J. DAVIS, to Berwick (March 15); J. SMITH, to Excellent (March 28); B. C. BARKER, to Berwick (on recomng.); and E. WILTON, to Excellent.

GUNNERS.—D. J. O'NEILL, to Iron Duke (March 7); and P. APPLEYARD, to Berwick (March 15).

CD. SHIPT.—S. C. MCCLOUNAN, to Berwick (on recomng.).

WT. WRITER.—A. C. WOODWARD, to Cleopatra (March 15)

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE

LIEUT.-COMMR.—C. B. HOGGAN, to Pangbourne (Feb. 22).

LIEUT.—R. W. WADSWORTH, to Vivid (March 1), and to Defiance (March 15).

PAYMR. LIEUT.—R. R. STEVENS, to Glorious, for training (March 8).

DESIGNS WANTED FOR NEW LUTON TOWN HALL

After engaging Sir Brumwell Thomas to advise them as to suitability of the site and as to possible alternative sites, Luton Town Council have decided to build their new town hall at a cost of £250,000 on the site of the old town hall which was burnt down in 1919, and in front of which the War memorial has since been erected. Prizes ranging from £500 to £100 are offered to architects for designs for the building,

Finance & Commerce

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CITY NOTES

GOOD "BERWICK" DIVIDEND

AUSTRALIAN LOAN PROGRAMME

The dividend announced yesterday by the London and North Eastern makes a pleasing finish to the series of Home Railway dividends for 1929. The company states that, after providing for dividends on the Preference stocks and transferring £500,000 to the credit of general reserve, there is a balance sufficient to provide 3 per cent. upon the Preferred Ordinary stock, leaving £81,000 to be carried forward. For the previous year only ¼ per cent. was paid on the Preferred stock, nothing was placed to reserve, and the "carry-forward" was reduced by £13,000, whereas this time it is increased by £54,000. The increase in the dividend represents a sum of £1,165,000, and allowing for the difference in the other items mentioned the company would appear to have had a net revenue nearly 1¼ million greater than last year. Published gross receipts showed an increase of £1,355,000, a decrease of £564,000 in passenger revenue being handsomely offset by an addition of £1,919,000 to receipts from coal and general goods. For the increase in net revenue to have been greater than that in gross revenue is due in part, of course, to the voluntary cut in salaries and wages, but when allowance is made for the addition to costs entailed by so large an addition to goods train traffic it is evident that the management succeeded in reducing materially the ratio of expenses to receipts. The results just disclosed are the best achieved by the "Berwick" since 1923. It is true that for both 1924 and 1925 the full dividend of 5 per cent. was paid on the Preferred stock, but that was made possible only by drawing upon reserves. For the company now to be replenishing reserves instead is a very welcome change.

Australian Financial Reform

The message from our Canberra Correspondent published in yesterday's issue contained some points of encouragement regarding the economic crisis in Australia. At the opening of the Premiers' Conference there, Mr. Scullin pointed out that periods of depression such as the primary-producing countries are now passing through occur from time to time in all countries, but recovery regularly ensues. Recovery may be hastened or hindered according to the soundness or otherwise of the economic policies pursued by a country. Mr. Scullin's speech showed that he realizes that Australia's financial troubles have been accentuated by over-borrowing in the past. Fortunately, throughout the Commonwealth the drought has now broken, and the pastoral and agricultural outlook is brighter than it has been for years. But while this aspect of Australia's future is promising, Mr. Scullin does not imagine that the storm has passed. As he said, the financial belt must be tightened and wasteful duplication between the Commonwealth and States abolished. If Australia's difficulties are tackled in this spirit improvement should not be long in coming.

Drastic Plan of Retrenchment

Yesterday the High Commissioner for Australia (Sir Granville Ryrie) was advised that the following important statement had been issued by the Australian Loan Council:—

The Loan Council has further considered the general loan position in the light of present monetary conditions and the latest overseas and Australian advices. It was agreed that the future loan programmes of the respective Governments must be brought down to a basis which can be financed mainly from the Australian market instead of, as in the past, mainly from overseas markets. It was further agreed that reductions should now be entered upon which within 12 months will bring the rate of expenditure to one-half of what it was last year. To achieve this object immediate steps will be taken to reduce the current rate of expenditure, and the respective Governments will frame their loan programmes for the next year to conform with the new policy. During the current year approximately £10,000,000 of Sinking Fund moneys are being used for the redemption of debt in Australian and overseas markets. Bearing in mind that the annual payments in this regard will increase, the Loan Council takes the view that this large return to the market will greatly assist any future borrowings on the limited scale now decided upon.

This is an impressive programme of retrenchment, and will not fail to commend itself to the London market. Its carrying out will enhance Australian credit and facilitate the raising of future loans on the limited scale now proposed.

Lower Treasury Bill Rate

Not since July 6, 1928, has the Treasury been able to secure such favourable terms for its bills as at yesterday's sale, the average rate of discount being little more than 3¼ per cent. For the £30,000,000 of bills put up for sale by tender applications amounted to £59,005,000, as compared with £42,905,000 last week. The whole amount on offer was allotted, and the average rate of discount worked out at £3 15s. 3.23d. per cent., against £3 17s. 3.62d. Tenders at £99 1s. 10d. for bills dated Tuesday next, and at £99 1s. 3d. for bills dated to-day week, will receive allotment in full, while those at £99 1s. 7d. for bills to be paid for on any other working day next week will receive about 36 per cent. of the amounts applied for. A further £30,000,000 of Treasury Bills will be offered for sale by tender next Friday. As was the case this week, the amount of Treasury Bills maturing next week exceeds by £15,000,000 the total for which payment has to be made.

Larger Engineering Profits

Mather and Platt, the Manchester firm of mechanical, electrical, hydraulic, and fire engineers, has just published a report that compares favourably with recent years. The net profit for 1929, after allowing for income-tax, was £228,398, which compares with £200,610 for the preceding year, and with an average for the past six years of £213,451. No change is made in the dividend, which, inclusive of a 5 per cent. bonus, amounts to 15 per cent., free of tax; this is paid for the eighth successive year. The company has an issued capital of £1,763,660 and a reserve account of £250,000. Of assets totalling £2,574,000, investments in high-class securities, debtors, and cash amount to as much as £1,194,000, against which trade and other current liabilities—there are no debentures—represent a sum of only £529,000. Goodwill stands at the nominal figure of £10,000.

Two Trust Company Reports

Satisfactory results are disclosed by the annual reports of two leading London trust companies, the Merchants Trust and the United States Debenture Corporation. The following table summarizes the figures for the last two years:—

—	Merchants Trust		U.S. Debenture Corporation	
	Year ended Jan. 31, 1930	Year ended Jan. 31, 1929	Year ended Jan. 31, 1930	Year ended Jan. 31, 1929
	£	£	£	£
Net revenue	142,377	138,919	221,586	182,420
Div. on Ordinary	91,000 (14%)	91,000 (14%)	150,000 (18%)	115,226† (16%)
To writing down securities	10,000	10,000	—	—
Carried to revenue reserve	—	—	34,000	—
Carried forward	102,375	99,498	88,445	88,590

† Including interest on payments on 475,000 new Ordinary shares.

The Merchants Trust is to be numbered among those trust companies which publish a classified list of their investments. Little change is shown in the distribution of its investments; the only alterations of note being a rise in the percentage of United States securities from 17.37 to 19.57 and a decline in that of investments in miscellaneous localities from 14.84 to 11.79. The report again states that the annual valuation of the investments indicates the existence in the aggregate of a surplus over book cost, a statement of greater import on this occasion than a year ago. A portion of the substantial increase in the net revenue of the United States Debenture Corporation is presumably attributable to the employment for a full year of the additional capital raised in 1928. The valuation of investments disclosed a depreciation of £34,000, or less than 1 per cent. of the funds invested. In spite of its name this company's investments in the United States are small, representing only 6 per cent. (against 4 per cent.) of the total investments, while the percentage of home investments has declined from 53 to 49 and that of Colonial securities has risen from 10 to 13.

Peek Frean's Dividend

The accounts of Peek Frean and Co., the important biscuit and chocolate manufacturers controlled by the Associated Biscuit Manufacturers, indicate a slight decrease in net profits for 1929, the disposable balance being £121,579, compared with £125,530. The dividend on the £500,000 of Ordinary capital, which is held by the controlling company, has been reduced from 14 per cent. (free of tax) to 13 per cent. In its revised form the balance-sheet shows that the investments in and indebtedness of subsidiary companies amount to £61,243, while similar interests in allied companies represent £143,317. A liquid position is disclosed, for the current assets amount to £925,335, while floating liabilities, including the final dividend on the Ordinary shares, are no more than £309,000. There is a reserve of £340,000. Goodwill "at cost" represents the modest sum of £81,416. Although the balance-sheet is drawn up in a revised form the company still omits to publish a profit and loss account.

Electricity in the United States

Interesting particulars of the expansion in the use of electricity in the United States are given in a circular issued by Messrs. Stone and Webster and Blodget, of New York. The number of consumers now exceeds 24,000,000, which compares with fewer than 13,000,000 in 1922. Nearly 20,000,000 homes, covering approximately 70 per cent. of the population, are connected, against only 39 per cent. seven years ago. Moreover, the average annual consumption of each domestic consumer increased during the same period from 359 to 492 kilowatt hours, while the average rate charged to the domestic user declined from 7.39 to 6.24 cents. Three-quarters of all the power used in industry is now electrical, and more than 500,000 farms are connected, half of which were added during the last three years alone. Railway electrification is being undertaken on a large scale, and will increase the connected load substantially. During the present year the total output of electric power is expected to exceed 100 billion kilowatt hours for the first time in history. In the United States, of course, the use of electricity has long been fostered by low prices both for power and appliances, and by the fact that many of the latter can be bought on the instalment system.

Industrial Assurance Developments

The annual report of the Pearl Assurance Company gives effect to the proposals outlined by Mr. George Tilley, the chairman, at the meeting of the company last March. He then stated that the board contemplated at an early date asking the shareholders to approve a scheme whereby policyholders in the industrial department would be accorded a definite share in the profits. It was intimated that the proposal was justified by the basis the company had attained in the valuation of the industrial branch policies, which was the "culmination of years of effort in this direction." The larger surpluses in sight were attributed, in part, to efficiency of administration and, in part, to an improvement in the rates of mortality and to larger interest earnings. It was therefore considered just that the policyholders should participate in the beneficial results of a general improvement.

The Scheme of the Pearl

The rates of bonus are not to be calculated as percentages of the sums assured, which in the industrial departments of life offices vary very widely, but are to be based on the premiums paid. For this purpose the basis is taken of a premium of 1d. a week, and for whole life assurances the bonus is to represent 16 times the weekly premium and for endowment assurances 12 times the amount. A whole life policy carrying a weekly premium of 1s. would thus be credited with a bonus on maturity at death of 16s. In the aggregate the sums involved are large. Thus of the profits in the industrial department last year £506,671 is allotted to the policyholders. The present scheme applies, with certain exceptions, to policies effected before January 1, 1923, on which premiums have been paid on March 10 next. The management would have needed to mark a line for the inception of the scheme, and it may be assumed that, after seven years, policies should be on a better foundation of earning capacity, whereas with industrial policies carrying very low premiums such as 1d. weekly a large proportion of the early premiums are necessarily expended in expenses. The institution of the present scheme is especially noteworthy as another example of recent improvements effected in industrial assurance. The last occasion when the terms were amended by the Pearl was in 1926. The existing sums assured were then increased by an average of 11 per cent., and there was a general revision of the terms for future entrants, especially for those of younger ages, to the advantage of the assured.

AMERICAN PETROLEUM PRODUCTION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, FEB. 21

Production of crude petroleum in the United States in 1929 is estimated by the Department of Commerce at 1,006,000,000 barrels, or 12 per cent. above the 1928 output. United States stocks of oil increased 67,606,000 barrels, of which over 18,000,000 was in refined products. The production of the three leading States was as follows:—Texas, 398,441,000 barrels; California, 292,037,000 barrels; Oklahoma, 253,704,000 barrels. These three States alone produced 84 per cent. of the American total. Imports of crude petroleum, including 15,000,000 barrels from Venezuela, 13,000,000 barrels each from Mexico and Colombia, amounted to 78,915,000 barrels.

STOCK EXCHANGE

BERWICKS AND THE DIVIDEND

THE NEW "MET." SCRIP

Markets yesterday were comparatively uneventful. In the absence of business prices had a slightly downward tendency; it was rumoured that the Settlement had not passed off without disclosing some trouble, though this was understood to have been arranged. The chief event of the day was the declaration of the North Eastern dividend; the announcement was up to best expectations, and in the afternoon Berwick Preferred had a sharp rise. Dealings began in Metropolitan Railway new Debenture stock, which after opening at ½ discount was quoted at "par."

Long-dated British Government stocks were dull, small falls occurring in the Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan (’61) and Victory Bonds, but the Five per Cent. War Loan and Treasury Bonds were slightly firmer. India Three per Cents. rose a point to 51, and other Indian loans were quoted ¼ to ½ higher. Brighton scrip hardened to $^{2}/_{16}$ premium. In the HOME Railway market interest was confined to North Eastern stocks. Little effect was at first produced by the dividend announced, the Preferred stock being scarcely better than 33½. Later, however, the market showed more animation, and the Preferred rose by stages to 35½, closing at 35½, or 1½ higher on the day. The Second Preference gained ½ to 61½. Metropolitan rose to 64½.

The FOREIGN market was quiet, the tone being steady. French railway bonds were fractionally easier, and there were slight falls in Peruvian Corporation stocks, the Debentures being 100. ARGENTINE RAILWAY stocks were again firmer, and, while Buenos Ayres Western rose 1 to 75½, Buenos Ayres and Pacific, Central Argentine, and Entre Rios were all ½ higher.

OIL shares were dull, and, although Royal Dutch rallied after falling below 31, prices generally were lower on the day. Shell showed a fall of $^{1}/_{16}$ at $4^{17}/_{32}$.

With rubber steady at a fraction above 8¼d. per lb. the RUBBER market lacked fresh impetus and business fell away. Rubber Trust fell to 38s. 3d., while Anglo-Dutch and Vallambrosa declined. Allied Sumatra rallied to 17s. 3d., after being offered at 17s. There was inquiry for British Rubber Estates of Java Seven per Cent. Convertible Debenture stock, which advanced to 4½ premium, while Linggi Debenture rose to 6 premium. Golden Hope shares hardened to $^{15}/_{16}$. TEA shares were neglected.

AMERICAN SHARES LOWER

There was again some evidence of liquidation in the INDUSTRIAL market, but prices as a whole showed little change. Imperial Chemical opened firm on the official denial of rumours of new capital requirements, the Ordinary shares rallying to 25s. 6d.; subsequently the shares reacted to below 25s., but they closed slightly above that level; the Deferred shares were better at 8s. Courtaulds were steady at 24. There was support for Leyland Motors, which advanced to about 58s., while S.T.D. shares were dull, the Preferred falling about 1s. to 11s. 3d. and the Ordinary 6d. to 3s. 6d. Cables and Wireless Ordinary stocks were lower at 29½ for the "B" and 61 for the "A," and lower prices prevailed for Gramophone, United Molasses, Turner and Newall, Swedish Match, and Harrods. The American group was heavy; both Brazilian Traction and International Nickel fell to $38\frac{1}{4}$, and Columbia Graphophone were ¼ lower at 5 15-16. Imperial Continental Gas stock rose 5 to 370. Insurance shares continued dull, and, while Sun Insurance fell ½ to 37½, several others, including Pearl, North British, and Mercantile and London and Lancashire, lost 1-1. Bank shares were also easy in tone; and Anglo-South American fell 3-16 to 6 9-16. White Star Preference advanced further to 11s. 6d. Royal Mail Five per Cent. Preference was marked up 3 to 20-30, while business was recorded in the Six-and-a-Half per Cent. Preference at from 30 to 33.

The MINING market was very idle, and the South African and Rhodesian groups showed only minor changes. Tin shares were unaffected by a rise of over £1 in the metal, and there were no important movements among miscellaneous shares.

U.S. OIL MERGER PLAN

VACUUM AND STANDARD OF NEW YORK

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, FEB. 21

Shareholders of the Vacuum Oil Company are being asked to approve a proposed merger of that company with the Standard Oil Company of New York. The merger, however, is to depend upon the outcome of a friendly test action in the Courts to determine whether or not it can be effected without violating the Court decree of some years ago dissolving the Standard Oil Trust.

If it is possible to bring about a merger, a new company, the General Petroleum Corporation, will be formed. This company will exchange its shares for those of the other two on the basis of three shares for one of the Vacuum Company and one share for one of the Standard Oil Company of New York. Afterwards the General Petroleum Corporation will form two subsidiary companies bearing the names of the merging companies in order to preserve the advantage of their trade names and goodwill.

The merged companies will control about 9 per cent. of the petroleum business in the United States.

TURKISH FINANCIAL MEASURES

BILL PASSED BY ASSEMBLY

ANGORA, Feb. 21.—The Assembly has given the Government practically a free hand to deal with the financial and economic situation. After lengthy explanations from the Prime Minister, Ismet Pasha, and a statement from the Minister of Finance, the Assembly voted without opposition a Bill giving the Government for three years discretionary powers to adopt such measures as it deems most advisable for the improvement of the financial situation and the protection of Turkish currency. These measures will include the control or restriction of all operations of exchange and will provide severe penalties for banks or other establishments that transgress the regulations that may be drawn up.

In view of the talk of a moratorium and the forthcoming visit of delegates of the foreign bondholders to Angora, the Bill which has been voted will strengthen the hand of the Government in the negotiations that are likely to ensue.

Ismet Pasha also announced that the State Bank, which it is proposed to create shortly, would be a purely national undertaking, entirely independent of outside support. —*Reuter.*

UNITED STATES RAILWAY AMALGAMATION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, FEB. 21

The Interstate Commerce Commission approved to-day a plan for the unification of the Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Spokane, Portland, and Seattle Railway into a system of 15,387 miles. At the same time it directed that the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railway, hitherto controlled by the Great Northern and Northern Pacific, should be separated from them and be made part of another railway system.

ARGENTINE GRAIN OPTIONS

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 21.—WHEAT closed firm and 15c. to 20c. higher. MAIZE was firm and 5c. dearer. OATS were quiet and unchanged. LINSEED closed barely steady, unchanged to 5c. lower.

CLOSING PRICES	To-day	Prev. close
Buenos Aires:—		
Wheat, March delivery	10.00	9.85
,, May delivery	10.35	10.05
Maize, March delivery	6.40	6.35
,, May delivery	6.40	6.35
Oats, March delivery	5.25	5.25
Linseed, March delivery	19.65	19.65
,, May delivery	19.85	19.90
,, June delivery	20.00	20.05
Rosario:—		
Wheat, No. 2, March delivery	10.15	10.00
Maize, March delivery	6.40	6.30
Linseed, March delivery	19.80	19.60

(Prices in pesos currency per 100 kilos, delivery Buenos Aires.) (Peso = about 1s. 6¼d.)

MONEY MARKET

DISCOUNT RATES WEAK

NEW YORK EXCHANGE AGAIN HIGHER

Discount rates suffered a sharp fall in Lombard-street yesterday, owing chiefly to the low rate at which the Treasury Bills were allotted, the average being only £3 15s. 3.23d. per cent. Other contributory causes were the continued scarcity of bills, the further rise in the New York exchange, and easy money. During the morning brokers sold both "hot" Treasury Bills and three months fine bank bills at $3^{25}/_{32}$ per cent., but in the afternoon there were buyers of the "hot" Treasury Bills at $3^{23}/_{32}$ per cent. By the close of the day brokers could not be certain of obtaining bank bills at $3^{13}/_{16}$ per cent., and made forward sales for next week at under 3¾ per cent. and. During the morning home banks obtained some March bills at 3⅞ per cent. and a few April maturities at $3^{15}/_{16}$ per cent. Fresh advances for the night were generally obtainable at 3½ per cent., and while the clearing institutions adhered to 3½ per cent. as their rate for regular market loans, old loans carried at variable rates were usually renewed at 3½ per cent.

The Bank rate is 4½ per cent., to which it was reduced from 5 per cent. on February 6. The banks' deposit rate is 2½ per cent. and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 2½ per cent. at call and 2½ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.).		Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.).		
Day to day.	For short periods.	60 days.	3 months.	6 months.
3-3½	3½	3⅞	$3^{29}/_{32}$-$3^{15}/_{16}$	$3^{15}/_{16}$

Discount (Treasury Bills)		(Fine Trade Bills)		
2 Mths.	3 Mths.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
3⅞	$3^{15}/_{16}$	4⅛—5	4⅝—5	5—$5^{1}/_{16}$

NATIONAL BANK OF HUNGARY

—	Feb. 15	Inc. or Dec.
	Pengö	Pengö
ASSETS		
Metal reserve	192,999,355	— 5,012,898
Inland bills, warrants and securities	282,673,975	— 24,686,944
Advances on movable security	55,900	—
Advances to the Treasury	82,936,589	—
Premises and equipment	6,138,519	—
Other assets	101,531,730	— 116,422
LIABILITIES		
Share capital	34,756,095	—
Reserve fund	8,119,287	—
Notes in circulation	410,141,219	— 31,766,176
Current accounts, deposits, &c.	80,823,058	+ 2,356,264
Other liabilities	82,406,409	406,355

BANK OF SPAIN

—	Feb. 15	Inc. or Dec.
	Pesetas	Pesetas
Gold in hand	2,517,092,493	+ 151,660
Silver in hand	709,313,709	— 50,165
Foreign bills	139,083,171	+ 757,548
Discounts, &c.	1,972,817,826	57,306,050
Treasury accounts, &c.	684,549,374	+ 3,865,300
Notes in circulation	4,444,345,575	— 17,015,050
Current accounts, &c.	965,384,164	— 16,049,683
Dividends, interest, &c.	79,962,786	+ 11,383,925
Govt. securities	247,814,820	— 26,131,705

—*Reuter.*

SWISS NATIONAL BANK

—	Feb. 15	Inc. or Dec.
	Francs	Francs
ASSETS		
Gold and silver holdings	584,658,299	+ 630,697
Gold exchanges	358,908,595	— 6,339,190
Domestic bills	84,527,352	— 7,815,334
Advances against securities	38,514,543	— 3,461,538
Security holdings	3,120,003	— 468,190
Due from banks	26,292,939	+ 9,270,118
Other assets	13,377,919	— 179,833
LIABILITIES		
Capital reserve	34,000,000	Unchanged
Bank notes in circulation	822,347,710	— 28,223,275
Other sight liabilities	219,040,141	+ 18,750,724
Other liabilities	34,011,800	+ 645,661

—*Reuter.*

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The New York exchange opened higher at $4.86^{2}/_{16}$, but gradually weakened to about $4.86^{1}/_{16}$. After New York came in in the afternoon, however, the rate rose to $4.86\frac{1}{2}$, closing at $4.86^{11}/_{64}$, compared with $4.86^{2}/_{32}$ on Thursday. On forward dollars the discount on three months was only $^{1}/_{16}$c., while one month dollars were quoted at par. Canadian dollars were at one time bid for, but later the Montreal rate moved against Canada, closing at 99⅝. The French exchange moved sharply in favour of London, being finally 124.30f. Italian lire were again bid for. The German exchange remained at 20.36½m. Spanish pesetas depreciated, the Madrid rate closing at 39.34½p. The Belgian rate advanced to 12.13¼fr., while other Far Eastern exchanges showed little movement. Argentine dollars were dearer, the Buenos Aires rate rising to 42¾d. The Rio exchange was again slightly higher, closing at $5^{5}/_{32}$d.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exchange	Feb. 21	Feb. 20
New York	$ to £	4.86⅔	4.86-4.86¼	4.85^{29}/$_{32}$-86^{1}/$_{32}$
Montreal	$ to £	4.86⅔	4.87⅞-88¼	4.88⅛-88¼
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	124.25-32	124.22-28
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.89-34.99½	34.89-34.99½
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.83-92.87	92.82-92.86
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.19½-20¼	25.19¼-20
Athens	Dr. to £	375	375-375½	374⅞-375¼
Helsingfors	Fl. to £	193.23	193.10-30	193-193¼
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	39.00-39.65	38.60-39.20
Lisbon	Escu. to £	—	108½-108⅝	108½-108⅝
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	12.12¾-12¾	12.11¾-12½
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.36¼-36¾	20.36¼-37
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.58½	34.49-34.59	34.49-34.59
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.78-27.83	27.79-27.88
Prague	Kr. to £	164.25	164-164¼	164-164¼
Warsaw	Zloty to £	43.38	43.35-43.39	43.34-43.39
Riga	Lats. to £	25.2215	25.24-25.29	25.24-25.29
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	817-820	817-819
C'nst'n'ple	Pst. to £	110	1,040-1,070	1,040-1,070
Belgrade	Din. to £	225.2215	275⅞-276¼	275⅞-276¼
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.66	48⅛-49	48⅛-49
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.859	668-675	668-675
Reval	E.Kr. to £	18.159	18.18-18.24	18.18-18.24
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.18-18.18½	18.18-18.18½
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.11¾-12¼	18.11¾-12¼
Copenh'g'n	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15½-16½	18.16-18.16½
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97½	97⅞-97¹⁵/₁₆	97⅞-98
Bombay	Per rup.	18d.	1/5⅞-1/5²⁹/₃₂	1/5⅞-1/5¹⁵/₁₆
Calcutta	Per rup.	18d.	1/5⅞-1/5²⁹/₃₂	1/5⅞-1/5¹⁵/₁₆
Madras	Per rup.	18d.	1/5⅞-1/5²⁹/₃₂	1/5⅞-1/5¹⁵/₁₆
Hong-kong	Per dol.	—	1/6-1/7	1/6⅛-1/7⅛
Kobe	Per yen	24.58d.	2/0⅛-2/0⅝	2/0⅛-2/0⅝
Shanghai	Per tael	—	1/11¼-2/0⅛	1/11⅛-2/0
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2/3²¹/₃₂-15/16	2/3²¹/₃₂-15/16
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.12⅞-13⅜	12.12⅝-12⅞
Manilla	Per dol.	24.066d.	2/0⅛	2/0⅛
R. de Jan.	Per mil.	5.869d.	5/7⅞-8⅛	5/8⅛-5/8¼
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.577d.	42¹⁵/₁₆-42⅞	42¹⁵/₁₆-42⅞
Valp'r'so	8 to £	40	39.76	39.78
Montevid.	Per dol.	51d.	43¼-43⅝	43¼-43¾
Lima	£ to £	Par	22⅝ prem.	22⅝ prem.
Mexico	Pesos to £	9.76	10.10-10.30	10.10-10.30

† 90 days. ‡ Based on legal stabilization at 82.90-8.03 to 100kr. ‡ Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

BUYING RATES PER £100

—	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	98 0 0	98 5 8	9 9 4 17	6 9 4 6 3
New Zealand	98 0 0	98 5 8	9 9 4 17	6 9 4 6 3
Africa and Rhodesia	98 15 0	98 8 2	6 9 7 19	0 9 6 17 6

SELLING RATES

—	Cable Transfers	Demand
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	97 10 0	97 2 6
New Zealand	97 10 0	97 2 6
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 9

The Bank of England yesterday announced the export of £2,000 in SOVEREIGNS and the purchase of £5 in BAR GOLD. The day's movements, therefore, resulted in a net efflux of £1,995, as shown below:—

ARRIVALS	£	WITHDRAWALS	£
Feb. 20	Nil	Feb. 20	Nil
Feb. 21—		Feb. 21—	
Bar gold	5	Sovs.	2,000
Net efflux	1,995		
Total	£2,000	Total	£2,000

In the bullion market a few GOLD BARS were available, and the price was further advanced ¼d. to 84s. 11½d. per oz.

SILVER recovered $^{5}/_{16}$d. to 20d. per oz. for cash and 19½d. for forward delivery. Chinese buying was mainly responsible for the rise. After the "fixing" America came in a buyer, but silver was offered from other directions, and at the close buyers were satisfied.

Net influx for 1930 to date, £4,643,553; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

BULLION AND SPECIE

Imports of gold into Great Britain and Northern Ireland, registered from midday on February 17 to midday on February 20, amounted to £2,999,275, of which £2,000,000 came from Spain, and £902,563 from British South Africa, while exports amounted to £437,041, of which £413,300 went to Germany. In the same period imports of silver amounted to £227,578 and exports amounted to £6,813.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

QUIET TRADING

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—The Stock Exchange will be closed to-morrow for the celebration of Washington's birthday.

The volume of business transacted to-day was much smaller than recently, but the market, while irregular at times, displayed a more confident undertone, sentiment being helped by a plentiful supply of credit and the check to the decline in wheat. Sales were returned at 2,562,000 shares.

The opening was easy, with liquidation on overnight margin calls as a result of yesterday's decline. There was also a fair amount of outside realizing, but the favourable Federal Reserve Bank statement soon had a reassuring effect. News of a good rally in the wheat market encouraged the resumption of "bull" support and created nervousness among "bears" who had been hammering the list as a result of the recent weakness in commodities. Chicago interests were buyers, and sharp rallies occurred in issues which have recently been under pressure, such as Westinghouse Electric, Steel Common, Consolidated Gas, and Brooklyn Union Gas. The market became quiet and narrow later in the morning, but "bearish" attacks to force a renewal of the decline were stubbornly resisted, support being derived from the easiness of money, which was offered outside the Exchange at 3½ per cent.

Trading remained small during the greater part of the afternoon with little further change despite attempts by professionals to force declines, but later rather more activity developed under the leadership of rails following the approval of the Inter-State Commerce Commission to the proposal of the Great Northern Pacific Railway Company to acquire control of the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern Railways which encouraged expectations of a favourable decision in the Chesapeake Consolidation plan. The close was steady.

EXCHANGE	Method of Quoting	Parity	Feb. 21	Feb. 20
MONTREAL on:—			$	$
London, cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.85¾	4.88⅛
NEW YORK on:—				
London, sight	£1		4.85¾	4.85⅞
Cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.86⅛	4.86¼
60 days' sight	£1		4.82⅛	4.82⅞
Grain bills, sight	£1		4.85¹¹/₁₆	4.85¹⁵/₁₆
Seven days	£1		4.84¹¹/₁₆	4.84¹⁵/₁₆
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¾	3.91⅛	3.91⅛
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.23⅜	5.23⅝
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.04	40.03¾
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.73½	26.73½
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.83	26.82
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.76½	26.76
Prague, cheques	100kr.		2.96⅛	2.96
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.87	23.87
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	13.93	13.93
Berne, cables	100f.	19.30	19.29⅜	19.29
Madrid, cables	100pa.	19.30	12.33	12.46
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.08¼	14.08¼
Budapest, cables	100pen	17.49	17.48¼	17.48¼
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	1.76¼	1.76¼
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.30	1.29¼	1.29¼
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	37.76	37.76
Rio, cables	1 mil	32.45	11.25	11.20

RAILWAYS

—	Closing Prices Feb. 21	Feb. 20	—	Closing Prices Feb. 21	Feb. 20
Atchison	235	233	Int. C. Amer	31	30
Atl. Coast	170	170	KansasCity	76	77⅛
B. & O.	116½	115½	Louisville	132	132
Do., Pref.	80¼	80¼	Minn. S.P.	32	32
Brooklyn M. Trans.	71¼	70⅞	Miss. Pac.	90	90
Can. Pac.	212	211	N.Mexico	1¼	1½
Cent. N.J.	280¼	280¼	Do., 2 Pf.	1	—
Ches. & O.	230	227	N.Y. Cent.	183¼	181
Ch. G. W.	15¾	15⅜	N.Y. & W.	265	255
Do., Pref.	37	35	N. Pacific	95⅜	93¼
Ch., N.W.	88	86	Pennsylv'a	82⅜	82
Ch. Mil. St. P.	25⅛	24	Reading	126¼	128
Ch. Rock Is.	119½	120¾	S.L. & S.F.	111	112
Del. & Hud.	172½	169	S.L. & S.W.	67	64
Del., Lack.	143½	141	Southern Pac.	124	123½
Erie	59¾	58¾	Southern	29½	29¼
Do., 1st Pf.	65¾	65⅞	Do., Pref.	98½	98⅜
G.N., Pref.	99½	98	U. Pacific	226	220¼
Ill. Cent.	128	128	Do., Pref.	83¼	83¼
Interboro'	—	—	Wabash	55½	54
Rapid Tr.	29¼	29¾	Do., Pf. A	85	85

INDUSTRIALS

AirReduct.	128	127	Int. Nickel	37½	37¼
AlliedChem	270	271	Int. Paper	28	28½
Am. Agric. Ch., Pref.	26	26	Int. Tele.	69¾	69½
Am. & F. Pwr.	96	94⅛	Kennecott	55⅞	55
Am. Can.	137⅛	134¾	Kresge S.S.	31¼	31⅛
Am. Loco.	99¼	99	K'ger. 5%	28⅞	28¼
Am. Rolling Mills	94	93¾	Liggett & M.	96½	96
Am. Smelt.	71¼	70½	Loose-Wile	50½	50⅛
Am. Sug. R.	61⅝	61	Mack Teks.	79	77¾
Am. Tel.	235¼	231	Montg'y W.	45¾	42⅝
Am. Tob.	250	230	Nash M'trs.	50⅜	50⅞
Am. Wool'n	18	17	Nat. Bisct.	205	204
Anaconda	71⅞	71½	Nat. Cash R.	74½	74
Armour, D.	7⅝	7⅝	N. Amer.	107¾	106⅝
As. Dry Gds.	31¼	30	Packard	18⅛	17

COMPANY MEETINGS

JOHN KNIGHT, LTD.

ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL YEAR

INCREASED DEMAND FOR COMPANY'S SOAPS

BENEFITS OF ASSOCIATION WITH LEVER BROTHERS

MR. SAMUEL BARNETT'S SPEECH

The TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of John Knight, Limited, was held yesterday at the Abercorn Rooms, Great Eastern Hotel, London, E.C.

Mr. SAMUEL BARNETT (chairman of the company) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. J. Duncan Webster, A.C.A.) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—My Lord, ladies, and gentlemen,—More than 23 years ago I became an original shareholder of this company, and at a staff dinner presided over by the late Mr. Duncan Knight some few years later I was asked to propose the health of John Knight, Limited. In doing so I declared myself to be an optimist, and an optimist I have consistently remained. It is because I think that business men and shareholders of public companies like our own are too pessimistic with regard to the business conditions of to-day that I propose to deal with our balance-sheet this morning in a more cheerful and hopeful manner than is now in fashion.

I intend first of all to give the usual summary of the results of our year's trading, to call your attention briefly to any important changes in the balance-sheet, and then to say a few words on the present outlook and the position of this company in which we are all deeply interested.

Those of you who have read the report and balance-sheet for the year ended November 30 last have doubtless noticed that the balance-sheet is presented in a somewhat different form from that in which you have usually received it. This has been done in order to comply with the requirements of the Companies Act of 1929, which is now in force. I am glad to say that the difference between the two forms of balance-sheet and accounts is only a slight one, and it seems to me that the chief result, so far as this company is concerned, is to show to the shareholders more clearly than before the strong position which the company occupies.

SUCCESS OF "ZYXT"

So far as the business of the past year is concerned, the demand for our soaps has been a normal one, and, in the aggregate, approximately the same as in 1928. In some important products the sales have shown quite a satisfactory increase, and we are particularly glad to be able to tell you that the new soap—Zyxt—which was mentioned at our last annual meeting, is becoming firmly established, the sales during the year being substantially in excess of what we had anticipated. Unsolicited testimonials as to its merits still reach us. The only difficulty we know of concerning it is that in some cases there appears to have been uncertainty in pronouncing its name. Our sales director has tried to remove this difficulty by producing what is known as a slogan, which runs as follows:—

"Dirt, however firmly fixed,
Promptly disappears with 'Zyxt.'"

Some of our customers, we are told, evade the difficulty by describing it as the "X Y Z" soap. The main point is that many new buyers are being constantly found, and those who have bought it once buy it again. (Hear, hear.)

THE OLD FAVOURITES

Our old favourites, such as Royal Primrose, Hustler, Family Health, and Knight's Castile, well maintain their high reputation for quality and value. Among the products already referred to as showing increased sales may be mentioned soft soap and soap flakes, but, as most of you are aware, soap-making is the principal but by no means the only business carried on in our factories at Silvertown, covering as they do several acres of freehold land. They include seed crushing, an oil refinery producing large quantities of edible oil, the sales of which during the past year have again shown a substantial increase, and an entirely separate factory for making glue, which has also continued to show good results.

ALLIED COMPANIES

With regard to our allied companies, I am again able to tell you that each one of them has this year contributed to our profits, as shown on the balance-sheet, and that the aggregate amount thus included in the balance-sheet is in excess of last year's figure.

The year has been notable by the addition to our allied companies of the old-established firm of Messrs. T. H. Harris and Sons, Limited, the acquisition of which concern was duly announced to you all by the board on October 22 last. Although the purchase was not completed until towards the end of our financial year, the business of the company was taken over as and from May 1 last, and your board has every reason to be well satisfied with the results of the trading from that date until the end of our financial year. We confidently anticipate that the acquisition of this ably managed and very successful concern will be of great advantage to our company.

BALANCE-SHEET FIGURES

Turning to the actual figures of the balance-sheet, you will find that the assets of the company have increased from £1,099,759 to £1,201,565, while the liquid assets after payment of dividends are sufficient to cover more than twice over any possible claims upon them. The net profits, as mentioned in the report, amount to £180,987, as against £175,003 last year; and, after paying dividends at the same rate as last year on the Cumulative Preferred Ordinary and on the whole of the Ordinary capital, there is left a balance of £51,826 1s. to be carried forward to next year. You will notice that the margin of profit available after the payment of dividends in full to the Cumulative Preferred Ordinary shareholders is steadily becoming greater year by year, and we see no reason why this process should not continue, thus making your holdings in the company increasingly valuable.

THE ASSOCIATION WITH LEVER BROTHERS

Last year I called attention to the many advantages, with regard to buying, manufacturing, research, and pooling of information, which this company enjoyed as an associate of Messrs. Lever Brothers, Limited, with its world-wide interests and activities. During the past year, as you are doubtless aware, that company has increased its power and influence by association with the African and Eastern Company and the Margarine Unions. So far as John Knight, Limited, is concerned, this great organization is therefore in a position to give us even more help in the future than in the past.

In our industry to-day we have to meet not only the competition of individual manufacturers in this country but that of large and powerful combinations such as exist in the United States and in European countries whose goods are offered in this market. There is, I know, a prejudice against membership of large organizations, partly because such membership is supposed to mean absence of competition and loss of individuality. In my opinion, loss of individuality is not necessary in a wisely managed organization and certainly has not occurred in the case of John Knight, Limited. (Hear, hear.)

"PLAYING THE GAME"

We sometimes compare business to a game, perhaps the greatest game a man can play. Imagine the combination to which we belong to be a cricket team. There is in any All-England Eleven a keen competition among the batsmen as to who can make the biggest score, among the bowlers as to who can take the most wickets for the lowest average number of runs, among the fieldsmen who can make the biggest number of catches and throw in the swiftest returns.

Our experience is that in the service of our trade customers, in service to the public, in the manufacture and presentation of goods which shall be better, more useful, or more attractive than those produced by any other member of the team, there is ample and continuous room for the most vigorous competition. (Hear, hear.) That is the kind of competition we put up in our endeavour to prove ourselves one of the most efficient members of the organization to which we belong. In business, as in sport, it is the aim and object of your board and of the excellent staff of your company to excel in every direction, and thus "play the game." (Hear, hear.)

AN APPEAL TO SHAREHOLDERS

Ladies and gentlemen, you and nearly 3,000 of our shareholders who are not present to-day have your part in this great game. We ask you to support your board, to purchase and to recommend the products of your company, to tell us of any improvements which you think we can make in those products; to tell us of any need of your household or your family which you consider is not being fully or adequately met in the best possible way by us or by other soapmakers.

We ask you particularly not to be too ready to purchase products made in other countries whose goods are admitted free, while British goods sent to those countries pay heavy duties, sometimes as much as 30 per cent. In these difficult times we suggest that "Buy British" is a good working motto. (Hear, hear.) With such help from you and from our staff I feel that we can confidently look forward to a period of steady progress and continued prosperity. (Cheers.)

THE RESOLUTIONS

I beg to move: "That the report of the directors, produced together with the annexed statement of the company's accounts at November 30, 1929, duly audited, be now received, approved, and adopted." (Cheers.)

Mr. JAMES WEBSTER, J.P., seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously after the CHAIRMAN had replied to some questions.

On the motion of Mr. WEBSTER, seconded by Mr. D. C. HACKETT, Mr. H. E. Cobb was re-elected a director; and on the proposition of Mr. H. G. RUSHTON, seconded by Mr. HACKETT, Mr. Arthur Webber was also reappointed to the board.

Sir EDWARD BOYLE, Bt., proposed the re-appointment of the auditors, Messrs. Price, Waterhouse and Co.

This was seconded by Mr. ALFRED ANSCOMBE and unanimously approved.

Sir ALBERT WYON, K.B.E., acknowledging the reappointment of his firm, said that he had no doubt that this old-established company, which in the past had stood by itself so successfully, would be even more successful as the result of the association with Lever Brothers, Limited.

VOTE OF THANKS

Mr. J. BAILLIE KNIGHT said that as a former director and a direct descendant of the founder of the business, it gave him great pleasure to propose a vote of thanks to the chairman, directors, and staff. He was convinced that so long as they had their present board the success of the business was well assured. (Cheers.)

The vote was seconded by Mr. W. CLAUDE STEGGALL, supported by Mr. H. STUART BROWN, and unanimously accorded.

The CHAIRMAN, in acknowledging the compliment, said that they were very fortunate indeed in their staff, whether the selling staff or the factory staff. They had loyal and faithful servants, and the directors did all they possibly could to promote their wellbeing. They realized that it was only by pulling together that it was possible to make a business successful. (Hear, hear.)

The proceedings then terminated.

COPESTAKE, CRAMPTON AND CO.

IMPROVED TRADING RESULTS

INCREASED DIVIDEND

The TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Copestake, Crampton and Co., Limited, was held yesterday at the Cannon-street Hotel, London, E.C.

Mr. ALFRED CRAMPTON (chairman of the company) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. Hubert Crampton, A.C.A.) having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—The year 1929 has been a disappointing year; the improvement in trade hoped for last year has not been realized. All our chief industries have been depressed, and trade in all parts of the country throughout the year has been most difficult. So far as this company is concerned the year has not been altogether unsatisfactory. We have increased our dividend and have done a slightly increased trade, and at the same time there has been a satisfactory increase in the number of our accounts. During the year we have made several rearrangements of our departments, and the results have been most satisfactory. Our Nottingham factory, which was thoroughly overhauled some time back and fresh machinery added and other improvements made, is giving an improved result year by year. Our staff was never more efficient, and our representation through travellers, &c., never more complete.

THE BALANCE-SHEET

With regard to the balance-sheet, there is not much change. Our stock is less, but all our assets are liquid and good. It is impossible to say when this long-drawn-out depression will come to an end and trade revive, but I suppose it must some day, and when it does I am sure we are in a position to take full advantage of it. (Hear, hear.)

Before putting the resolution to the meeting for the adoption of the report and accounts, I will move the resolution ratifying the agreements with managing directors referred to in the directors' report.

The resolution ratifying the agreements with the managing directors was then formally moved by the CHAIRMAN and seconded by Mr. L. G. WHITEWAY.

At the request of a shareholder Mr. Gait, the solicitor (of Messrs. Biddle, Thorne, Welsford and Gait), read the agreement. Some objection was taken to the provision to pay the managing directors 2½ per cent. on the profits in excess of the amount required to pay a dividend of 8 per cent., but after considerable discussion the resolution ratifying the agreements without alteration was carried with practical unanimity, only about three shareholders dissenting.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed:—"That the report and accounts presented to the meeting be received and adopted, and that a dividend of 3½ per cent. for the year be and is hereby declared."

Mr. H. J. LEWIS seconded the motion, which was carried *nem. con.*

The retiring directors (Mr. H. J. Lewis and Mr. Hubert Crampton) were unanimously re-elected, and the auditors (Messrs. Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths and Co.) were reappointed.

VOTE OF THANKS

Mr. H. TILLING proposed a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman and directors.

Mr. COULSON seconded the vote, which was supported by the Rev. JAMES GLASS, who said that he felt sure the directors would continue to do their very best for the company. The name of Crampton, in the person of their chairman, was one of the most highly honoured in business circles in the City of London. (Hear, hear.) They all wished him and his colleagues on the board continued health and prosperity, because their prosperity would mean prosperity to one and all of them as shareholders.

The vote was unanimously accorded.

The CHAIRMAN having briefly acknowledged the vote of thanks, the proceedings terminated.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL SALES

SYDNEY, Feb. 21.—During the period of the London series of wool sales opening on March 18 the Sydney wool sales will be reduced to three selling days weekly with an approximate weekly offering of 26,000 bales.

The value of the wool sold in the Commonwealth in the first seven months of the season amounted to £17,844,000 as compared with £34,811,000 for the same period last year, the average all-round value being £14 2s. 7d. a bale compared with £22 12s. 5d. last year and the average value a pound being 11d. as compared with 1s. 5d. last year.

ADELAIDE, Feb. 21.—At the sixth series of wool sales held here, with offerings amounting to 25,330 bales, 90 per cent. was sold. There was keen and general competition. The market was 5 to 7½ per cent. above the lowest point touched during the January series in the Eastern States and closed with a confident tone.—*Reuter.*

THE VARIETY THEATRES CONSOLIDATED

PAST YEAR'S RESULTS

ENTERTAINMENT BUSINESS COMPETITION

MR. WALTER PAYNE ON THE U.S. FILM INDUSTRY

The TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING of the Variety Theatres Consolidated, Limited, was held yesterday at Cranbourn Mansions, Cranbourn-street, W.C.

Mr. WALTER PAYNE, O.B.E. (chairman and managing director), presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. Ilford Ibbetson, F.C.I.S.) read the notice convening the meeting, and the report of the auditors having been read,

The CHAIRMAN said:—It is a disappointment to your board that we are not able to report, as we have for the preceding five years, an increase in net profits. When, however, we look back on the year under review we are thankful that in face of such a combination of detrimental incidents, as we have detailed in our report, the results should have been no worse than they were. (Hear, hear.)

At our last annual meeting I referred to the circumstances which could arise to refute any optimistic prediction as to future profits: the warning so given was, I regret to say, justified to an extent that is flattering to our foresight, but not to our revenue. On the present occasion I shall only say that at this particular moment there are slight indications of improvement.

FEATURES OF THE ACCOUNTS

If you will refer to the accounts I will ask you to note that mortgages and loans have been reduced by £6,500, Debentures by £1,200, and creditors by £4,000, making a total reduction of three items of no less than £11,700. Taxation reserve fund necessarily fluctuates, and our reserve on that account, £7,080, is roughly £2,600 less, but it will cover our income-tax liability for the current fiscal year.

Other items on the assets side do not call for much comment. Liquid assets, including sinking fund policies, investments, and cash, totalling £82,000, are about £12,500 less than they were at the end of 1928, but against this you have to allow the sum of £11,700 representing the reduction in mortgage, Debentures, and creditors, to which I have referred.

With regard to the profit and loss balance, the amount brought in was £22,400, which added to the profit of £27,847 for the year gives us the substantial sum of £50,250 available for dividends or other purposes.

You will see that we propose to pay a dividend of 8 per cent., as against 8½ per cent. for 1928, and this automatically reduces the participation of the Deferred shares to 25 per cent. from 37½ per cent.

GENERAL RESERVE OF £75,000

General reserve fund will be brought up to £75,000. In view of the large sum placed to this fund in 1928, your board is of opinion that £4,650 is a reasonable allocation to make, particularly as we also write off £1,500 special expenditure on properties. Together these two items equal over 22 per cent. of our net profits for the year. (Hear, hear.)

Notwithstanding, therefore, the vicissitudes with which we have had to contend, our balance-sheet is still a strong one and we shall carry forward just over £1,000 more than was brought in.

Looking ahead, I should state that, while hoping for fewer adverse factors in the present year, we must expect additional competition from the many new and large cinema and other theatres built in and around the centre of London. In this connexion our real competitors are not so much the British owners of the new cinemas as the giant film-producing corporations of the United States, who have unlimited funds wherewith to provide the entertainment in those cinemas and who allocate colossal sums for its advertisement to the public. With their film and theatre organization it has been estimated that the film industry of the U.S.A. has an invested capital of nearly £200,000,000. That you will agree represents big business and a big competitor.

EMPLOYMENT OF BRITISH SUBJECTS

However, we find, notwithstanding much propaganda to the contrary, ample evidence to justify our belief that there is a vast public who like performances where you can hear the real voice and see the living artiste on the stage. (Hear, hear.) Were this not so, theatrical and variety managers might have definitely to consider giving nothing but a mechanized form of entertainment. From the viewpoint of employment, this would be serious, for the money spent by the public on seeing plays, revues, and variety up and down the country provides employment for very many thousands of British subjects, whereas of the money spent in the cinemas many million pounds go to the United States to provide work and fat dividends for our friends the Americans.

As an indication that we are not standing still, I have to inform you that we have decided—subject to it being possible, as we think it will be, to make satisfactory financial arrangements—to enlarge substantially and to re-equip one of our theatres. It returns a good profit and it is in a good district. The scheme is to enlarge its capacity by about 50 per cent., and we think it will be a still more valuable unit in our chain.

BURDEN OF ENTERTAINMENT TAX

Lastly, I will refer to one distressing and to one pleasing fact: The first is that this company paid in 1929 nearly £35,000 in entertainment tax, or £7,000 more than our net profits; the second is that during the period we arranged for several performances and collections in aid of hospitals and other charities for which many artistes willingly gave their services; and at Christmas time we gave at each of our theatres for about the 20th year in succession a free *matinée* for the entertainment of, in all, some 15,000 of the poorest children of the neighbourhoods. (Hear, hear.)

TRIBUTE TO MR. IBBETSON

The Chairman then referred to the retirement from the secretaryship of Mr. Ilford Ibbetson, who had intimated to the board that he desired to be relieved of the heavy responsibilities of that position. Mr. Ibbetson had rendered invaluable services to their group of companies during a period extending over 40 years, and, while the directors regretted that he had found it necessary to seek relief from some of his duties, they were glad to be able to report that he had agreed to continue in an advisory capacity. (Hear, hear.)

In conclusion, the Chairman moved the adoption of the report and accounts and the payment of the dividends recommended therein, which was seconded by Mr. R. H. GILLESPIE and carried unanimously.

The retiring directors, Mr. Adney Gibbons and Mr. Frank Glenister, were re-elected, and Messrs. Lord, Foster, and Co. were reappointed auditors.

A hearty vote of thanks having been accorded to the chairman, directors, and the staff, the proceedings terminated.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS

Company	Receipts	Inc. or Dec.	Aggregate Inc. or Dec. from Jan. 1*
Anglo-Argentine Tr. (Feb. 18)	£83,091	+1,978	−13,381
Burma Elec. Supp. (Jan. 1)	Rs.82,533	−1,830	−26,062 (Aug. 1)
Catalinas, Warehouses and Mole (Jan.)	£8,700	−2,550	—
Chatham and Dist. Trctn. (Feb. 13)	£963	+84	+352
Egyptian Delta Lt. Rlys. (10 days' endd. Jan. 21)	£12,520	+351	+19,164 (Apl. 1)
Egyptian Mkts. (Feb. 13)	£2,091	−163	−2,476
L.C.C. Trams (Feb. 19)	£79,556	+5,911	+67,589 (Apl. 1)
S. Indian (Jan. 25)	Rs.14,21,183	+44,983	+42,41,010 (Apl. 1)

* Unless otherwise shown.

Official returns of 40 of the principal municipal tramway and omnibus undertakings in the United Kingdom, as compiled by *The Tramway and Railway World*, for the week ended February 1 give total receipts of £409,986, or £27,611 more than in the corresponding week of last year. The aggregate receipts for 44 weeks amounted to £18,307,342, an increase of £833,931.

The net profit of Harrison, Barber, and Co.; licensed horse slaughterers, for 1929 amounted to £11,301 (against £11,967 for 1928). A final dividend of 5½ per cent. is proposed, making 8 per cent. for the year (against 9 per cent.). The carry-forward is increased from £2,024 to £2,931. Meeting, February 27.

HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

RUBBER FIRMER

GRAIN AND FARM PRODUCE

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), Feb. 21.—WHEAT.—The cargo market was quiet, and quotations were occasionally lower, but with a better demand and encouraging initial Canadian advices the closing tone was steadier. Business has been done to Japan in white descriptions, but prices are not available. For a part cargo of No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3 Northern Manitoba (Pacific), per Mtn. Jan. 25, the Continent paid about 42s. 3d., 41s. 6d. and 40s. 6d. respectively; and for 14,000 qr. No. 1 and No. 2 (Pacific), per Nohata, 42s. 4½d. and 41s. 7½d. was paid to Mersey; and Rosafe, 63½lb., 6,503 tons (new crop), per Bournemouth, B/L Jan. 15, sold at 38s. 3d. Late yesterday a cargo of No. 3 Northern Manitoba (Vancouver), May shipment, was dealt in to Portugal at 40s. 9d., U.K. basis; and 8,500 tons Rosafe, 63½lb., and Baril, 63½lb., March, also changed hands to Portugal, but the prices are not available. Parcels were in good demand, and closed steady after opening 6d. per qr. easier. No. 1 Northern Manitoba (Vancouver), per Hesperos, afloat, sold at 42s. 3d. net; No. 2, per Benjamin Franklin, afloat, at 41s. 3d. net to 41s. 6d. net; No. 3 at 40s. 4½d. net to 40s. 7½d. net; No. 5 Manitoba, per Paris City, at 37s. 9d. net; No. 1 Northern Manitoba (Atlantic), March, at 43s. 6d. net; No. 6 Manitoba at 39s. 7½d. net; No. 5, Feb.-March 15, at 37s. 9d. net; and South Australian, per City of Windsor, afloat, at 39s. 9d. and 40s. Hull paid 37s. 10½d. for Rosafe 63½lb., March, and 37s. 1½d. for Baril 63½lb., March. To Avonmouth No. 2 and No. 3 Northern Manitoba, per Bradclyde, arrived, made 40s. 10½d. and 39s. 6d. respectively.

The wheat futures market closed firm and 8d. to 1s. 3d. above yesterday's final values.

Per 480lb.	Opening values	1.15 value	3.15 Call	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	OLD CONTRACT				
March ..	38 9	39 5	39 8	40 0	38 9
May ..	—	—	39 10	—	—
	NEW CONTRACT. London Grade of Milling Quality.				
March ..	36 0	36 4	36 6	36 8	36 0
May ..	36 5	36 9	36 11	37 1	36 5

MAIZE.—Cargoes were steady and sellers required higher prices, but for the moment buyers were hesitating. For La Plata, on passage, 25s. was asked; 25s. 6d. for Feb. and March; and 25s. 9d. for April-May and May-June. Parcels were firm and 3d. harder to buy in sympathy with the further improvement in the Argentine exchange, but trading has not been very active. La Plata, per Ocean Prince, afloat, sold at 24s. 6d.; Feb.-March at 24s. 9d., and May-June at 24s. 9d. Liverpool paid 24s. 9d. for Feb., and 24s. 7½d. and 24s. 9d. for Feb.-March.

BARLEY continued quiet at late rates. No. 3 Canada Western, Feb., 25s. 3d., and No. 4, 23s. 9d.

OATS were dull and unchanged. La Plata, March, 14s., and April, 14s. 3d. Germans (on sample), Feb., were obtainable at 12s. 9d. to 14s. 6d.

At MARK LANE trading was quiet with prices mostly on a lower basis. English wheat was in poor request at 37s. to 38s. per 504lb. Foreign wheat was obtainable on easier terms. No. 1 Northern Manitoba (Vancouver), ex ship, 45s.; No. 2, 44s.; No. 3, 43s.; No. 4 Manitoba, 42s. 3d.; No. 5 (Atlantic), 40s. 3d.; No. 6, 39s. 9d.; Rosafe, 63½lb., 39s.; 64lb., 39s. 3d.; Barusso, 63½lb., 39s. 6d.; and Australian, 42s. 6d. per 496lb. Flour was quiet and 1s. lower for London. Straight-run, at 36s. to 37s., and country straight-run, 32s. to 32s. 6d. per 280lb. Maize was quiet and lower. La Plata, landed, 26s. 9d.; ex ship, 25s. 6d.; and No. 4, flat yellow African, 26s. 6d. per 480lb. Barley remained quiet. English malting (new), 28s. to 40s.; English feed, 25s. to 29s.; Californian, 26s. to 42s.; and Smyrna, landed, 40s. to 43s. per 448lb. Persian and Russian, ex ship, 20s. 6d. per 400lb. Oats were quiet at late rates. English, 16s. 6d. to 20s., and Scotch, landed, 20s. per 3cwt. La Plata, landed, 15s. 9d.; ex ship, 15s. 3d.; Chilean tawny, landed, 16s. 6d. Chilean white, landed, 22s.; German, ex ship, 16s. 6d.; and South Russian, 16s. per 320lb. Beans and peas were quiet at recent prices. Wheatfeed continued quiet. Middlings, 5s. to 5s. 3d.; fine middlings, 7s. 9d.; and hollands, 5s. 3d. to 5s. per 2lb. Offals unchanged. Fine Mid Lothian, 19s.; Aberdeen, 13s. 6d.; and American, 15s. to 15s. 6d. per cwt.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 21.—WHEAT.—Shipment parcels were 3d. to 9d. cheaper, but there was a much better demand. Parcels were: No. 1 Manitoba, Atlantic, March, at 43s. 4½d.; No. 2, 42s. 6d.; No. 3, 41s. 3d.; No. 4 Manitoba, March, 40s. 6d.; No. 5, 37s. 6d.; No. 3 hard winter, March, 40s.; white Western Pacific, afloat, 39s. 9d.; Australian, afloat, 40s. 6d. Business comprised No. 1 N. Manitoba, Vancouver, afloat at 42s. and 42s. 3d.; No. 2, Feb., 41s. 7½d.; Rosafe, 63lb., March, 37s. 10½d. and 37s. 9d.; 62½lb., March, 37s. 6d.; Baril, 63lb., March, 37s. 1½d. and 37s. 3d.; Baril, 62lb., March, 36s. 6d., while to Manchester, No. 1 N. Manitoba, afloat, realized 42s. 4½d. Spot parcels met a good demand at 1d. to 2d. per cental advance. Graded wheat futures closed firm at a net gain of 3½d. to 2½d. Sales amounted to 500 loads.

Per 100lb.	Opening values	Business done Highest	Lowest	Closing values	Previous closing values
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
March ..	7 8	7 10½	7 8	7 10½	7 8½
May ..	8 0¼	8 3½	8 0¼	8 2½	8 0¼
July* ..	8 3¼	8 6¼	8 3¼	8 5½	8 3¼

* Net cash terms.

MAIZE.—Shipment parcels of La Plata were steady with afloat quoted 25s. and 24s. 9d.; Feb., 24s. 9d.; Feb.-March, 24s. 7½d.; April-May, 25s.; and May-June, 24s. 9d. Gal./Fox. was easier, with March-April offered at 24s. 6d. La Plata, Feb.-March, sold at 24s. 7½d. and Feb. at 24s. 9d. Maize on the spot was in small request at easier prices.

BARLEY was quiet. OATS sold slowly at about previous prices. Shipment parcels were neglected; Chilean tawny, March and April, 15s. 6d., and La Plata, f.a.q., March shipment, 14s. 3d., sellers.

FLOUR was in fair demand with local grades reduced 1s. per sack. OATMEAL was dull and easier. BEANS were quiet and unchanged. Peas were in slow request. WHEATFEED.—Local makes were in better demand at unchanged prices. Imported descriptions were quiet.

CHELMSFORD, Feb. 21.—Trade was dull for wheat at 38s. Barley was in small supply of inferior barley; the malting trade is nearly over.

DERBY, Feb. 21.—The market was weak. Wheat, 8s. to 8s. 4d.; oats, 5s. 8d. to 6s. 8d.; barley, 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.; beans, 8s. 2d. to 8s. 4d., all per cwt., free on rail.

COTTON

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 21.—Although a fair business was done in South American descriptions, demand for spot cotton was less active. There was only a small sale of Egyptian, quotations of which were advanced (new) 1s. Sakellaridis, middling, 8.47d. Brazilian and Peruvian were also 1 point higher; Pernam fair, 8.07d.; g.f. smooth, 9.17d.; and g.f. Tanguis, 9.27d. Egyptian were unchanged to 5 points lower; f.g.f. Sakellaridis, 13.50d.; and f.g.f. Upper, 10.21d.; African were 1 point higher; middling West, 8.52d.; and g.f. East, 9.07d. East Indian were unchanged; fine m.g. Broach, 5.30d.; and fine No. 1 Oomra 5.90d.

American futures opened at a rise of 3 to 4 points, the undertone being firmer with less offering owing to rather better overnight cable advices which induced local covering and some Continental buying. Trading was quiet throughout the morning and values at midday were 3 to 5 points up. American selling orders with easier opening cablegrams from New York caused recessions in the afternoon, but the market rallied again in sympathy with steadier later cables and closed 1 to 2 points higher than the previous day. Tenders amounted to 300 bales on new dockets. Liverpool closing prices:—March, 8.17; May, 8.27; July, 8.35; Oct., 8.44. New York, 11 a.m. prices:—March, 15.33; May, 15.42; July, 15.52; Oct., 16.00.

Egyptian futures.—Sakellaridis contracts opened 5 points higher, but later reacted sharply on renewed liquidation and easier Alexandria advices, closing barely steady at a fall of 5 to 13 points. Closing prices:—Feb., 12.94; March and April, 12.79; May and June, 12.95; July to Oct., 12.97; Nov. and Dec., 12.93; Jan. and Feb., 13.02. Upper contracts closed quiet, unchanged to 5 points higher. Closing values:—Feb., 9.83; March and April, 9.81; May, 10.00; June, 10.02; July to Nov., 10.10; Dec., 10.18; Jan. and Feb., 10.21.

Empire futures finished steady and 3 to 5 points higher on the day. Closing prices:—Feb., 8.08; March, 8.09; April, 8.06; May, 8.12; June, 8.05; July, 8.23; Aug., 8.10; Sept., 8.07; Oct., 8.26; Nov., 8.22; Dec., 8.34; Jan. and Feb., 8.35.

Description	Sales To-day	Sales So far this week	Export To-day.	Export So far this week	Imports To-day	Imports So far this week
American	750	12,310	30	530	7,147	32,894
Brazilian, &c. ..	1,600	4,600	—	—	—	12,856
Peruvian, &c. ..	1,000	4,000	30	230	—	2,033
African,&c.	200	1,800	—	—	—	2,346
Egyptian, &c. ..	300	2,400	—	—	—	20,753
E. Indies, &c. ..	150	890	40	40	—	*8,039
Totals—						
This week	4,000	26,000	100	800	7,147	79,821
Last week	8,000	25,000	100	600	23,361	61,622

* Corrected.

Amer. Futures	To-day			Prev. day		
Delivery	H'ghst	L'west	Closing	H'ghst	L'west	Closing
Feb. ..	—	—	8.17	8.15	8.15	8.12
March ..	8.18	8.14	8.17	8.17	8.13	8.13
April ..	8.18	8.18	8.19	—	—	8.15
May ..	8.28	8.23	8.27	8.27	8.22	8.23
June ..	—	—	8.28	8.25	8.25	8.25
July ..	8.36	8.30	8.35	8.35	8.30	8.31
Aug. ..	—	—	8.38	—	—	8.34
Sept. ..	—	—	8.41	—	—	8.37
Oct. ..	8.46	8.40	8.44	8.44	8.40	8.40
Nov. ..	—	—	8.46	—	—	8.42
Dec. ..	—	—	8.49	8.48	8.45	8.45
Jan. ..	8.52	8.50	8.52	8.51	8.48	8.48
Feb. ..	—	—	8.54	—	—	8.50

The Alexandria General Produce Association quote fully good fair futures (in 100ths of a dollar per cantar of 99·05lb.) as follows:—

	To-day		Previous close
	1st report	Close	
Ashmouni, Feb. ..	19.00	19.00	19.00
.. April ..	19.44	19.41	19.43
Sakellaridis, March ..	—	27.50	27.50
.. May ..	27.75	27.62	27.68
.. July ..	—	27.03	27.32

Receipts to-day, 2,751 bales, against 2,614 a year ago.

MANCHESTER, Feb. 21.—The market was quiet in all sections. Cloth turnover was very restricted. India provided only a fraction of her normal trade; small lots of dhooties, light bleaching cloths, twills and fancies were booked and a more general demand was met with for prints for Calcutta. China buying was confined to minor lots of white shirtings and fancies. The Levant and Egypt bought a few finishing cloths, but the bulk of the inquiry from those markets was in the nature of price testing. South America, the Colonies, and the African markets all operated with great caution, and transactions for the home trade, although covering a wide range of goods, were chiefly in unimportant quantities. Spinners had a very slow day whether in American or Egyptian counts.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE

LONDON, Feb. 21.—SUGAR.—Home refined was in fair request at late rates. Tate's London and Lyle's No. 2 granulated, 22s.; T L granulated, 21s. 6d. Home-grown granulated, prompt, ex Ely, Cantley, and Ipswich, quoted 20s. 9d. (3d. less ex London); Anglo-Scottish, 21s. to 21s. 3d., ex factory; T L, ex refinery, 20s. 7½d.; ex wharf, 2 s. 6d. West Indian crystallized quoted 20s. 6d. to 22s. 6d.; white Mauritius, spot, quoted 19s. 6d. to 19s. 9d.; 99 per cent., Feb., quoted 11s. 6d., value, c.i.f. White Java, Feb.-March, quoted 10s. 9d., value, c.i.f., Europe; March-May, 10s. 9d.; July-Sept., 10s. 4½d.; Oct.-Dec., 10s. 6d., c. and f., India. Czech granulated, prompt, quoted 9s. 4½d.; April-Aug., 9s. 6d., f.o.b., Hamburg. Dutch granulated, prompt, quoted 10s., f.o.b., Rotterdam. Polish crystals, prompt, 8s. 9d., value, f.o.b., Danzig. Raws were quiet; preferentials, 96 per cent., Feb., quoted 11s. 6d., value; Peruvian, 96 per cent., quoted 7s. 4½d. to 7s. 9d., sellers, as to position Cuban, 96 per cent., Feb.-March, quoted 8s., value, c.i.f.

White sugar futures were steady; March sold at 8s. 11½d. and 8s. (combined); May at 9s. 5½d. Calls:—

	10.30 a.m.		3.15 p.m.		4.15 p.m.	
Month	Sellers	Buyers	Sellers	Buyers	Sellers	Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Feb. ..	9 0	8 9	9 0	8 9	9 0	8 9
Mar. ..	9 0¼	8 10½	9 0¼	8 11¼	9 0¼	9 11¼
May ..	9 6	9 4½	9 6	9 5¼	9 6	9 5¼
Aug. ..	10 2¼	10 0¾	10 2¼	10 0¾	10 2¼	10 0¾

Raw sugar futures were steady; May delivery sold from 6s. 10½d. to 6s. 11½d.; Aug. at 7s. 4½d. and at 7s. 4½d. and 7s. 5¼d. (combined) to 7s. 5¼d.; Dec. at 7s. 9d. Calls:—

	10.30 a.m.		3.15 p.m.		4.15 p.m.	
Month	Sellers	Buyers	Sellers	Buyers	Sellers	Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Feb. ..	7 3	6 0	7 3	6 0	7 3	6 0
Mar. ..	6 5¼	6 3¾	6 4½	6 3¾	6 5¼	6 3¾
May ..	6 11¼	6 9¾	7 0	6 10½	7 0	6 11¼
Aug. ..	7 4½	7 3¼	7 5¼	7 4½	7 5¼	7 4½
Oct. ..	7 5¼	7 3¾	7 6¼	7 5¼	7 6¼	7 5¼
Dec. ..	7 9	7 8¼	7 9	7 9¼	7 9	7 9

SYRUP.—Lyle's half-puncheons, quoted 27s. 6d.; 2lb. tins, 30s.; Tate's cwt. drums, 25s. 6d.; 3 cwt. casks, 22s. 6d.; 5 cwt. to 6 cwt., casks, 20s. 6d.

GLUCOSE.—Guaranteed waterwhite, Feb.-June, delivery, quoted, 22s. per cwt., duty paid, landed terms.

COFFEE.—The spot market ruled quietly steady. Futures nominal.

COCOA.—Accra was easier; fair fermented, March-May, quoted 37s. 6d. per cwt., value; April-June sold at 38s., Liverpool contract; March-May, 38s., value, London contract, f.o.b. Futures opened easier, but closed with a steadier tone; March delivery sold at 41s. 10½d.; May, at 42s. 1½d.; Sept. and Dec., at 43s. 9d. Sales, 170 tons. Calls

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

Ticket ..	Mar. 4	Mar. 18	April 1
Pay-day ..	Mar. 6	Mar. 20	April 3

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
56⅝ 52	Consols, 2½% ..	55⅝ 55⅞	..
85⅛ 81⅜	Do., 4% ..	83 85¼	..
103¼ 99⅛	War Loan, 5% ..	101⅞ 101⅝	+⅛
101⅜ 99⅛	Do., 4% ..	101⅜ 101⅞	+⅛
91¼ 82½	Fdg. Loan, 4% ..	87¼ 87½	..
95⅛ 90	Victory, 4% ..	92⅛ 92⅜*	–⅛
95⅛ 90	Do., Sm. Bds. ..	92⅛ 92⅜*	–⅛
80⅜ 72⅞	Conversion, 3½% ..	75⅛ 76⅛	–⅛
100 95	Do., 4% ..	95⅝ 96⅛	..
100½ 99⅛	Treas., 5% '45-'47	100¼ 100⅜	..
101⅜ 97¼	Do., 5% '33-35	101 101¼	..
100 96½	Do., 4½% '30-32	99⅜ 99⅞	..
98⅜ 94⅞	Do., 4½% '32-34	99⅛ 99⅜	+⅛
97⅛ 93⅝	Do., 4% '31-33	97¼ 98	..
60¼ 55⅛	Irish Land, 2½% ..	56 57	..
60 60¼	Do., 3% ..	61⅛ 62½	..
65⅝ 60	Local Loans, 3% ..	62¼ 62½	..
84¾ 80	Tr'sal. 5% '23-'53	82 84	..
286 239	Bank of England 250	247	..
82½ 77¼	Egyptian, 5% ..	80 82	..
71¼ 60	India, 3½% ..	58½ 59½	+⅛
61¼ 50½	Do., 5% ..	50½ 51½	+1
51½ 44	Do., 2½% ..	41½ 43½	+⅛
51½ 46	Do., 4% ..	44¾ 45¾	..
82¼ 80¼	Do., 5% '50-55	81¼ 82¼	+⅛
109 103⅛	Sudan, 5½% ..	106 107	..
66⅝ 60	Ldn. Cty., 3% ..	61½ 62½	–⅛
76½ 70	Do., 3½% ..	72¾ 73¾	..
104⅛ 100	Do., 5% '40-60	101 102	+⅛
104⅛ 100	Corp. of Lds., 5%	100½ 101½	..
65¼ 59	Met. Water, "B" ..	62 63	–⅛
67 58⅝	Do., 3% ..	62½ 63½	..
85⅛ 81	Met. Dists., 3% ..	65½ 64½	..
73½ 67½	Do., 2½% ..	69 70	..
64 58	Pt. of Lond., 3½%	62½ ..	..
.. ..	Do., 4% ..	59½ 60½	..
85¼ 76¼	Do., 4% "B" ..	78 79	..
100¾ 93	Do., 4½% ..	94¼ 95¼	..

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

103½	98	Aust., 6% '31-41	98	99	..
94¼	90½	Do., 5% '45-75	90	91	..
94¼	90½	Can., 4% '40-60	86¼	86¾	..
85¼	78⅜	Do., 3½% '50-60	62¼	82¾	..
95¼	91⅛	Cape, 4% ..	16-36	94½	..
82⅜	78¼	Do., 3½% '29-49	80¾	81¼	..
81⅛	78¼	Do., 3% '33-43	73¾	80¼	..
113¼	108½	Egyptian Unified, 4%	109¾	109¾	..
99¼	94¼	Kenya, 5% '48-58	100	100½	..
85⅛	81⅜	Natal, 3½% '34-44	82½	83	..
76⅝	72½	Do., 3% '29-49	74¾	75¼	..
88⅛	83⅛	N.S.W., 3% ..	35	84½	85½	..
77⅜	69¼	Do., 3½% '58-'80	69½	70½	..
94⅛	89⅜	Do., 4% .. 1933	92	93	..
91½	88¼	Do., 5% '45-65	87½	88½	..
102	92	Do., 5½% '47-57	90	91	..
104	98¾	N.Zeal., 5% '46	100½	101	..
97⅛	91⅛	Do., 4½% '45-65	92¼	92¾	..
92⅝	86⅜	Do., 4% .. 43-63	85	85½	..
88⅝	84⅜	Do., 3½% '40	87½	88	..
84¼	75	Do., 3% '29-45	78½	79	..
104½	98¼	Do., 4% '60-90	98½	99	..
100	89	Qld., 5% '40-60	88½	89½	..
84¾	75¾	Do., 4% '40-50	76	76	..
104¼	98	S.Af., 5% '45-75	100	100¼	..
90	81½	Do., 4% .. 43-63	83¼	83¾	..
93⅝	89	S.Aust. 3½% '43-73	88	89	..
102¾	97⅛	S.Rd., 5% '34-49	100	100½	..
79½	72	Tas'a., 3½% '1940	81	82	..
89	89	Vict., 5% '45-75	88	89	..
79¼	70	Do., 3½% '29-49	70½	71½	..
91⅜	86	W.Aus.5% '45-75	88	89	..
90⅜	86	Do., 3½% '38-68	86½	87½	..
81⅜	72	Do., 4% .. 42-62	71½	72½	..

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

Making-up Price Feb. 17	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
84	Arg., 4% Rescision	83½ 84½	..
80⅝	Do., 4% 1900	80½ 81½	..
91	Do., Port Cap., 5%	90¼ 91¼	..
13	Austrian, 4% ..	10½ 10¾	..
110⅜	Belgian, 7% ..	109⅜ 110¾	+⅛
91¼	Berlin (City of), 6%	91 92	..
53¼	Brazil, 4% .. 1889	51 52	–¼
53¼	Do., 4% Rescision ..	51½ 54½	..
64	Do., 5% 1913	64 65	..
26⅛	Do., 5% Fdg., 1914	26 26⅛	+⅛
81⅜	Do., 6½% 1927	81⅛ 82½	..
56⅛	Buenos Aires, 3½%	56½ 57½	+½
80⅜	Bulgaria, 7% ..	79 81	..
92⅛	Chile, 6% 1926	92½ 93½	..
85⅛	Do., 5% 1911	85 87	..
103	Do., 7½% 1922	103 105	..
99	Chinese, 5% 1896	98½ 99½	..
85¼	Do., 4½% 1898	83 84	+½
49	Do., 5% 1911	48 49	+1
62	Do., 5% 1913	61 62	..
60⅜	Do., Shanghai-N. 5%	59 61	–1
28	Do., Tientsin-P. 5%	24 28	..
29½	Do., Hukuan., 5%	28 31	..
112	Czechoslovakia, 8%	111½ 112½	..
20	Egyptian Unified	19 20	..
20¼	French, 5%	20 20½	..
20	Do., 4%	19¾ 20¼	..
106	Midl, 6%	104¾ 105¾	–¼
105¾	Nord, 6%	104¾ 105¾	–¼
105¾	Orleans, 6%	104¾ 105¾	–¼
105¾	P.L.M., 6%	102¾ 103¾	–¼
107¾	Seine (Dept. of), 7%	107½ 108½	..
105¾	German, 7%	105 106	..
59	Greek Monopoly, 4%	58 61	..
78	Do., 7% 1914	77 77	..
101¾	Do., 7% Refugee	101½ 102½	..
88	Do., 6% Stabilization	89 90	..
101	Hungarian, 7½%	100½ 101½	..
178	Italian, 3½% ..	174 184	..
104	Do., 5% Consort."B"	103 104	..
75½	Japan, 4% .. 1899	73½ 74½	..
91¼	Do., 5% 1907	91¼ 92¼	..
99½	Do., 5% 1924	99½ 100½	..
92½	Tokyo (City of), 5½%	92 93	..
22	Mexican, 5% ..	20 22	..
81	Peru, 5% 1928	80 82	+¼
90⅜	Polish, 7% ..	90½ 91½	..
42¼	Portugal, 3% .. 1st Ser.	42¼ 42¾	..
47½	Roumanian, 4% Cons.	47 48	..
5¼	Russian, 4% .. 1889	2¾ 3¼	..
4	Do., 5% 1906	2½ 4½	..
103	Siamese, 6% .. 1924	102 103	..
14½	Turkish, 4% Unified	14¼ 15¼	..
65	Uruguay, 5½% ..	63 65	–½
113¾	Peruvian Corp. ..	113¾ 123⅜	..
53½	Do., Pref. ..	52¼ 53¼	–¼
105½	German Potash, 7%	105¼ 106¼	..
82	San Paulo Coffee, 7½%	81½ 82½	–¼

BRITISH RAILWAYS

91⅞	..	Great Western ..	91	91¾	–¼
..	..	Do., 4% Deb. ..	78	79	..
..	..	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	95	96	..
..	..	Do., 5% Pref. ..	91½	92¼	–¼
52	..	L.Mid.and Scottish	51¼	51¾	..
..	..	Do., 4% Deb. ..	76	77	..
..	..	Do., 4% Gtd. ..	75½	76½	..
..	..	Do., 4% Pref. ..	70¼	71¼	..
11⅞	..	L.and N.East., Def.	11¼	11¾	..
55	..	Do., Pref. ..	54¾	55½	–⅛
..	..	Do., 3% Deb. ..	56	57	..
..	..	Do., 4% 1st Gtd. ..	72	73	..
..	..	Do., 4% 1st Pref. ..	67¾	68¾	..
..	..	Do., 4% 2nd Pref. ..	64	65	..
64	..	Metropolitan ..	64¼	65¼	+¼
74½	..	Met. Dist. ..	74	75	..
50¾	..	Southern, Def. ..	51	51½	..
75	..	Do., Pref. ..	72½	73½	..
..	..	Do., 4% Deb. ..	76	77	..
..	..	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	95	96	..
..	..	Do., 5% Pref. ..	89½	90½	+¼
23.3	..	Underground, £1	22 10½	23 4½	..
109	..	Do., Income ..	106½	108½	..

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL RAILWAYS

83	..	Antofagasta, Cons. ..	81	83	–½
..	..	Argentine Gt. Western	78	80	..
..	..	Argentine N. Eastern	275	277	..
94½	..	B.A. Gt. Southern ..	93	95	..
85½	..	B.A. and Pacific ..	84½	86½	–½
74	..	B.A. Western	74½	76½	–1
222	..	Canadian Pacific ..	216	217	+2½
80	..	Central Argentine ..	77½	78	+½
75	..	Central Uruguay ..	71½	73½	..
18	..	Cordoba Central ..	16½	18½	..
27	..	Do., 2nd Pref. ..	29	32	..
28½	..	Costa Rica	28	29	..
80½	..	Entre Rios	80	82	–½
..	..	Int. Cent. America	31	35	..
50	..	Leopoldina	49	51	..
8	..	Mexican, 1st Pref.	7	9	..
4½	..	Nitrate (Antofa.) ..	4⅛	4⅜	..
185	..	San Paulo	182	185	..
24	..	United of Havana ..	23	25	–1

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Alex. of Egypt	7½	..	Lloyds, A...	60⅜	..
Alexanders ..	3½	..	Martins ..	27¼	..
Anglo-S. Am.	6⅝	–⅛	Merc. Ind. C.	13	..
Bk. of Aust.	11⅝	..	Midland, £1	79/6	–6d
B. Ld. & S.A.	8¼	..	Do., £12	..	..
Bk. of Mtl.	64½	..	(£2 10s. paid)	9¼	–1/16
Bk.of N.S.W.	39	..	National ..	27¼	..
Bk. of N.Z.	56/0	–6d	Nat. Dist. B.	9⅝	..
Barclays, A.	8	..	Nat. Egypt ..	32¼	..
Do., B. ..	54/9	–5d	Nat. India ..	44½	–¼
Do., D.C.O.	26/6	..	Nat. Prov.£4	13⅜	..
B. Overseas ..	21¼	..	Ryl. of Can.	64	..
Can. Comm. ..	54	..	Stand. & L. ..	14⅜	..
Char. India ..	16⅝	–⅛	Un. of Aust.	10⅝	..
District	33½	..	Un. Discount	8¼	–1/16
Eng. S. & A.	6⅛	–1/16	Westminster	76/9	..
Hambros ..	9	..	Do., £1 ..	50/0	..
Hongkong ..	116	..	Wms. Dens.	42/0	..

INSURANCE

Alliance, New	19	..	Nthn. Assur.	15¾	–¼
Atlas Assur.	12½	–¼	Phoenix, Ltd.	15⅞	..
Atlantic ..	5	..	Prudential	21¾	..
Con. Union	2¾	–⅛	Do., "B" ..	38/3	..
Eagle Star ..	11¾	..	Royal ..	78¾	–⅛
Empr'y Liab	74/0	–6d	R. Exchange	6	..
Gen. Accdt.	14½	..	Scottish, "A"	16¼	..
Guardian ..	9¾	–⅛	Sea	74/6	..
Ldn. and L.	27	–¼	Sun Insur. ..	37¼	–½
Ldn. Assur.	9⅞	..	Sun Life ..	54	..
S. Brit. & M.	33¼	–¼	Y'ksh'e (50/-)	6	..

TEXTILE AND CHEMICAL

Amal. Cotton	0/7½	..	Engl. Cotton	2½	–⅛
Bleachers ..	20/9	..	FineSpinners	25/3	+6d
Borax, Def. ..	18	..	Hoyle, J. ..	1¼	..
Brad. Dyers	26/0	+5d	Impl. Chem.	25/1½	+1½d
Brit. Celanese	1⅝	..	Do., Def. ..	8/0	+5d
Do., 2nd Pf.	10/9	+5d	Jute Ind., Pf.	2/7½	+1½d
B.Col. Dyers	5/5	..	Linen Thread	11⅛	..
Brit. Enka ..	9⅜	–⅛	Lister	14/9	..
Calico Print.	13/6	..	Patons & B.	1⅛	..
Can. Celanese	2⅛	..	Rylands ..	20/9	–6d
Ca'to Amer.	2⅜	..	Salt Union ..	13⅜	..
Coats	64/3	..	Shirts (6'th'Pr)	2/6	..
Cook, Son ..	8/0*	..	Spun Viscose	5⅛	..
Courtaulds ..	2⅜	..	Wardle&Dav	1⅜	–⅛

ELECTRICAL POWER AND EQUIPMENT

Ass. Elec. Ind.	26/6	..	Hydro Elec.	43¼	..
Atlas	26/1½	..	Johnson&Ph.	34/6	..
BarcelonaTr.	25	..	Metro. Elec.	2	..
B'mouth&Pt.	61/0	..	Mex. Lt. Com.	75	..
Brazil Trac.	58¼	–1	Do., 1st Pf.	74	..
Brit. Insul'd	77/0	..	Mid.Counties	28/0	+3d
Brush Elec.	127	..	Newc'le Elec.	23/6	..
Callender's ..	32½	..	Perak River	10/0	..
City of Lond.	33/0	..	Siemens ..	24/0	..
County Lond.	44/0	..	Teleg. Const.	26½	..
English Elec.	3/6	..	Vic. Falls ..	2½	..
Gen. Elec. ..	45/6	..	Whitehall Pt.	24/3	..
Hesley's Tel.	6⅛	..	Yorkshire ..	31/6*	..

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Alex. of Egypt	7½	..	Lloyds, A...	60⅜	..
Alexanders ..	3½	..	Martins ..	27¼	..
Anglo-S. Am.	6⅝	–⅛	Merc. Ind. C.	13	..
Bk. of Aust.	11⅝	..	Midland, £1	79/6	–6d
B. Ld. & S.A.	8¼	..	Do., £12	..	..
Bk. of Mtl.	64½	..	(£2 10s. paid)	9¼	–1/16
Bk.of N.S.W.	39	..	National ..	27¼	..
Bk. of N.Z.	56/0	–6d	Nat. Dist. B.	9⅝	..
Barclays, A.	8	..	Nat. Egypt ..	32¼	..
Do., B. ..	54/9	–5d	Nat. India ..	44½	–¼
Do., D.C.O.	26/6	..	Nat. Prov.£4	13⅜	..
B. Overseas ..	21¼	..	Ryl. of Can.	64	..
Can. Comm. ..	54	..	Stand. & L. ..	14⅜	..
Char. India ..	16⅝	–⅛	Un. of Aust.	10⅝	..
District	33½	..	Un. Discount	8¼	–1/16
Eng. S. & A.	6⅛	–1/16	Westminster	76/9	..
Hambros ..	9	..	Do., £1 ..	50/0	..
Hongkong ..	116	..	Wms. Dens.	42/0	..

INSURANCE

Alliance, New	19	..	Nthn. Assur.	15¾	–¼
Atlas Assur.	12½	–¼	Phoenix, Ltd.	15⅞	..
Atlantic ..	5	..	Prudential	21¾	..
Con. Union	2¾	–⅛	Do., "B" ..	38/3	..
Eagle Star ..	11¾	..	Royal ..	78¾	–⅛
Empr'y Liab	74/0	–6d	R. Exchange	6	..
Gen. Accdt.	14½	..	Scottish, "A"	16¼	..
Guardian ..	9¾	–⅛	Sea	74/6	..
Ldn. and L.	27	–¼	Sun Insur. ..	37¼	–½
Ldn. Assur.	9⅞	..	Sun Life ..	54	..
S. Brit. & M.	33¼	–¼	Y'ksh'e (50/-)	6	..

TEXTILE AND CHEMICAL

Amal. Cotton	0/7½	..	Engl. Cotton	2½	–⅛
Bleachers ..	20/9	..	FineSpinners	25/3	+6d
Borax, Def. ..	18	..	Hoyle, J. ..	1¼	..
Brad. Dyers	26/0	+5d	Impl. Chem.	25/1½	+1½d
Brit. Celanese	1⅝	..	Do., Def. ..	8/0	+5d
Do., 2nd Pf.	10/9	+5d	Jute Ind., Pf.	2/7½	+1½d
B.Col. Dyers	5/5	..	Linen Thread	11⅛	..
Brit. Enka ..	9⅜	–⅛	Lister	14/9	..
Calico Print.	13/6	..	Patons & B.	1⅛	..
Can. Celanese	2⅛	..	Rylands ..	20/9	–6d
Ca'to Amer.	2⅜	..	Salt Union ..	13⅜	..
Coats	64/3	..	Shirts (6'th'Pr)	2/6	..
Cook, Son ..	8/0*	..	Spun Viscose	5⅛	..
Courtaulds ..	2⅜	..	Wardle&Dav	1⅜	–⅛

ELECTRICAL POWER AND EQUIPMENT

Ass. Elec. Ind.	26/6	..	Hydro Elec.	43¼	..
Atlas	26/1½	..	Johnson&Ph.	34/6	..
BarcelonaTr.	25	..	Metro. Elec.	2	..
B'mouth&Pt.	61/0	..	Mex. Lt. Com.	75	..
Brazil Trac.	58¼	–1	Do., 1st Pf.	74	..
Brit. Insul'd	77/0	..	Mid.Counties	28/0	+3d
Brush Elec.	127	..	Newc'le Elec.	23/6	..
Callender's ..	32½	..	Perak River	10/0	..
City of Lond.	33/0	..	Siemens ..	24/0	..
County Lond.	44/0	..	Teleg. Const.	26½	..
English Elec.	3/6	..	Vic. Falls ..	2½	..
Gen. Elec. ..	45/6	..	Whitehall Pt.	24/3	..
Hesley's Tel.	6⅛	..	Yorkshire ..	31/6*	..

MISCELLANEOUS

A. & E. Trad.	15/0	..	Imp. Smelt.	18/6	..
Am. Dentl. Dpt.	4/3	..	ImperialTob.	41½	..
Apollinaris ..	9/0	..	Imp.Tob.Can.	40/9	..
Assd. Cement	25/9	–3d	Int. Nickel	38¼	–¼
Austin, B. Pf.	15/3	+3d	Kreuger & T.	28½	..
Bovril, Def.	37/9*	–3d	Lever,7% Pf.	22/9	..
Brit. Alum.	42/9	+4d	Leyland, M.	29½	+⅛
Brit. Am. Tb.	5⅝	..	London Brick	38/0	+6d
Brit. Match	25/1½	..	Manbré G.Df.	3⅜	–⅛
Brit. Oil Cake	53/3	..	Marconi Mar.	2⅛	..
Brit. PortCm.	2¼	..	Do., Can. ..	⅞	+⅛
Brit. Ropes ..	3/6	..	Marz. Unicn	5½	..
Cab.&W."B"	29½	–½	Mather & P.	2¼	–⅛
Do.,7½%'A'	61	–½	Nalrn,M.&G.	28½	..
Do.,5½%Pf.	95	..	Napier ..	42/6	..
Carreras,"A"	9	+⅛	P. & O., Def.	48/0	..
Col. Graph.	5⅝	–¼	Phillips (G.)	1⅛	..
Crittall ..	1¼	..	Pinchin J'son	48/6	+1½d
Cr.&Bl., 1 Pf.	12 3	..	Prim. H'dgs.	26 3	..
Cunard St'm	21 3	..	Rolls-Royce	2¼	..
Dennis Bros.	2⅜	..	Rover (8-) ..	7 6	..
Dunlop Rbr.	12 6	..	Royal Mail	25	..
E.Readyd'g.B.	17 4½	+1½d	Singer ..	26 0	..
Finlay, Jas.	4⅛	..	Sm.&Arg.Mt.	8 6	..
Furness, W.	54 6	..	Sth. Met. Gas	98*	..
Gas, Lt. & C.	17 9*	+1d	Spillers ..	23 0	..
Gaumont Br.	15 10½	+1½d	S.T.D., Pref.	11 3	–10d
Globe Tel. ..	21¼	..	Swed.Match.B	12⅜	..
Gramophone	41⅜	–⅛	Turner & N'l	3½	–1/32
Guy Motors ..	3½	..	Utd. Dairies	31 3	..
Harrisons&C.	6½	..	Un. Molasses	5⅛	–⅛
Imp. Airways	21 3	..	Utd. Tob.(8.)	4⅛	..
Imp.Con.Gas	370	+5	Wall Paper D.	43 6	..

COAL, IRON, AND STEEL

Amal.A'th'te	5 1½	..	Howard & B.	14/4½	..
Am.Dentl.Df.	4/3	..	Lambert ..	3/6	..
Apollinaris ..	9/0	..	Pease & Plns.	3 7½	..
Assd. Cement	25 9	–3d	Platt Bros. ..	6 3	..
Austin, B. Pf.	15 3	+3d	Powell, Duff.	9 1½	+1½d
Bovril, Def.	37/9*	–3d	Richds, West	5 0	..
Brit. Alum.	42/9	+4d	Ruston & H.	17/9	+3d
Brit. Am. Tb.	5⅝	..	S. Speakman	11 3	..
Brit. Match	25 1½	..	Staveley ..	20 3	..
Brit. Oil Cake	53/3	..	Stew.&L.Def.	25 10½	..
Brit. PortCm.	2¼	..	S. Durham ..	22 0	..
Brit. Ropes ..	3/6	..	Dorman Long	5 9	..
Cab.&W."B"	29½	–½	Ebbw Vale ..	1 3	..
Carreras,"A"	9	+⅛	Gwent, Keen	34 0	–3d
Col. Graph.	5⅝	–¼	Hadfields ..	8/6	..
Crittall ..	1¼	..	Harld.&W.F.	9 0	..
Cr.&Bl., 1 Pf.	12 3	..	Hopkinson ..	56 3	..

BREWERIES

Allsopp ..	23 0	..	Ind. Coope ..	60 3	..
Bass, Ratcl	61 0	..	Meux's ..	35 6	..
Benskin's ..	31 0	..	Mitch's & B.	54 0	..
C.of Lon. Def.	9 0	..	S. Africa ..	58 6	..
Courage ..	60 9	..	Taylor, Wlkr.	51 0	..
Distillers ..	64 0	..	Threlfalls ..	51 0	..
Guinness ..	99 0*	–6d	WalkerP.&C.	16 6	..
Hoare	51 6	..	Watney, Def.	54 3	+3d

STORE, CATERING, AND HOTEL

Aerated B. ..	17 6	..	LewisPtg. Pf.	47 6	..
Army & N. ..	39 0	..	Lipton	4 3	..
Barker	64 0	..	Lyons, "A" ..	41⅜	..
Boots Pure D	51⅛	–⅛	Maple	35 7½	..
Carlton	36 0	..	Map.& Webb	14 0	..
Debenhams ..	9 3	..	Maypole,Def.	5 6	..
Gordon Htls.	13 9	–3d	Savoy Hotel	35 6	..
Harrods	68 0	–1 0	Selfridge, Pf.	25 5	..
Harrds(B.A.)	18 9	+3d	Spiers&P.	10 0	..
Home& G.	24 9	..	Tilling	10 3	..
Internat. Tea	20 7½	..	Whiteley ..	58 0	–9d

FINANCIAL, LAND, &c.

Arg. Ld. Inv.	37 0	..	Dalgety ..	11	..
Arg.Stn.Ld.	20 0	..	Forestal ..	16 0	..
Aust. Est. M.	5 5	..	Goldsbr., Mt.	30 0	..
Aust.Mre.f.p.	7⅛	..	Hudson's B.	4	..
Brit. N.Born.	7 9	..	Kassala Cot.	6 0	..
Cty. Ld. Real	18 0*	..	N.Z.L. & M.	107	–2
Cordova ..	1 6	..	SudanPlants	3⅛	..

RUBBER

Allied Sum.	17 3	–1½d	L. Asiatic ..	4 7½	–1½d
An.-Dutch ..	35 6	–3d	Lumut ..	2	..
An.-Java ..	3 5	..	Malacca ..	1⅜	–⅛
An.-Malay ..	15⅜	..	Malayalam ..	25 3	–3d
Bah Lias ..	28/9	+1/3	Mendaris ..	19 0	+3d
Bajoe Kidoel	11⅜	..	Merlimau ..	2 1	..
Batu Tiga ..	1⅝	..	Pataling ..	1	..
Bertam Cons.	4 4½	..	Perak	3 6	..
Bukit Mert'm	3 3	..	Rembau Jelei	25 6	..
Castlefield ..	6 1½	..	Rubber Tst.	38 3	–1½d
Cons. Malay	5 6	..	Sarawak ..	2 11½	..
Duff Devt. ..	9½	..	Selangor Un.	2 4½	..
E. Asiatic ..	2 4½	..	Sennah ..	1¼	..
Grand Cent.	18/9	+6d	Sialang ..	11⅜	..
Gula Kalump	1⅜	..	Straits Rbr.	⅜	..
Highlands ..	1⅜	..	Sum. Para ..	3 1½	..
Java Invest.	1 11⅛	..	Tandjong ..	1½	..
Java United	1½	..	Tanjong Mal.	1⅜	..
Jugra&Carey	16 3	–3d	Telogoredjo	1⅜	..
Kajar Para	1⅜	..	U. Serdang ..	4 3	..
Kuala Lump.	2½	..	U. Sua B'l'g	3¼	..
Labu	1 11⅛	..	U. Sumatra	2 1½	+1½d
Lanadron ..	1⅜	..	U. Temiang	2 6	..
Linggi	1 5⅛	..	Vallambrosa	13 9	–9d

TEA

Amal. Est. ..	21	..	Eastn. Prod.	4⅜	..
An.-Ceylon ..	1 11⅛*	..	Empire ..	1 2⅜	..
Assam Co. ..	1½	–6d	Galaha ..	2⅛	..
Assam Front.	19 3	..	Imperial Tea	1 1	..
Bogawantalawa	3¼	..	Jhanzie ..	1 3½	..
Brahmaputra	27½	..	Jokai	3⅛	..
Brit. Indian	2⅝	..	Jorehaut ..	3⅛	..
Budla Beta.	3⅝	..	Lanka Plant.	1 1⅜	..
Caroline ..	2 1⅜	..	Lebong ..	3 1⅛	..
Ceylon Plant.	5	..	Langda ..	12 3	..
Chargola ..	9⅛	..	Makum ..	1 1⅜	..
Chubwa ..	3	..	Nedeem ..	36 6	..
Cons. T. & L.	22¼	..	New Dimbula	6	..
Darjeeling ..	2⅝	..	Nuwara Eliya	5⅝	..
Dasj Cons. ..	3	..	Pabbojan ..	4¾	..
Deundi ..	14 3	..	Scot. Tea &L.	3⅛	+3d
Dooars ..	2⅝	..	Singlo	2⅛	..
Doom Dooma	5 1⅝	..	Travancore	2⅛	..
Eastn. Assam	3⅝	..	Upper Assam	2	..

OIL

A.-Ecuador ..	¾	–1/32	Lobitos ..	17 32	–1/32
A.-Egypt, B	2⅝	–1/32	Mex. Eagle ..	12

STOCK EXCHANGE DEALINGS—continued from page 21

Bersal, 9/9½. 10/-
Beyer, Peacock, 5% Pref., 12/6
Canadian Colls., 5% "A" Inc. Deb., 64½
Do., 5% "B" Inc. Deb., 25½
Cement, 8/10½ 9/- -/2¼
Do., 6% Deb., 92
Dorman, Long, 5/6¾ -/7½ -/3¼ -/6
Do., 5% Pref., 10/3
Do., 6% Pref., 15/3
Do., 5½% Deb., 85
Grand, Kern, and Nettlefolds, 33/6 -/10½
Do., 5% 2nd Cum. Pref. (free of tax), 20/3
Harland and Wolff, 6% 1st Pref., 9/3
Lambert, 2/6 -/3
Lysaght, 5½% Deb., 99½ ½
Natal Nav. Collieries, 12/-
Powell-Duffryn, 9/3 -/4½ -/6¾
Do., 5% 2nd Pref. (Correction from *Official List.*—In yesterday's List the business done should not have been marked 9/- 9/-)
Do., 7% Deb., 93¾ ½
Ruston and Hornsby, 5% Pref., 13/3
Skoda Works, 7½% Debs., 103½††† 3 3
St. Dunham, 4½% Deb., 73
Shaveley, 19/9 -/10½ 20/1½
Stewarts and Lloyds, Defd., 25/10½††
Stone, 6½% Pref., 23/-
Thomas, 2/-
Ud. States Steel, 185 6½ ½
Vickers, 7/7½ -/7½ -/7½ -/4½ -/9 -/4½ -/6 -/9
Do., 5% Cum. Pref. (1925), 18/3 -/3 -/1½
Weardale, 5% Pref., 17/4½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Anal. Anthracite, New 7% Pref., "B," 9/3 -/3
B. and L. Powed. Fuel, Prefd., 3/6
Bede Metal, 22/4½Δ
Bolsover, 17/9 -/6
Brand Powed. Fuel, 9/4½
Buell Comb. (Foreign), 9/9 -/9
Burmister and Wain, 6½ ½
Burman Long, 5/3 -/4½
Duffield Coal, 1/- -/0¼ 1/- 0/11
Duffield Iron, 5/- 4/9¾ 5/- 4/9 -/10½ 5/1½
Do. & N.W. Coal Dist., 13/1½ -/6 -/1½
Monk, fully-paid, 12/11½Δ
N. C. Metal, "A," 9/3 5/- 6/3
Seattle Heat Dist., 6/3 -/3
Settle, Speaman, 11/3
Sheepbridge, 10/-

MINES

Anaconda, 14⅞ ¾
Ashanti, 25/9 -/9 -/7½†† -/7½
Bechuanaland, 8/1½ -/1½
Cent. Provinces, 6/7 -/6
Cons. Fields of S. Africa, 37/6‡ 40/-‡
Do., 6% Pref., 18/3
Cons. Selection, 18/1½ -/1½
De Beers, 40% Pref. (Bearer), 193¾‡
Do., Defd. (Bearer), 93⅛ ⅜ ⅛
Geduld, 66/3 5/1½‡ 5/9‡
Globe and Phenix, 14/3 -/7½ -/9 13/11¼ 14/- -/4½ -/6 -/1½ -/3 -/1½ 14/- -/4½ -/6 -/1½ 14/- -/4½ -/6 13/11¼ 14/9
Mysore, 11/10½ 12/1½ 11/9 12/1½ 11/10½ 12/- -/3 -/3
Namaqua, 13/1½
Pahang, 10/6 -/6
Rio Tinto, 43⅛ 7⅛ 7¼
Do., 5% Pref., 87/6
St. John del Rey, 18/3¾†† -/6 -/9 -/7½
South Crofty, 3/6 -/7½ -/8¼ -/8¼ -/7½
Tanganyika, 37/6‡
Tharsis (Bearer), 94/4½
Vereeniging, 41/- 39/9 40/- 40/-

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES—AUSTRALIAN

Assd. Nthn. Blocks (W.A.), -/6
Golden Horse-Shoe (New), 2/10†† -/10½ -/10 -/8 -/10½ -/9¾ -/9 -/8¾
Lake View and Star, 12/3 -/3 -/3 -/4½
Lend. Australian and Gen., -/6 -/5½ -/6
North Kalgurli, 2/6 -/6
Paringa, -/3 -/3
Sons of Gwalia, 1/-

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES—MISCELLANEOUS

Ancona, 3/6¼ -/6¼ -/8¼ -/7½ -/7½ -/8¼ -/9†† -/9 -/7½ -/9 -/9 -/8¼
Balkis, 53‡
Berait and Wolfram, 3/11¼ 4/-
Black Rock, 2/-
Bukoba, -/7½
Burma Corp., 14/- -/1½ -/1½ 14/- 13/9 14/1½ 14/-Δ
13/10½ 14/3
Camp Bird, New, 1/2¼ 1/-††
Champion Reef, 9/6 -/6
Cons. Gold Fields of N. Zea., -/1½
Indian Copper Corp., 1/9 -/9††
Do., 7½% Debs. (Red.), 90
Kamunting Dredging, 8/7½ -/7½ 8/6
Kent (F.M.S.), 5/7½††
Kinta Kellas, 8/7½ -/3 -/3
Lake Copper Prop., 20/- 18/9
Lena Goldfields, -/8 -/7½ -/8¼ -/7 -/6¼††
Mexican Corp., 9/3
Mexico el Oro (Bearer), 2/3 -/6
Minerals Separation, 7½ 1/- 1/-
Mining Trust, 11/3‡ -/4½ -/4½ -/7½ -/9
Panama Corp., 19/10½
Parbold Hirst, 5/- 4½ 5/-
Petaling Tin, 13/4½†† -/3 12/10½ 13/3†† -/3 -/3¾ -/3¾ -/3¾ -/3
Rinong, 23/9††
Rinson Asiatic Consol., -/4¼ -/3¾ -/4 -/4½ -/4
San Francisco of Mexico, 23/9
Santa Gertrudis, 9/9 -/9 -/9¾ 10/- 10/-
S. Amer. Copper (New), 2/3¾ -/3¾ -/4½
Southn. Malayan Tin, 15/4½†† 16/- -/1½ -/3¾ -/3 -/4½ -/4½
Sulphide Corp., 10% Pref., 21/3
Tavoy Tin Dredging, 7/3
Tiron Min. and Fin., 28/3‡ 7/9 -/6 -/9 8/- 7/9
Tronoh, 20/1½ -/3 -/3¾ -/4½
Waihi Grand Junction, -/9

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES.—SOUTH AFRICAN

African and European, 16/6‡ 17/-†† -/7½
Anglo-Amer. Corp. of S. Africa, 31/6
Do., 6% Prefd., 91½
Angola-Diamond, 14/6 14/-
Brakpan, 53/9‡
Bwana M'Kubwa, 21/10½†† -/9½ -/9 2/- 1/7½ -/5¼ -/6
2/- 1/6 -/4½ -/7½ -/4½‡ -/10½ -/10½ -/9
Can and Motor, 22/6 1/3†† 2/6 2/-
Cape Asbestos, 48⅛‡ 50/- 48⅛ -/9
Cons. Diamond of S.W. Africa, 10/9 -/10½ -/9
Do., 7½% Pref., 8/6
Crown Mines, 62/-‡
Durban Roodepoort Deep, 10/1½ -/3
Do., New, -/1½ -/1½ -/1½ -/1¼ -/2 pm.
E. Rand Prop'ry., 10/1½†† 10/-‡ 9/9‡
Ferreira Estate, 3/3‡
Geldenhuis Deep, 5/3
Geni. Min. and Fin., 12/6
Gold Fields Rhodesian, 7/6†† -/6
Government Areas, 33/9 2/6 2/1½ -/5¼ -/9 2/6
Henderson's Transvaal, 3/0½†† -/1½ -/0¼
J'burg Cons., 44/10½ -/7½ -/9 -/8
Langlaagte Consolidated, 6/-†† -/4½ -/3 -/6 -/3 -/6
London and Rhodesian, 2/3
Lonely Reef, 16/6¼††
Lydenburg Plats., 4/- -/1½ 4/-
Luipaard's Vlei, 4/- -/1½ 4/-
Luiri Gold Areas, 5/3 -/3 -/1½
Do., Priority, 7/9 8/- -/6 -/6 7/9
Mandate Rhodesian, 2/-
Modderfontein "B," 14/9†† -/6‡
Modderfontein East, 24/4½
N'Tango, 62/6 -/6 1/3 2/6 1/10½ -/10½ 60/7½ -/7½ 3.1½
New Modderfontein, 6/- -/7½‡ 75/-‡ 82/2½
New State Areas, 25/-‡ 31/10½
Nigel, 1/9
Nourse, 7/9‡ 8/7½ -/3¾
Oceana Cons., 1/3
Potgieterrust, 4/4½†† -/4½ -/3¾
Randfontein, 6/- 5/10½ -/9 -/9
Rezende, 21/6†† 2/3†† 1/10½ -/3 -/3 -/6¾ 2/-
Rhodesia Broken Hill Dev., 2/0½ -/0½ 2/- -/1½ 2/-
Rhodesian Katanga, 36/-
Rhodesian Anglo-American, 33/9 -/1½
Rhodesian Congo Border, 14/1½ 2/6 1/2 5/8 5/8 7/8 4 15/2 5/2
Rhodesian Corp., 1/10½†† -/9 -/10½ -/11¼ -/9 -/10½
Rhodesian Selection, 50/7½ -/7½ 1/3 -/10½ 2/6 1/3
Rosa Antelope, 29/0¾ -/8¼
Rooiklip, 4/4½ -/6 -/9 -/7½ -/10½ 7/-
Sebakwe, 1/4½ -/5¼ -/4½ -/5¼
Selukwe, 4/3 -/6 -/6††
Shercroft Star, 11/1½
Simmer and Jack, 2/10½††
S. African Townships, 9/1½ 8/9 9/1½ -/1½
Southern Rhodesia, 14/9 15/-
Springs, 65/- 4/9 -/9 -/9¼
Sub Nigel, 35/7½
Surprise, 4/- -/10½
Tanganyika Diamonds, 2/6
Tanganyika Goldfields, -/6¼ -/7
Transvaal Exptg., -/6
Transvaal Gold, 6/3††
Van Dyk Prop., -/9
Van Ryn Deep, 31/11¼ 2/- 1/6¾
Village Deep, 7/7½††
Wankie, 2/6
West Rand Cons., 5/9 6/- 5/6 -/6
West Springs, 15/4½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES.—WEST AFRICAN

Amari, -/10½††
Anglo-Continental, 11/- -/1½
Ariston, 1/9½†† -/10½††
Aseo, 19s. Nigeria, 6/3 -/1½
Bisichi, 7/10½
Jos Tin, 5/6
Obuasasi, -/4½††
Taquan and Abosso, 2/3¼ -/0¼

NITRATE

Lautaro, Nos. 240001 to 430000 and 590001 to 1312000, Bearer, 49/4½ -/4½ 8/4½ -/9 -/6 -/7/6

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Lautaro Corpn., 8/6½ ½
Colina Catamia, 2/9 -/10½

OIL

Anglo-Ecuadorian, 15/6 -/1½
Anglo-Persian, 4l. 11/9½†† 80/11¼ 1/3 80/11¼ 1/6 -/10½
10/-, 8% Pref., 20/9 -/10½ -/9 -/9
10/-, 9% Pref., 23/-
Anglo, 20/-/27/3 3/9 -/9 -/1½ 4/- 4/- 3/9
Burmah, 31/10½ -/3½ -/10½
10/-, 6% 2nd Pref., 10/1½ ½
10/-, 7% Pref., 20/1½ -/3
10/-, 5½% Sec., 10/1½
Canadian Eagle (Bearer), 11/7½ -/9 -/7½ -/7½ -/9 -/9¾ -/10½ -/9 -/9¾
Kern River of California, 5/6
Lobitos, 37/6
Mexican Eagle (Bearer), 12/7½ -/6 -/9¼ -/6 -/7½ -/9 -/3¼ -/4½ -/7½ -/9¼ -/6 -/11½ -/10½ -/6¾
Do., 8% Pref. (Bearer), 12/3
Phœnix Argentifi., 31 shares, 12/1½ 11/9¼ 12/1½ 11/6¼
10/-, 7% shares, 9/- -/3 -/10½ -/10½ -/3 -/10½ 90/9‡
76-61, Bearer, 93/- -/3 -/3¾ -/4½
Pinuca Products, Pref. (8%), 17/10½
Royal Dutch, 31/3‡† 34 ½ 1 30 30½ 1 ½
Shell "Transport," 91/3 -/3 -/10½ -/10½ -/3 -/10½ 90/9‡ -/7½ 87/6 -/6 8/9‡ 91/6¼ 90/11¼
Do. (Bearer), 92/- -/3¼ 1/10½ -/9¼ -/6¾ 2/6 -/2¼ 1/6¾ -/6¼ -/6¼
Do., 6% Pref., 94½†† 11½ 3¼ 11½‡
Do., 7% Pref., 99/6 -/4½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Anglo-American (Certs. of Deposit), 72/6†† -/2†† -/3 -/3 -/3
Apex Trinidad, 24/0½†† 3/9†† -/9††
Bank, A "Free, fully paid., 9½
Bk. Borneo, Ltd., 2/3
Bk. Sumasa, 5/6
Brit. Columbian, 3/6¾ -/4½ -/4½
Brit. Controls, 2/6 -/6 -/6
Brit. Trust, 2/6 -/6 -/6
Brunner Investment, 3/6 -/6 -/6
Cable Selection, 3/6¾ -/4½ -/4½
Canadian Oil Cos., 5% "A," 61¼ 60¾ 1½ 1½ 1½ 1 1 1 60¾ 2¼
Do., "B," 29½ 1 ½ 9 ¾ ¾ 15/16 30 29⅝ ½ 30¼ ½ 29 30 29¾ ½
Do., 5½% Pref., 96 5/8 6¼ 5/8 6¼ 6 5/8 ¾ 6 6 5/8 6¼ 5/8
Eastern, 3½% Pref., 63 ½††
Do., 5% Deb., 76½
Marconi Intl. Marine, 41/6†† 40/7½ 40/- 39/9 41/3 -/3
Oriental, 54/-/4/-
Do., 7% Pref., 93½††
Western, 4% Defd., 77 7

TRAMWAYS AND OMNIBUS

Anglo-Argentine, 5½% Pref., 60/7½†† 1/-
Do., 4% Deb., 69
Do., 5% 72 ½
Bath, 5% Pref., 10/6 -/9
Brazilian, 38/1†† 8 8 7/8 8 7/8 8 7/8 8 8 1/8 1/8 7/8 1/2 1/8 1/8 3/4 8¼ 1/4 7½/8
City of B.A., 85/9
East Kent, 30/9
Kalgoorlie, 6% B Deb., 13††
Lisbon Elec. Tramways, 22/6
L.G.O.C., 5% Deb., 95½ 6 5½ ½
Nthn. Omnibus, 7% Pref., 21/-½/-1/-
Nthrn. Gen. Transport, 26/-††
Potteries Elec. Traction, 5% Pref., 5/6
Pueblo Tramway, 23Δ
Rio de Janeiro Tramway, 5% 50-yr. Bds., 85½
Toronto Suburban Ely., 4½% 1st Deb., 41½† ½
Tramways (M.E.T.) Omnibus, 4½% Deb., 95††

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Ud. Auto. Services, 7% Pref., 20/6
W. Yorks Road Car, 7% Pref., 19/9 -/6 -/9

WATER WORKS

Bristol (7% Max.), 114 14
Monte Video, 110½†† 1
Do., 5% 1st Deb., 83½
Sutton District, 4½% Pref., 87½ ½

OFFICIAL PRICE CHANGES

The following are changes in prices since Thursday last (other than those given in our tables of closing prices, including those for the New York and Montreal markets), as shown by yesterday's Stock Exchange Official List:—

HOME CORPORATION.—RISE.—Norwich (4¼% 1948-63) 1 to 95-97.

DOMINION GOVERNMENT.—INSCRIBED.—RISE.—Natal (3½% Cons., 1934-44) 1 to 82-84.

FOREIGN CORPORATION.—RISE.—Copenhagen (3½% 1898) 1 to 86-84.

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT.—RISE.—Argentine (5% Debs., Port of B.A.) 1 to 97-99, B.A. (5%, 1909) 1 to 84-87, Greek (5%, 1907) 1 to 83-86, Swedish (3½% 1908) 1 to 81-84. FALL.—Brazilian (4½% 1888) 1 to 61-63.

INDIAN RAILS.—RISE.—Bengal and N.W. 1 to 256-266.

DOMINION RAILS.—RISE.—Canad. Nthn. Alberta (3½% Dom. Gtd. D Stk., 1960) 2 to 72-74, Canad. Nthn. Ontario (3½% Dom. Gtd. D Stk., 1961) 1 to 73-75.

AMERICAN RAILS.—FALL.—Chicago G.W. (4% Pfd.) 2 to 35-37, Erie (4% S.-C. 1st and 2nd Pfd.) 1 to 66-69.

FOREIGN RAILS.—RISE.—Cent. Argentine (4% N.-C. Pref.) ½ to 73-75, Cordoba Cent. (4% 1st D. Stk.) ½ to 62½-64½, ditto (5% 2nd D. Stk.) ½ to 58½-60½. FALL.—Antofag. (Chili) and Bolivia (5%—Red.—D. Stk.) ½ to 83½-84½, Madeira-Mamoré (6% and 5% 1st N. Inc. Bds.) 1 to 21½-22, Midland, Uruz. (5% Prior Lien D. Stk.) ½ to 79½-81½, ditto (Def. Stk.) 1 to 22-24, Utd. of Havana (5% Pfc.) 1 to 38-40, ditto (4% D. Stk.) 1½ to 49-53.

BANKS.—FALL.—Williams Deacon's ("B") 1/0 to 43/0-45/0.

BREWERIES.—RISE.—Brewers and Dists. of Vancouver (Voting Tst. Certs.) 3d. to 6/3-7/3, Guinness (A.) (Cert. Prof.) 1 to 108-111, Walker (P.) (Warrington) and Robt. Cain (7% 1st M. Deb.) 1 to 103-105. FALL.—Ashby's Staines 1¼ to 1¼-1⅞, Tadcaster Tower ⅛ to 1¼-1⅜.

COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, &c.—RISE.—Gillette Safety Razor 2 to 95-98, Imperial Chemical Industries (7% Pref.) 3d. to 22/6-23/6, Mansion Harbour (5% Deb.) 1 to 67-72, Maria and Spencer (10% Pref.) 1/9 to 32/6-33/6, Tilling (Thos.) ½ to 24-25½, Tunnel Cotton Mills (7½% Pref.) ⅛ to 2½-2⅝, Borax Consd. (6% Pref. Ord.) ¼ to 2¼-3¼, ditto (4½% Deb.) ½ to 76-81, Bryant and May (14% Pref.) ⅛ to 2¼-2⅜, Chinese Engineering (Regd.) ⅛ to 2¼-2½, ditto (Bearer) ⅛ to 2¼-2⅜, Kreuger and Toll (Pig. Debs.) ¼ to 29-30, Lyons (J.) ¼ to 4¼-4⅜, ditto (7% Pref.) 6d. to 24/6-26/0, Margarine Unie ⅛ to 3⅛-3⅜, Swed. Match ("A" Sh. and ditto in Sw. Names) ¼ to 16¼-17¼, Vocalion Gram. ¼ to 1¾.

ELECTRIC L. AND P.—FALL.—Shawinigan 1 to 76-80.

FINANCIAL, LAND.—FALL.—Mozambique Co. 3d. to 10/0-11/0.

FINANCIAL TRUSTS.—RISE.—Globe Teleg. and T. (6% Pref.) ½ to 10⅞-11⅛, Parent T. and Fin. (8% Ord. and Def.) 3d. to 1/0-3/0, Rly. Deb. and Genl. Tst. 4½ to 150-156. FALL.—City and Internat. T. to 116-118, Internat. Sleeping Car Share T. 4½d. to 7/0-8/6.

INSURANCE.—FALL.—Pearl (£1) 3⅛ to 12⅜-7⅜.

IRON, COAL, AND STEEL.—FALL.—Dorman, Long (8% Pref.) ⅛ to 9⅛-9⅜, Horden Exs ⅛ to 1¼-1⅜.

MINES.—RISE.—Van Ryn Gold 3d. to 5/9-6/9. FALL.—Cons. Gold Fields (6% Pref.) 1½d. to 18/1½-18/10½.

OIL.—FALL.—Phœnix (1/0 shrs.) 6d. to 5/9-6/3, Shell (Bearer) ⅛ to 4⅞-5⅛, ditto (Pref.) ¼ to 9⅛-9⅝.

RUBBER.—RISE.—Sungei Krudt 3d. to 5/0-6/0.

SHIPPING.—RISE.—Royal Mail (5% Pref.) 2 to 20-30. FALL.—White Star (Pref.) 6d. to 9/0-12/0.

TEA AND COFFEE.—RISE.—Chulsa ⅛ to 2⅛-2⅜.

TRAMWAYS.—FALL.—Anglo-Argentine (3% Deb.) 1 to 71-4, Mexico 5 to 22-25.

The net profit of Hooper, Struve, and Co., mineral water manufacturers, for 1929 amounted to £5,709 (against £5,080 for 1928). In addition to a dividend of 8 per cent. on the Preference shares (the same), it is proposed to pay a dividend of 1½ per cent. (against nil) on the Ordinary shares, and also to transfer £1,000 (the same) to reserve. The balance forward is £1,095 (against £1,010). Meeting, February 28.

SHIPPING

African, 6% Deb., 70††
Argentine Navigation, 16/4½††
Brit. and Argentn., 4½% Debs., 94½ 3½
Brit. and Overseas, 6% Pref., 95½
Brit. Tanker, 5½% Debs., 98 ½ ¼ 8
Cairn, 6/1½
Cunard, 21/4½ -/7½
Do., 6% Pref., 98
Do., 5% Deb., 92½ ½ 3 3
Elder, Dempster, 6% Pref., 4/10½ -/6 -/10½ -/6 5/2¼
-/-/11½ -/3 -/1½ -/3¼ -/3¼
Do., 5% "A" Deb., 57†† 7
Furness, Withy, 34/3 -/3¼
Lamport and Holt, 6% Pref., 1/10½††
Ocean, 4½% 1st Debs. (2nd Ser.), Bearer, 94½ 5
P. & O., 5% Prefd., 94 4 ¼ 4½
Do., Def., 48/6† 7/9 -/9 -/9
Do., 5% Deb., 93½
R.M.S.P., 5% Pref., 24½ 5 5 5
Do., 6½% Pref., 32 30 3 1 30 1 2 1 2 3 30 2½ ½ ½ 3
Union-Castle, 6% "A" Pref., 10/3
White Star, 6½% Pref., 10/-†† -/3 -/3 -/9 -/3 11/- 10/-
-/6 11/- 10/13¼ 10/- -/9 10/- 10/- 11/3 10/10½
11/3 10/6 -/9 -/11¼ 11/3 -/9¼ 11/- -/6 10/6 -/10½
11/3 -/6 -/6

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Garland, -/3
Tankers, Pfg. Pref., 7/9†† -/7½†† -/9‡ -/7½††
Ud. Brit., 6% Deb., 78½

TEA AND COFFEE

Assam Co., 29/4½‡
Assam Consol., 10/6
Ceylon Plant., 5/-
Chulsa, 5/-
Dimbula Valley, 55/3
Dumont, 6½% Debs., 57½ 7
Empire of India, 36/3‡
Lalaba Ceylon, 42/6‡
General Ceylon, 26/-
Kanan Devan Hills, 38⅛ ⅝
Scottish Tea and Lands, 50/6

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Demodara, 59/9†† 60/-††
Derby, 30/6
Lanuiva, 42/-
Moolova, 5½
Yaliyantota, 16/- -/3 -/9

TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES

American, 237½
Anglo-American, 6% Prefd., 101½ ½
Cables and Wireless, 7½% "A," 61¼ 60¾ 1½ 1½ 1½ 1 1 1 60¾ 2¼
Do., "B," 29½ 1 ½ 9 ¾ ¾ 15/16 30 29⅝ ½ 30¼ ½ 29 30 29¾ ½
Do., 5½% Pref., 96 5/8 6¼ 5/8 6¼ 6 5/8 ¾ 6 6 5/8 6¼ 5/8
Eastern, 3½% Pref., 63 ½††
Do., 5% Deb., 76½
Marconi Intl. Marine, 41/6†† 40/7½ 40/- 39/9 41/3 -/3
Oriental, 54/-/4/-
Do., 7% Pref., 93½††
Western, 4% Defd., 77 7

TRAMWAYS AND OMNIBUS

Anglo-Argentine, 5½% Pref., 60/7½†† 1/-
Do., 4% Deb., 69
Do., 5% 72 ½
Bath, 5% Pref., 10/6 -/9
Brazilian, 38/1†† 8 8 7/8 8 7/8 8 7/8 8 8 1/8 1/8 7/8 1/2 1/8 1/8 3/4 8¼ 1/4 7½/8
City of B.A., 85/9
East Kent, 30/9
Kalgoorlie, 6% B Deb., 13††
Lisbon Elec. Tramways, 22/6
L.G.O.C., 5% Deb., 95½ 6 5½ ½
Nthn. Omnibus, 7% Pref., 21/-½/-1/-
Nthrn. Gen. Transport, 26/-††
Potteries Elec. Traction, 5% Pref., 5/6
Pueblo Tramway, 23Δ
Rio de Janeiro Tramway, 5% 50-yr. Bds., 85½
Toronto Suburban Ely., 4½% 1st Deb., 41½† ½
Tramways (M.E.T.) Omnibus, 4½% Deb., 95††

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Ud. Auto. Services, 7% Pref., 20/6
W. Yorks Road Car, 7% Pref., 19/9 -/6 -/9

WATER WORKS

Bristol (7% Max.), 114 14
Monte Video, 110½†† 1
Do., 5% 1st Deb., 83½
Sutton District, 4½% Pref., 87½ ½

COMPANY RESULTS

LONDON AND NORTH EASTERN

Hydro-Electric Securities Corporation.—Quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the Common shares payable March 14.

Witbank Colliery.—Dividend of 2½ per cent. (the same as a year ago). Warrants will be posted on or about April 3.

North Broken Hill.—Dividend No. 81 of 2s. and bonus of 6d. per share payable on March 31. The dividend a year ago was the same, but no bonus was paid.

Kensington and Knightsbridge Electric Lighting.—Balance dividend on the £1 Ordinary shares of 10.1831d. per share, making, with the interim dividend of 3½ per cent., the standard dividend for 1929.

Hope Tea.—Second interim dividend of 5 per cent., less tax at 3s. 2d. 41d. in the £, on the Ordinary shares on account of season 1929. Warrants will be posted on February 28. The dividend a year ago was the same, but since then a share bonus of 33 1-3 per cent. has been distributed.

London and North Eastern Railway.—The company announce that the accounts for the year 1929, subject to final audit, indicate that after providing for dividends on the Preference stocks and transferring £500,000 to the credit of general reserve, there is a balance sufficient to provide for the payment of a dividend at the rate of 3 per cent. upon the Preferred Ordinary stock, leaving £81,000 to be carried forward. Warrants will be posted on March 12. For 1928 the dividend on the Preferred Ordinary stock was ¼ per cent.

SHIREOAKS COLLIERY

The profit for the past year was £18,971, against which have to be set off charges for exhaustion of mines, depreciation, bank interest, and directors' fees, leaving a debit balance of £8,555. This increases the total debit balance to £45,811, which is carried forward.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE GASLIGHT

The profit of the Weston-super-Mare Gaslight Company for 1929 amounted to £21,632 (against £13,834 for 1928). The dividend on the Ordinary stock is again at the maximum rate of 5 per cent. A further record in the sale of gas was made, the increase over 1928 representing 3.64 per cent. Meeting, February 26.

SCARBOROUGH GAS

The gross profit of the Scarborough Gas Company for 1929 was £31,431, which constitutes a record. The directors recommend additional 2½ per cent. dividend be paid on the Ordinary stocks and that £2,076 be placed to profit-sharing scheme for employees. Profits for 1928 were £25,163 and the usual 5 per cent. dividend was paid.

FAUDELS

The accounts of Faudels, Limited, importers, dealers, and manufacturers, for 1929 show a net loss of £1,667 (against a net loss of £1,860 for 1928), which increases the debit balance on profit and loss account to be carried forward from £29,529 to £31,196. The question of dealing with this debit balance will in due course be considered by the board. Meeting, February 25.

JACKSON AND STEEPLE

A loss of £1,816 is shown by the accounts of Jackson and Steeple (1919), cotton spinners and manufacturers, for 1929 (against £10,175 for 1928). No depreciation has been written off buildings, and machinery account. There is now an accumulated debit balance on profit and loss account of £20,358. No dividend has been paid by this company since that for 1920.

MATHER AND PLATT

After transferring £40,910 to income-tax account, the net profit of Mather and Platt, limited, mechanical, electrical, hydraulic, and fire engineers, for 1929 amounted to £228,398, against £209,610 for 1928. To this is added £106,006 brought forward, giving an available total of £334,404. As previously announced, the total distribution for the year on the Ordinary shares is unchanged at 15 per cent., free of tax. The balance forward is £109,855. Meeting, February 28.

THOMAS WALLIS AND CO.

The net profit of Thomas Wallis and Co., drapers and furnishers, for the year ended January 31 amounted to £32,454 (against £30,486 for the preceding year), and £2,559 was brought forward. A final dividend of 4 per cent. is proposed on the Ordinary shares, making 7 per cent. for the year (the same) and £3,000 (against nil) is to be written off from development expenses. Deducting these items and also the Preference dividends for the year, the balance to go forward is £2,013. Meeting, February 28.

WOOLCOMBERS

The accounts of Woolcombers, Limited, Bradford, show a net profit for the year 1929 of £74,396 (against £78,213 for 1928), and £60,566 was brought forward. After deducting the interim dividend paid on the Preference shares to June 30 last, a balance of £127,288 remains, which the directors recommend should be appropriated as follows:—To payment of a dividend on the Preference shares for half-year to December 31 last, £3,875; to payment of a dividend on the Ordinary shares at 2s. 6d. per share, free of tax, £45,000; to next account, £74,213.

CENTRAL STATES POWER AND LIGHT

Net earnings of the Central States Power and Light Company, together with its subsidiary and controlled companies, for the year ended November 30, 1929, amounted to $2,055,936 (£410,787), against $1,707,919 (£341,584) in 1928. Gross earnings amounted to $4,658,707 (£931,741) compared with $4,079,610 (£815,802) in the preceding year, and operating expenses, taxes, &c., to $2,604,771 (£520,954), against $2,371,691 (£474,218). The combined annual electric output of the corporation amounted to approximately 25,000,000 k.w.h., and total annual sales of natural gas to approximately 15,500,000,000 cubic feet.

UTILITIES AND GENERAL TRUST

A net revenue of £25,448 is reported by the Utilities and General Trust for 1929 (against £22,125 for 1928). After allowing for the Preference and interim Ordinary dividends and transferring £3,500 (the same) to reserve account, it is proposed to pay a final dividend of 3 per cent. on the Ordinary shares, making 6 per cent. for the year (the same), being £3,118 (against £3,170). A valuation of the investments as at December 31 last showed a depreciation of approximately 8 per cent. on the figure at which they stand in the balance-sheet—namely, £851,610. Meeting, February 27.

COLNE VALLEY WATER

The dividend and interest account of the Colne Valley Water Company for 1929 shows a balance of £25,258 (against £27,863 for 1928), out of which the directors recommend the payment of the statutory dividends (the same), leaving £11,587 to be carried forward (against £14,192). Inasmuch as the unexpended capital at December 31 last is only £5,664, it will be necessary to make a further issue of stock to meet expenditure during the current year and to provide the requisite money for the redemption of £50,000 Seven per Cent. Redeemable Debenture stock "A" at par on January 1, 1931.

MERCHANTS TRUST

The net revenue of the Merchants Trust for the year ended January 31 amounted to £142,377 (against £138,919 for the preceding year). The Preference dividend amounts to £32,500. As previously announced, the total dividend for the year on the Ordinary stock is unchanged at 14 per cent., this requiring £91,000, and, after utilizing £10,000 (the same) in writing down securities, the carry-forward is increased from £93,498 to £102,375. The balance-sheet shows investments at £3,612,091, and advances on mortgages and other securities at the same £38,734. It is stated that the annual valuation of the investments, based on quotations of January 31, indicates the existence in the aggregate of a surplus over book cost. Meeting, March 3.

AMERICAN CITIES POWER AND LIGHT

The annual report of American Cities Power and Light Corporation shows a net income for 1929, including profits realized on sale of securities, of $9,809,172, after deducting $3,665,259 representing the amount by which stock dividends received in 1929 depreciated in value. The income for the year, after all deductions, was equivalent to $4.24 per share on average amount of Class "B" Common stock outstanding during the year. Net assets, based on market prices on December 31, were $48,357,404, represented by 273,368 shares of $50 par value Class "A" stock and 2,436,422 shares of no par value Class "B" stock. It is stated that since December 31, 1929, the market value of the corporation's investments has appreciated more than $5,000,000 based on current market prices.

ELECTRIC SHAREHOLDINGS CORPORATION

The report of Electric Shareholdings Corporation covering the period from its organization on March 8, 1929, to December 31, 1929, shows a net income of $4,116,764, including profit on sale of securities and stock dividends valued at December 31, 1929, market prices. Net assets at December 31 last amounted to $48,329,417, represented by 195,500 shares of $6 Preferred stock and 1,483,024 shares of Common stock. In connection with the adjustment of book value of investments to December 31, 1929, market prices, $4,558,038 was appropriated from capital surplus. More than 95 per cent. of the investments of the corporation are in Common stocks of public utility holding and operating companies. It is stated that since December 31, 1929, the value of investments has appreciated by more than $6,000,000 based on current market prices.

JOSEPH NATHAN

Joseph Nathan and Co., general merchants, ware housemen, dealers in Colonial produce, manufacturers of dried milk, and proprietors of "Glaxo," report a net profit of £65,378 for the year ended September 30 (against £61,217 for 1927-28). After adding the balance of £26,883 brought forward and deducting the dividend for the year to June 30 last on the "A" Seven per Cent. Preference shares, there remains a balance for disposal of £27,261. It is proposed to pay one year's dividend on the Eight per Cent. Preferred Ordinary capital (the same), absorbing £16,000, to place to reserve £5,000 (the same), and to provide for balance of income-tax £4,000 (against £3,500), leaving £32,261. Since the closing of the books the half-yearly dividend on the "A" Seven per Cent. Preference shares, due on January 1 last, has been paid, amounting to £17,500. Meeting, March 11.

SHENANDOAH CORPORATION

Cable advice received from New York states that the annual report of the Shenandoah Corporation for the period from organization on July 23 to the end of last year contains the following information:—In December the corporation retired about 845,000,000 of its own Preferred stock. After effecting this retirement, the net assets at the end of the last year, less reserves, were $98,272,123. At the end of the year the corporation had outstanding 850,130 $50 par value shares of Preference stock and 5,891,087 no par value Common shares. The total cash income for approximately five months of operations was $3,273,783. After deducting interest and expenses, the net cash income amounted to $2,023,407 exclusive of income from stock dividends amounting to $2,314,260 (which is aggregate market value thereof following respective dividend record dates) which was applied in reduction of book value of investments.

WOLVERHAMPTON GAS

The Wolverhampton Gas Company report a net profit of £23,323 for 1929 (against £22,990 for 1928), excluding £91,100 brought forward. Dividends for the whole year are unchanged at 6 per cent. on the Preference stock, 11 per cent. on the Consolidated stock, and 7 per cent. on the New Ordinary stock, absorbing in all £18,175. A sum of £5,038 (against £4,916) is to be placed to reserve fund, and, pending the necessary confirmation by the Board of Trade, £25,000 has been transferred from profit and loss to a suspense account to provide for pensions for employees and other payments authorized by Section 33 of the Wolverhampton Gas Order, 1924. In order to obtain additional capital and other powers, application is being made to the Board of Trade for a Special Order under the Gas Undertakings Acts, 1920 and 1929, and the directors hope that the Order will receive the consent of Parliament before the end of the year. Meeting, February 26.

PETROLEUM CORPORATION OF AMERICA

The income account of the Petroleum Corporation of America for the period from the inception of the corporation in January, 1929, to December 31 last shows that the net income amounted to $3,752,530. Dividends have been paid in cash amounting to $1,105,650, the balance of the earned surplus being shown in the balance-sheet at $2,646,880. The corporation did not have the use of $45,500,000, or nearly half of its paid-up capital and surplus except for the last three months of the period and the income for the period does not truly reflect its earning power. Securities owned are shown in the balance-sheet at $93,824,332, including 312,100 shares of the corporation's own stock purchased at an average cost of $23.96 per share. The market value of the corporation's investments in other companies, based on quotations at December 31 last, was less than the book value by approximately $2,327,000.

CENTRAL STATES ELECTRIC

The net income of Central States Electric Corporation during 1929 amounted to $17,594,821, including profits realized on sale of securities (against $8,877,907 for 1928). The established policy of the corporation is to take stock dividends into income at market prices immediately following the dividend record dates, but owing to the unusual declines in market prices in the last quarter of the year $6,424,668, representing the amount by which the stock dividends received during the year decreased in value based on December 31 prices, was deducted from income and applied to reduction of book value of investments." The net income of $17,594,821 is after such deduction. The balance available for the Common stock was $16,433,315 (against $7,880,024). The value of the investments at December 31, 1929, based on closing market prices on that date, was $45,590,199 in excess of book value. The larger part of the corporation's assets is concentrated in the North American Company. It is stated that the market value of investments of the corporation has appreciated by over $35,000,000 since December 31.

OFFIN RIVER GOLD ESTATES

The report of the Offin River Gold Estates for the

The Estate Market

LORD STRATHCONA'S PURCHASE

STARBOROUGH CASTLE SOLD

Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal has bought Brigdene, Waldron, adjoining his present property in Sussex. The vendor's agents were Messrs. George Trollope and Sons. Lord Strathcona was represented by Messrs. St. John Smith and Son. The Westminster lease of No. 52, Eaton-square, has been sold by Messrs. Trollope.

Two Kentish properties have been privately sold this week by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley. One is Starborough Castle, Edenbridge, which was to have been offered by auction. The property, of 53 acres, includes the remains of the castle of Lord Reginald Cobham, one of the knights in attendance on the Black Prince at Crecy. In later years it became the place of interment of the Duke of Orleans, afterwards King Louis XII. The castle was dismantled by the Parliamentary forces. The other sale is of Gorsley, 28 acres, at Upper Hardres, near Canterbury.

Iwerne Minster, the late Mr. J. H. Ismay's Dorset estate, of 3,263 acres, is illustrated to-day by Messrs. Rawlence and Squarey (Salisbury and Westminster). Fosbury, 3,520 acres, between Hungerford and Andover, is for sale by the late Mrs. Alfred Huth's executors. Other large properties are also in the firm's hands for sale or, in certain cases, letting on lease.

Just before the auction Messrs. Hillier, Parker, May, and Rowden have sold a Watford freehold factory in Balmoral-road, with the plant. The area is almost two acres. Other sales effected by the firms were announced yesterday (p. 5) and amount to £12,100.

New flats, with shops below, in New Cavendish-street, and a block in Dryden-street, Oxford-street, have been sold by Messrs. Wootton and Son. Since the auction offices and showrooms in London Wall-avenue and shops in Station-road, Harrow, and High-street, Penge, have changed hands through Messrs. Clark and Manfield.

Freehold licensed premises at Brackley Hatch, near Towcester, were sold before the auction yesterday by Messrs. James Styles and Whitlock. They have sold the contents of Welcombe House, near Stratford-on-Avon, privately, and also disposed of Snitterfield House and 80 acres on the Welcombe estate. The firm will shortly offer the remaining portions, mainly in Snitterfield, almost without reserve.

Recent sales by Messrs. Fox and Sons (Bournemouth) include six shops, in Old Christchurch-road and Commercial-road, for £22,000, and 61 sites for £6,245. On March 20 they will offer Westlands and six acres in Branksome Park, and, early in April, a large property in the centre of Bournemouth.

A keen demand for residences in the Guildford district is reported by Messrs. Wallis and Wallis, a firm which has just been joined by Mr. Owen Wallis, a well-known London surveyor. Recent sales include one or two properties that needed no more than a single offer to find a buyer. Houses are easily disposed of in the neighbourhood. Messrs. Wallis and Wallis have sold Belle Vue, Pirbright, with Messrs. Crowe, Bates, and Weeks; Clandon freeholds, with Messrs. Chas. Osenton and Co.; and Kincraig, Guildford, with Messrs. Alfred Savill and Sons; also Churchfield, at Witley.

SALES BY AUCTION

FRANCIS PITTIS and SON

SHANKLIN.—" Pinehurst." freehold £1,250

WORSFOLD and HAYWARD

DOVER.—Union-road, a factory, freehold .. 500

41, York-street, freehold .. 230

DENSHAM and LAMBERT

CAVERSHAM.—10, Derby-road, freehold .. 1,930

SENIOR and GODWIN

GILLINGHAM, DORSET.—" Madleston," 98 acres 2,900

BUILDING MATERIAL PRICES

By the courtesy of the *Builder* we are able to give the average prices prevailing during the week ended February 21 for some of the principal materials used in the erection of houses, and to compare them with the prices charged before the War and those in operation at the beginning of 1923:—

Materials	Aug., 1914	Jan., 1923	Feb. 21, 1930
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bricks, per 1,000:—			
Best stocks ..	1 16 0	4 2 6	4 2 6
Pettons ..	1 14 0	3 3 0	2 12 0
Glazed ..	13 0 0	22 0 0	20 10 0
Thames ballast, per yard ..	5 9	13 6	9 9
Thames sand, per yard ..	7 3	10 0	12 0
Shingle (Kent), per yard ..	—	14 0	11 6
Portland cement, per ton ..	1 18 0	3 2 0	2 6 0
Greystone lime ..	1 0 0	2 16 6	2 10 0
Ground blue flas ..	1 0 0	2 18 6	1 17 6
Bath stone, per ft. value ..	1 7½	2 11	2 10
Portland stone ..	2 4½	4 7	4 4½
Good sound building timber, per standard:—			
4 × 11in. ..	16 10 0	34 0 0	27 10 0
7 × 7in. ..	—	22 0 0	22 0 0
9 × 7in. ..	—	32 10 0	28 0 0
9in. × 11in. ..	15 0 0	32 10 0	25 0 0
12in. × 11in. ..	—	32 10 0	28 0 0
9in. × 4in. ..	—	21 0 0	21 0 0
Slates, per 1,000 of 1,200 ..			
24in. × 12in. ..	—	41 17 0	31 0 0
22in. × 12in. ..	—	38 0 0	27 19 6
20in. × 12in. ..	13 17 6	33 8 3	24 7 6
18in. × 10in. ..	13 2 6	28 11 6	20 17 6
16in. × 10in. ..	13 5 0	23 12 0	17 5 0
16in. × 8in. ..	—	19 16 0	14 14 6
16in. × 8in. ..	10 5 0	15 8 3	11 5 0
R. S. joists, per ton	9 10 0	12 0 0	12 10 0*
Iron:—			
Common bars, per ton ..	9 0 0	12 10 0	11 0 0*
Mild steel bars, per ton	9 5 0	12 0 0	10 0 0*
Steel bars	9 5 0	12 0 0	9 10 0*
Cut nails	11 10 0	21 10 0	16 0 0*
Sheet lead	22 15 0	35 10 0	30 5 0
Raw linseed oil, per gallon ..	2 4	3 7	4 0
Turpentine, per gallon ..	2 6	3 9	3 11
Ground English white lead, per ton ..	30 5 0	55 5 0	54 0 0
White lead paint, per ton	—	77 10 0	73 10 0
Red lead	28 10 0	39 0 0	40 0 0
Glass:—			
15oz. sheet, per ft.	2½	2½	2½
21oz. sheet, per ft.	3	4½	3½
26oz. sheet, per ft.	3½	5½	4½

* Lowest price.

HULL TRAWLER GIVEN UP AS LOST

The Hull trawler St. Louis has been officially given up as lost with all hands. She left Hull on January 8 with a crew of 16, and it is feared that she was overwhelmed in a storm on her maiden voyage to fishing grounds north of Vardö. Messrs. Hamling and Co., owners of the ship, have expressed their sympathy with the stricken families by announcing that they will continue to pay the men's wages for another fortnight. The families will be placed on the Fishermen's Widows' and Orphans' Fund, which makes weekly allowances. They will also be eligible for awards under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

NEW L.C.C. TRAMCAR ON TRIAL

The London County Council have put into service, on a three months' trial under normal running conditions, a tramcar with vestibule platform. Each platform is screened with non splintering glass. The vestibule tramcar is working on Embankment and Victoria services from Clapham depôt, and its trial on other routes is contemplated in order to obtain experience under varying conditions.

Mr. C. T. te Water, High Commissioner for South Africa, paid an official visit to the British Industries Fair at Olympia on Thursday.

THE SALE ROOM

SPORTING PICTURES

The late Sir A. Mortimer Singer's sporting and other pictures (removed from Milton Hill, Didcot, Astra House, Torquay, and Mayfair House, Carlos-place, W.) and various other properties formed an excellent sale at Christie's yesterday, 160 lots producing £22,204.

Most of the Singer pictures have been acquired during the last 16 years or so, and the prices paid yesterday indicate in a striking manner the advance in market values of sporting pictures. A pair by James Pollard, "The Derby, 1833," and "The Goodwood Cup, 1833," each 14in. by 24in., were purchased in 1914 for 520 guineas, and now fetched 1,600 guineas; another pair by the same of mail-coach scenes, 13½in. by 17in., acquired in 1917 for 360 guineas, now realized 400 guineas. Ben Marshall's portrait of Sam Chifney on "Burleigh," 33in. by 39in., signed and dated 1812, was bought at the Kennedy sale in 1917 for 210 guineas, and now sold for 900 guineas (these were all purchased yesterday by Messrs. Knoedler); two by J. F. Herring, sen., cost 410 guineas and now quadrupled that sum, "The Glasgow and London Royal Mail on the Road," 1845, selling for 780 guineas (Knoedler), and the portrait of John Mytton, Esq., in hunting costume on horseback, 1831, 900 guineas (Ackermann). A pair by C. Cooper Henderson, "The Leeds and London Royal Mail" and "The Dover and London Royal Mail," each 13in. by 24in., cost 420 guineas in 1914, and now fetched 600 guineas (Banks).

CANALETTO

Among other artists represented in the Singer collection were:—A. Canaletto, the Basilica of St. Mark's and the Doge's Palace, with figures—550 guineas (Leggatt); F. Guardi, a view in Venice, with buildings, gondolas, and figures, 12in. by 16in.—820 guineas (F. Sabin); G. Morland, "The Farmer's Visit to his Married Daughter" and "The Visit Returned," a pair, circular, 12½in. diameter—480 guineas (F. Sabin); J. N. Sartorius, a set of four coursing subjects, 25in. by 32in.—480 guineas (Mrs. Ambrose Clark); and a pair of fox-hunting scenes by the same, 16in. by 23in.—380 guineas (Fores).

One of the most interesting pictures in the sale was Ben Marshall's portrait of "Priam," winner of the Derby, 1830, with Sam Day up and with Sam Chifney, the trainer, with the Grand Stand at Epsom and the racecourse in the background, signed and dated 1830, 27in. by 35in., and this fell at 1,250 guineas to Messrs. Knoedler; this horse was purchased from Lord Chesterfield at a very large sum for America.

The highest price of the afternoon was 2,400 guineas, paid by Messrs. Ellis and Smith for a signed and dated picture by George Morland, "Outside the Bull's Head," 1790, the same firm also paying 1,100 guineas for another example of the same artist, "The Labourers' Luncheon." These two pictures were among the anonymous properties, as were also the following:—Sir J. Reynolds, portrait of Lieutenant-Colonel Charles M. B. Walton, of the 1st Life Guards, in scarlet military coat, which brought 400 guineas (Tooth); J. B. Greuze, portrait of Mme. Van Westrenen of Tremaat, in white muslin dress, which brought 720 guineas (John) (this was bought at Mrs. Sawyer's sale in 1889 for 230 guineas); and J. N. Sartorius, fox hunting, breaking cover, signed and dated 1788, which brought 260 guineas (Leggat).

At Willis's Rooms on Thursday Messrs. Robinson and Fisher sold a Hoppner portrait of a lady in white dress and coral necklace, 23in. by 20in., for 620 guineas (Urquhart).

PORCELAIN AND GLASS

A Messrs. Puttick and Simpson's yesterday Old English porcelain and furniture brought £2,683 8s. A pair of Chelsea vases, on *rose du Barri* ground, the handles formed as foliage scrolls, 6½in. high, sold for 90 guineas (Francis); a Worcester teapot and cover, painted with birds, branches, &c., on mottled dark blue ground, 5½in. high, for 90 guineas (Harper); and a Georgian mahogany dining-table, with semi-circular ends with reeded legs, 48in. by 186in., for 85 guineas (Sir T. Craig).

At Sotheby's yesterday Old English and Irish glass and Old English furniture realized £1,444. An Irish cut-glass canoe bowl, 11in. by 12½in., fetched £84 (Nyburg); and a Jacobite wine-glass, engraved with the badge of the Society of Sea Serjeants, 6½in., £36 (Cecil Davis).

SILVER AND BOOKS

Among the lots sold at Hurcomb's yesterday, a Franconian tapestry altar panel, woven with "The Visitation," "The Nativity," "The Adoration of the Magi," and "The Presentation in the Temple," early 16th century, 34½in. by 99in., sold for £650 (Rochelle Thomas); a blue and white Chinese dinner ware decorated with crests and sailing ships, for £155 (Axford); a James II., 1686, two-handled porringer, 9½oz., sold at 14s. per ounce—for £65 4s. (Hyman); a pair of Queen Anne, 1702, candlesticks, 30oz., at 120s. per ounce—for £180 (Webster); a George II., 1737, Irish paten, 9oz., at 110s. per ounce—for £49 10s. (Comyns); and a William III. plain tankard, 23½oz., at 105s. per ounce—for £124 13s. 6d. (Vander). A copy of Charles Lamb's "Tales from Shakespeare," 1807, first edition, in two volumes, brought £220 (Spencer).

The three days' sale at Messrs. Hodgson and Co's realized £3,000, and included the property of Viscount Sumner, the late Sir Montague Shearman, selections from two old country libraries, and modern books. The more important were:—Charles Lamb, "Elia," first issue of the first edition, with the three leaves of advertisements, in original boards, entirely uncut, 1823, sold for £208 (Spencer). "Law reports in all the Courts, with statutes and digest" from 1865 to 1929, 521 volumes, brought £122 (Blackwell, Limited); another set, 1865-1929, in 490 volumes—£115 (Stevens and Son); and another set, 1865-1926 (wanting Statutes, 1912-13), 502 volumes, with *weekly notes*, 1914-1926—£110 (Kelly Law Book Company).

Old English silver, Sheffield plate, coins and medals brought £1,921 at Messrs. Puttick and Simpson's on Thursday. A pair of William and Mary table candlesticks, 1693, 26oz. 2dwt., sold at 100s. an oz.—£130 10s. (Heath); a George II. tankard, by Richard Beale, 1734, 19oz. 9dwt., at 40s. an oz.—£44 14s. 8d. (Moore); and a set of four George II. sauceboats, by Ayme Videau, 1748, 80oz. 17dwt., at 42s. an oz.—£188 13s. 9d. (P. Oliver).

JUDGE AND A STOLEN LETTER

HARRY WILSON, 48, an engineer, of Bolton, was found *Not Guilty* at Manchester Assizes on Thursday on charges of stealing a letter and a cheque, forging the cheque, and obtaining £248 12s. 8d. by false pretences. He was discharged. It was alleged by the prosecution that Wilson stole a letter which was left at the premises of Messrs. Greg and Co., Booth-street, Manchester, and forged the cheque. Mr. JUSTICE SWIFT, summing up, said that the cheque was obviously stolen and altered by an expert in that kind of crime. The forgery seemed to him to be a masterpiece. He (the Judge) was shocked to hear that a firm of standing in Manchester could have its office doors open from some time after 8 in the morning till some time after 9 and that a postman could come in and "plank down" the whole of the firm's correspondence and then go away, leaving the doors open, with no one to look after it.

POWDERED COAL FOR SHIPS

REAR-ADMIRAL W. SCOTT HILL, addressing the North-East Coast Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders at Newcastle yesterday, said that faith in the future of coal as the cheapest form in which potential heat units could be purchased required that its combustion should be properly studied and carried out as one of the country's most vital needs. The development of the use of oil in ships was stimulated by the absolute necessity of adopting it for the Navy. Some similar stimulus was now needed to "speed up" the general adoption of powdered coal-firing in all existing hand-fired ships and in most new vessels, thus putting an end to that headlong rush towards oil which was little short of a national calamity. There were indications that this rush had ceased, and that if proper steps were taken the prospect of return to coal for many types of vessels was very hopeful.

PARLIAMENTS OF THE EMPIRE

We have received the *Journal of the Parliaments of the Empire* (Vol. XI., No. 1, January, 1930), published by the Empire Parliamentary Association (United Kingdom branch), Westminster Hall (10s. net). It contains Parliamentary summaries for the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland, Canada, Australia (Commonwealth and States), New Zealand, Irish Free State, Newfoundland, India, Southern Rhodesia, Malta, and Ceylon; the present Session of the South African Parliament will be reported in subsequent issues. The introduction points out that in the sphere of inter-Empire affairs the forthcoming Imperial Conference and Imperial Economic Conference and subjects affecting those Conferences are referred to in most of the summaries; and it concisely indicates under which sections various important aspects of foreign and inter-Imperial policy are discussed.

CONTINENTAL BOURSE QUOTATIONS

PARIS, Feb. 21.—The following are closing quotations on the Bourse:—

3% Perpetual Rentes, 87.10 (previous, 87.30); 5% Rentes, 1915-16, 101.35 (101.35); 4% Rentes, 1917, 100.30 (100.30); 4% Rentes, 1918, 99.75 (99.80); 5% Rentes, 1920, 135.95 (136.10); 6% Rentes, 1920, 108.75 (108.75); 6% Rentes, 1927, 107.50 (—); 5% Credit National, 610 (611); 5% Credit National, 1920, 550 (—); 6% Credit National, 1921, 565 (565); 6% Credit National, 1922, (1st) 526 (526); 6% Credit National, 1923 (1st), 560 (560); 6% Credit National, 1924, 578 (577); 4% Egyptian Unified, 387.10 (391); 3½% Italian Rentes, 86.25 (86.25); 4% Japanese, 1905, 488.25 (487.50); 5% Russian, 1906, 8.10 (8.10); 4% Russian, 1909, 4.25 (4.10); 4% Turkish Unified, 73.40 (74); Banque de France, 24.850 (24.700); Banque de Paris, 2.935 (2.915); Banque Parisienne, 2.125 (2.105); Comptoir National d'Escompte, 1,990 (1,990); Credit Foncier Egyptien, 3,835 (3,805); Credit Lyonnais, 3,115 (3,120); Banque d'Athènes, 220 (220); Banque d'Orient, 345 (345); Banque Ottomane, 1,228 (1,228); Suez Canal Shares, 20,050 (19,750); Chargeurs Reunis, 765 (768); Messageries Maritimes, 230 (230); Transatlantique, 1,060 (1,080); Raffinerie Say, 1,960 (1,965); Sucreries d'Egypte, 922 (900); Wagons Lits, 657 (678); Thomson Houston, 1,164 (1,169); Lautaro Nitrate, 344 (349); Ford of France, 187 (187); Rio Tinto, 5,420 (5,450); Tharsis, 582 (583); De Beers, 1,220 (1,220); De Beers, Prefd., 1,564 (1,564); Jagersfontein Estate, 256 (252); Central Mining, 2,245 (2,245); Chartered, 251 (253); Brakpan, 370 (375); Crown Mines, 395 (394); East Rand, 66 (66); Geduld, 411 (411); General Mining, 99 (90); Consolidated Goldfields, 257 (258); Johannesburg Consolidated, 278 (280); Randfontein Estate, 36 (36); Rand Mines, 374 (374); Tanganyika, 328 (325); Transvaal Consolidated, 168 (168); Union Corporation, 438 (441); Mexico Mines of El Oro, 64 (63); Mozambique, 74 (75); West Rand Mines Consolidated, 37 (37); Gaoutchoucs, 219 (218); Eastern International, 149 (152); Gula Kalumpong, 182 (185); Kuala Lumpur, 258 (258); Malacca, 259 (261); Mexican Eagle, 156 (158.50); Royal Dutch, 38.90 (39.20); Shell Transport, 569 (577); Platine, 1,935 (1,950); Hamburg, 90 (90); Baku (Naphte), 535 (540); Oceana Consolidated, 17 (17.25). Exchange on New York, 25.57½ (25.57); London, official average, 124.28 (124.27½); cheques, closing market rate, 124.29 (124.26); private discount rate, 2¾% (2¾%).—*Reuter.*

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 21.—Closing quotations:—6% Dutch, 1922, 103¾ (previous, 103¾); 5% Dutch, 1025/6 (102 15/16); 2½% Dutch, 64¾ (64 15/16); 3% Dutch, 77 15/16 (77 13/16); 4% Brazilian, 1889, 49¾ (49); Peruvian, 12⅛ (12⅛); Peruvian 4% Cum. Pref., 52⅜ (53½); Erie, 60 (61½); United States Steel, 182½ (184½); Royal Dutch Petroleum, 379¼ (380); Anaconda, 145¾ xd. (147¾); Deli Batavia Rubber, 124½ (125½); Deli Batavia Tobacco, 415 (419); Deli Mij., 380 (—); Senembah Mij., 423 (424¾); Amsterdam Rubber, 184 (184); Margarine Unie, 350½ (350½); Philips Lamps, 463½ (463½); Exchange on Berlin, 59.54 (59.54); London, 12⅛ (12.12⅝); New York, 2.49½ (2.49⅞); Paris, 9.76 (9.76).

BERLIN, Feb. 21.—Closing quotations:—Deutsche Erdoel, 103 (previous, 102.25); Kali Industrie Kassel, 187 (186); Salzdetfurth, 356 (356); Rhein. Westfael. Elekt., 178.50 (178.75).

Reuter's telegram contains the following closing quotations:—German Loan Liquidation Debt, 8.80 (previous, 8.70); Mexican Consols, 20.25 (21); Reichsbank, 291.50 (295.25); Berliner Handels Gesellschaft, 186.50 (187); Commerz and Privat Bank, 157.50-157.50 (157.50-157.50); Darmstadter and National Bank, 237.25 (237.25); Deutsche Bank and Disconto, 149 (149.25); Dresdner Bank, 149.60 (149.50); Gelsenkirchen Bergwerk, 157.75 (157); Harpener, —½ (135.75); Allgemeine Elekt., 172.75 (172.50); Farbenindustrie, 164 (162.90); Farbenindustrie, Prefd., 102 (100.87); Hamburg Amerika, 100.50 (100.50); Nordeutscher Lloyd, 113.50 (113.50); Siemens, 112 (114); Vereinigte Stahlwerke, 101.25 (100.60); Svenska Tandsticks, 337 (346.50); Polyphon, 278.50 (281.75); Siemens and Halske, 259 (260.25); Schuckert, 187.75 (188); Exchange on London, 20.56½ (20.56½); Paris, 16.39 (16.39); Amsterdam, 167.95 (168); New York, 4.18⅛ (4.19). Private discount rates—short term (30-55 days), 5½% (5⅝%); long term (55-90 days, 5½% (5⅝%). Call money, 4%-6½% (4%-6½%).

FRANKFURT, Feb. 21.—Closing quotations:—Deutsche Bank, 149 (previous, 149½); Darmstädter Bank, 237½ (237½); Frankfurter Hypotheken Bank, 141¼ (141½); Metallbank and Metallurgische, 108½ (109); Farbenindustrie, 164 (165); Harpener Bergbau, 136 (136); Norddeutsche Lloyd, 84 (84); Phönix Bergbau, 102⅞ (102½); Gelsenkirchner Bergwerk, 137½ (157); Allgemeine Elektrizitäts, 172½ (172½); Lahmeyer Elektrizitätswerke, 165 (165); Philipp Holzman, 96½ (96); Nordeutscher Lloyd, 105⅝ (104¾); Hamburg Amerika, 101⅛ (100); German Liquidation Loan, 51⅝ (51¼); German Protectorate Loan, 2⅞ (2⅛); Anatolian Railway Loan, 14½ (14⅝); Mexican Silver, 5% Loan, 11¼ (11½).

VIENNA, Feb. 21.—Closing quotations:—Gar. Oest. Voelkerbundanl (Austrian Issue), 106.90 (previous, 106.90); Donau-Save-Adria-Bahn, 10 (10.20); Oest. Nationalbank, 331 (330); Wiener Bankverein, 21 (21); Oest. Credit Anstalt, 51 (51); Ungar. Allg. Credit Bank, 94.05 (unquoted); Niederoest Eskompte, 170 (170); Donau-Dampfschiffahrts, 40 (40.10); A.E.G. Union Elekt., 28.02 (27.90); Oest. Siemens Schuckert, 186 (unquoted); Salgo-Tarjaner-Steinkohlen, 58.50 (58.40); Oest. Alpine Montan, 34.70 (34.60); Felten and Guilleaume, 58.95 (58.65); Aluminium Metallwarenfabrik, Arthur Krupp, 7.50 (7.25); Exchange on Amsterdam, 284.70 (284.75); London, 34.52½ (34.52); New York, 702.50 (702.50); Paris, 27.78½ (27.78).—*Reuter.*

MILAN, Feb. 21.—Closing quotations:—Exchange on London, 92.85 (previous, 92.88½); Consolidato 5%, 79.75 (79.75); Banca d'Italia, 2,035 (2,042); Banca Commerciale, 1,448 (1,450); Banca Nationale di Credito, 598 (598); Banco di Roma 117 (117); Credito Italiano, 170 (170); Lloyd Sabaudo Navigazione, 91 (91); Meridionali, 1,180 (1,180); Navigazione Generale, 493 (493); Cantoni Cons. 730 (735); Sole Chatillon, 197 (199); Snia Viscosa, 61 (63¼); Ilva, 227 (226); Monte Amiata, 293½ (289½); Montecatini, 257 (256); Piat, 385 (381); Adriatica, 252 (253½); Edison, 812 (816); Unione Esercsi Elettrici, 109½ (109½); Terni, 408 (408½); Consorzio Mobiliare Finanziario, 813 (815); Adamello, 320 (320).

LIBEL CLAIM SETTLED

Mr. Justice Finlay was informed at the Nottingham Assizes on Thursday that a settlement had been reached in the libel case in which Dr. A. Dewar, of Tuxford, sued Mr. Edward Manuel, of Tuxford, a builder, for damages. The action arose out of a disputed account for £21 for work done at the doctor's house. It was alleged that Manuel sent on the account in an envelope on the outside of which was a red label bearing the words "Unless this account be paid within seven days proceedings will be taken without further notice." It was contended that this was done to force the doctor to pay what he did not admit owing by casting a slur on his reputation and getting him talked about.

TRANSFER BOOKS

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

CITY of BIRMINGHAM.

CORPORATION 5½ per CENT. STOCK 1941-1961. CORPORATION 5% per CENT. STOCK 1946-1956. CORPORATION 4½ per CENT. STOCK 1945-1955. CORPORATION 4½ per CENT. STOCK 1948-1968.

Notice is hereby given that, in order to prepare the Dividend due 1st April next, the BOOKS of the above Stocks will be CLOSED on the evening of the 28th instant, and re-opened on the 1st April next, when Transfers will again be received for registration.

J. R. JOHNSON, F.S.A.A., Treasurer of the City. Council House, Birmingham.

20th February, 1930.

THE INVERESK PAPER COMPANY, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER REGISTERS of the 8% per Cent. First Preference, the 7 per Cent. Second Preference and the Ordinary Shares will be CLOSED from the 21st February, 1930, to the 4th March, 1930, both days inclusive.

By Order,
ALEX. MACBETH, Secretary.

Inveresk Mills, Musselburgh.
20th February, 1930.

COMPANY MEETING NOTICES

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders and Registered Bondholders of the TEMISCOUATA RAILWAY COMPANY, for the election of Directors and other business, will be held on Tuesday, the 25th day of March, 1930, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Chateau Frontenac, in the City of Quebec, Canada.

By Order,
C. A. STEWART, Secretary and Manager.

Rivière du Loup, Qué., January 20th, 1930.

THE CONTINENTAL SILKS WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above-named Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. W. Elles-Hill and Co., Chartered Accountants, 41, Bedford-square, London, W.C.1, on Tuesday, the 4th day of March, 1930, at 4 p.m.

By order of the Board.
H. TRACEY, Secretary.

WESTMINSTER ELECTRIC SUPPLY CORPORATION, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the Westminster Electric Supply Corporation, Limited, for the year 1930 will be held at the Offices of the Corporation, Eccleston-place, S.W.1, on Tuesday, the 25th day of February, 1930, at 10.30 o'clock in the forenoon.

To receive the Report of the Directors for the past year.
To declare a Dividend.
To elect Directors in place of those retiring in rotation.
To elect Auditors and transact any other business.

The Transfer Books will be Closed from 12th February to 25th February, both days inclusive.

Dated 11th February, 1930.

By Order of the Board,
C. PARKER, General Manager and Secretary.
Eccleston-place, S.W.1.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS

MUNICIPALITY of DANZIG 7 per Cent. MORTGAGE LOAN, 1925.

Notice is hereby given that the COUPONS due 1st March, 1930, on Bonds of the above Loan should be presented for PAYMENT at the British Overseas Bank, Ltd., 33, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.3, or Heibert, Wagg and Co., Ltd., 41, Broadmeadle-street, London, E.C.2, between the hours of 10 and 3 (Saturdays excepted).

Coupons must be left three clear days for examination.

22nd February, 1930.

WITBANK COLLIERY, Limited.
(Incorporated in the Union of South Africa.)
DECLARATION OF DIVIDEND No. 47.

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 2½ per cent. (6d. per share) has been declared by the Board PAYABLE to shareholders registered in the books of the Company at the close of business on 28th of February, 1930.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 7th of March, 1930, both days inclusive.

The Dividend Warrants will be posted on or about 3rd of April, 1930. Those dispatched from the London office to persons resident in Great Britain or Northern Ireland will be subject to a deduction of British income-tax at a rate to be arrived at after allowing for relief in respect of Dominion taxes.

By Order of the Board,
A. MOIR and Co., London Secretaries.

London Office, 7, London Wall-buildings, E.C.2.
21st February, 1930.

TOWN HOUSES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

GEO. TROLLOPE & SONS
(Established 1778.)
Estate Agents, Surveyors, and Valuers,
13, HOBART PLACE, EATON-SQUARE, S.W.1;
5, West Halkin-street, 25, Mount-street, and
45, Parliament-street.
Telephone: Sloane 6251-2-3.

BELGRAVE-SQUARE.
SUITABLE FOR FAMILY OF DISTINCTION OR AN EMBASSY.

MAGNIFICENT CORNER MANSION with about 26 bed rooms, five reception rooms, and fine hall, seven bath rooms, complete domestic offices and garage premises; passenger lift, &c. Very long lease for sale.

FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, &c.

IN GROSVENOR-GARDENS.

To be Let at £1,200 per annum without premium. Spacious House of about 34 rooms, &c.; passenger lift; central heating; back entrance in mews; small possession; head lease can probably be bought if necessary and adjoining premises had in addition.

IN OLD WESTMINSTER.
NEAR THE ABBEY.

PRICE £6,500 asked for 90 years' LEASE at moderate ground-rent of a charming recently-built medium-sized TOWN HOUSE with every possible comfort and convenience: five bed, two bath and three reception rooms; unusually good offices.

READY TO STEP INTO

RENT £240 PER ANNUM; very attractively decorated SMALL HOUSE close to St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square; five or six bed, two bath, and three reception rooms; excellent offices; parquet floors; moderate premium would be accepted for direct Westminster lease. Owner anxious to realize at once.

LOWNDES-SQUARE.
THREE ROOMS ON GROUND FLOOR.
AND PASSENGER LIFT.

TO BE SOLD, LONG TRUST LEASE, at £70 per annum ground rent; Capital TOWN HOUSE, with 10 bed, bath, and five reception rooms; usual offices. Price £6,500 (or offer).

FURNISHED TOWN HOUSES.
Several excellent properties available for long or short periods.

For full particulars of and orders to view above or specially selected lists, apply

GEO. TROLLOPE & SONS,
13, HOBART-PLACE, S.W.1.
Tels., Sloane 6251-2-3.

By Order of Executors.

HAMILTON-PLACE,
PARK-LANE, W.1.

TO be SOLD, the direct Crown Lease of a moderate-size, stone-fronted semi-detached FAMILY RESIDENCE in a perfect state of decorative and structural repair, beautifully appointed and replete with every modern convenience. Possession.

Passenger Lift, Central Heating, &c.

The accommodation comprises:
Twelve bed rooms.
Four luxuriously fitted bath rooms.
Four lofty and well-proportioned entertaining rooms.
Exceptionally light and airy basement, white tiled throughout.

Many of the principal rooms immediately overlook Hamilton Gardens and Hyde Park and are immune from the noise of traffic.

Small marble-paved Garden.

For further particulars and orders to view apply to
MESSRS. WM. GROGAN & BOYD,
10, Hamilton-place, Piccadilly, W.1.

KENSINGTON.

A MOST ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD, non-basement old-world, oak-beamed COTTAGE RESIDENCE. Containing five bed and dressing rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, &c.

Price asked £3,600; offers will be considered
Agents, Messrs. WM. GROGAN and BOYD,
10, Hamilton-place, Piccadilly, W.1.

HOLLAND PARK.

A MODERN HOUSE in TOWN—BIJOU NON-BASEMENT FREEHOLD with GARAGE. Built to suit present-day requirements, beautifully decorated and appointed.—Sole Agents, SLADDEN and STUART, 44, Royal crescent, Holland park-avenue, W.11. Park 7511.

BELGRAVIA.

A FINE CORNER MANSION of moderate size to be LET on lease; principal rooms have a Southern aspect; 12 bed rooms, three bath rooms, four reception rooms; garage and stabling for four cars; Direct Westminster Lease might be Sold.—Sole Agents, PETER JONES, Ltd., Sloane-square, S.W.1. Sloane 3434.

READY TO WALK INTO.

ALBERT-GATE.—A superb HOUSE of medium size, faultlessly decorated and fitted; entirely up to date parquet floors to six rooms, jointless flooring to offices and baths; many aspect over gardens; 10 bed, three baths, four reception. Long lease and strictly moderate premium for improvements, stair carpets, &c.—Sole Agents, WILLIAM WILLETT, Ltd., Sloane-square, S.W. (Sloane 8141.)

BELGRAVIA.—For SALE, an excellent HOUSE, containing nine bed rooms, two bath rooms, four reception rooms; garage at rear.—Apply WALLER and COMPANY, 3, Grosvenor-gardens, S.W.1.

BELGRAVIA.—A few doors from Eaton-square, very decorated and MODERNIZED HOUSE, containing six bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception; parquet floors, separate boiler for hot water, &c.

Apply WALLER and Co., 3, Grosvenor-gardens, S.W.1.

CADOGAN-SQUARE, near.—Very well decorated and excellently fitted SMALL RESIDENCE; three-four bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, &c.; long lease remaining. £950.—Full details, WILLIAM WILLETT, Ltd., Sloane-square, S.W.1. (Sloane 8141.)

CAMPDEN HILL.—Attractive semi-detached RESIDENCE with small private garden, in favourite position on high ground; six bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, and offices; moderate premium to include fixtures and fittings.—WILLIAM WILLETT, Ltd., 88, Gloucester-road, S.W.7; Head Office: Sloane-square, S.W.1. Kensington 1724.

CAMBRIDGE-SQUARE.—Beautifully OWNER GOING ABROAD. LET UNFURNISHED and decorated RESIDENCE to be LET three-six months; seven bed-dressing rooms, three bath, three reception rooms; excellent offices; central heating, service lift, Frigidaire.—GIFFORD and SONS, 26, North Audley-street, Mayfair 1802-3.

CHAPEL-STREET, BELGRAVIA.—ONE of the LARGER HOUSES, seven bed, three reception, for Disposal.—Keys, BARKER and NEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.1.

EATON-SQUARE.—To be LET, FURNISHED, until Easter, or until end July; 10 bed rooms, three bath rooms, four reception rooms, &c.; central heating; key of gardens, &c. Apply WALLER and Co., 3, Grosvenor-gardens, S.W.1.

20 GNS. A WEEK. ANY REASONABLE OFFER ACCEPTED.

EBURY-STREET (close to).—A FURNISHED HOUSE to be LET from at once until early April; three small bed, bath, two reception rooms.—Agents, MARLER and MARLER, 25, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 5234.

KENSINGTON AGENTS,
MARSH & PARSONS,
40 and 42, CHURCH-STREET, KENSINGTON, W.8.

A REMARKABLE OPPORTUNITY
of acquiring one of the most interesting period houses in London.
OLD CHELSEA.
(Now the residence of the Viscount Ednam.)
FACING THE RIVER.
FREEHOLD.

With a private garden at the rear.
A LOVELY QUEEN ANNE HOUSE
of historical interest (having been the home of Whistler for many years). It has a long front garden separating it from the main road, a large lounge hall, dining room, a beautiful panelled drawing room (50ft. long), library and 11 bed rooms and four bath rooms on two floors, and NO BASEMENT, the domestic offices being on the ground floor. Large garage with six rooms and a bath room can be had if required.

For full particulars apply to:—
JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, W.1, or P. Dudding, Esq., The Earl of Dudley's Estate Offices, Dudley, Worcs.

PARK-LANE, W. (just off).—Exceptionally attractive and Modernised HOUSE in this delightful position, to be LET Unfurnished; five bed rooms, three reception rooms, two bath rooms, and complete offices;

Telephone: 1400 Grosvenor (2 lines). Telegrams: "Submit, London."

CURTIS & HENSON

AN EXCEPTIONAL MODERN HOUSE ENJOYING A CONVENIENT AND SECLUDED SITUATION IN

CHELSEA.

"BIRCH HOUSE," 14, UPPER CHEYNE-ROW, S.W.3.

The exterior, showing paved courtyard.

An ideal non-basement RESIDENCE, planned on the most approved labour-saving principles, with the entire accommodation conveniently disposed on three floors.

DELIGHTFUL FORMAL GARDEN

enclosed by creeper clad walls and having flower beds and rose-covered pergola, forming a charming and secluded retreat.

The accommodation: Three ground-floor reception rooms, seven bed rooms, three bath rooms, white-tiled domestic offices.

Thoroughly up to date: Central heating. Independent hot water. Parquet floors. Fitted lavatory basins to all bed rooms.

Lease over 70 years unexpired. Low ground-rent, £10 per annum.

For SALE privately now, or alternatively the property will be offered by public Auction on Tuesday, 25th March next.

Illustrated particulars may be obtained from the Auctioneers and Sole Agents, CURTIS and HENSON, 5, Mount-street, W.1.

A DISTINCTIVE AND BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED HOUSE,
light and cheerful throughout, with South aspect to all principal rooms, and enjoying a favoured situation on the

PORTMAN ESTATE.

Square hall, five reception rooms, three bath. IDEAL NURSERY SUITE.
Twelve bed and dressing rooms, compact offices.
Central heating | Passenger lift | Independent hot water
Large garage with chauffeur's flat.
Direct Portman lease at moderate rent.
Sole Agents, CURTIS and HENSON, 5, Mount-street, W.1.

AN UNUSUALLY COMPLETE AND WELL FITTED ENTERTAINING AND FAMILY RESIDENCE
in one of the few really unspoilt situations in

MAYFAIR.

Imposing hall and suite of six finely proportioned reception rooms, five bath rooms, 15 bed and dressing rooms, conveniently planned domestic offices.
Passenger lift | Choice decorations | Extensive garage
The direct LEASE, held at a low ground-rent, for DISPOSAL.
Recommended by CURTIS and HENSON, 5, Mount-street, W.1.

ESTABLISHED 1807.

FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL,

11, BILLITER-SQUARE, FENCHURCH-STREET, LONDON, E.C.3, AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS, and SURVEYORS of

FACTORIES, WHARVES and WAREHOUSES

(as distinct from Residential Properties and Landed Estates), and

PLANT and MACHINERY.

To FACTORY OWNERS and others who have for disposal FACTORIES, FACTORY SITES, or INDUSTRIAL PROPERTIES of any description.—Messrs.

FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL

beg to draw attention to their widely circulated

REGISTER OF FACTORIES

as the quickest and best means of realizing this class of property.

MANUFACTURERS SEEKING FACTORIES

should apply for a Copy, as it contains ALL THE PRINCIPAL FACTORIES in the market, and shows at a glance what is available.

Re FELLOWS MANUFACTURING CO., LTD. (in Liquidation).—Messrs.

FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL

beg to announce that the FREEHOLD FACTORY at PARK ROYAL that was to be offered for SALE by AUCTION by order of PERCY A. BRISTOW, Esq., A.C.A., the Receiver for the Debenture Holders, has been SOLD by PRIVATE CONTRACT, but the Sale by Auction of the PLANT, MACHINERY, STOCK and STORES will proceed on Tuesday next, as advertised hereunder.

Re FELLOWS MANUFACTURING CO., LTD. (in Liquidation).—By Order of PERCY A. BRISTOW, Esq., A.C.A., the Receiver for the Debenture Holders.—Messrs.

FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL

will SELL by AUCTION, in lots, on the PREMISES, CUMBERLAND-AVENUE, PARK ROYAL, N.W., on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY NEXT, at Eleven o'clock precisely each day,

MODERN ENGINEERS' MACHINE TOOLS,

including six Screw-cutting Lathes, 18 Capstan Lathes, Herbert No. 4 Capstan Lathe, eight Brown and Sharpe Automatics, two Acme four-spindle ditto, 3 Horizontal and Vertical Milling Machines, Plain and Universal Grinders, Disc and Tool and Cutter Grinders, 10 Sensitive Drilling and Tapping Machines, 15 Bench Drilling Machines, Slotting and Shaping Machines, 18 Power and other Presses, Sheet-Metal Guillotines, Plating and Sand Blast Plants, Hardening Furnaces, Engraving Machine, Air Compressor, Dolly Moulding Machines, 10 A.C. Motors, Shafting, Belting, Vices, Engineers' Stores and Office Furniture; also

1,200 WIRELESS RECEIVING SETS,

and large stock of components and spare parts for same.

May be viewed on production of catalogue, to be had of Messrs. BRISTOW and Co., Chartered Accountants, 684, Upper Thames-street, E.C.4; or of Messrs. BAILEYS, SHAW and GILLETT, Solicitors, 90, Fortess-place, W.C.1; or of Messrs. FULLER, HORSEY, SONS and CASSELL, Mechanical Auctioneers and Valuers, 11, Billiter-square, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

Re ELECTRODRIVES, Ltd., of Park Royal, N.W. By order of the Receiver for the Debenture Holders.—Messrs.

FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL

will SELL by AUCTION, on the Premises, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5th, at Eleven o'clock precisely,

MODERN ENGINEERS' MACHINE TOOLS,

comprising:—Screw-cutting Capstan and other Lathes, Milling Machines, Ormerod 10in. Crank Shaper, Universal Tool and Cutter Grinders, Pillar, Sensitive and Bench Drilling Machines, Flyscrew and Arbor Presses, two Guillotines, Power Hacksaw, Polishing Spindles, Resistance Winders, Six Motors and Generators and other effects.

May be viewed on production of Catalogue, to be had of Messrs. FULLER, HORSEY, SONS and CASSELL, Mechanical Auctioneers and Valuers, 11, Billiter-square, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

At the ROTAX WORKS, CHANDOS-ROAD, WILLESDEN, Messrs.

FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL

will SELL by AUCTION at the above Works on Wednesday, March 5th, at Two-thirty o'clock precisely,

SURPLUS MACHINE TOOLS

including:—30 CAPSTAN LATHES by Warner and Swasey, H. W. Ward and other makers: 10 SCREW-CUTTING and OTHER LATHES; 12 Milling Machines; 12 Drilling Machines; 12 Power and Hand Presses; 12 Grinders; Cleveland and other Automatics; Slotting and Shaping Machines; Circular Saw Bench; Power Hacksaw Machines; Grinding Machines various; Polishing Spindles; Pfauter Hobber; Thread Milling Machines; Pullers; Bearings; seven E.C.C., 50-h.p., D.C., Motors; 20 25-h.p ditto; 23 Motors various up to 40-h.p., and other effects.

May be viewed on production of Catalogue to be had of Messrs. FULLER, HORSEY, SONS and CASSELL, Mechanical Auctioneers and Valuers 11, Billiter-square, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

G. R.

H.M. DOCKYARD, DEVONPORT. By Order of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.—Messrs.

FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL

will SELL by AUCTION, in Lots, at H.M. DOCKYARD, DEVONPORT (to which only British Subjects will be admitted), on TUESDAY, MARCH 11th, 1930, and Following Days, at Eleven o'clock precisely each day, the

OLD AND SURPLUS STORES,

including:—900 Tons scrap Steel and Iron; 180 Tons old Boiler Tubes; Steel Wire Rope; Davits; Anchors; Boilers; Buoys; 230 Tons scrap Metals, various; 200 Tons Brass Condenser Tubes; 29 Tons scrap Zinc Bottoms and Ashes; 35 Tons old Battery Plates; 150 Tons scrap Electrical Cable, various; 60 Tons old Rope and Paperstuff; 20 Tons Canvas Rags and Cuttings; scrap Rubber, Leather, Mixed Rags; 2,000 Sacks; 4,000 Blankets; 700 Canvas Tents; 450 Horse Rugs; and 8in. centre (packed to 102in.) Sliding Surfacing and Screw-cutting Lathe by Hulse, swing 55ft. between centres, with Motor; 10/4 k.w. Petrol-Electric Generating Sets; Electrical Apparatus; Motors; Motor-Generators; Pumps; Engines; Cranes; Surface Condensers; Circulating and Discharge Valves; Obsolete Machine Tools; Blocks; Tanks; Vices; Forges; Smiths' Tools; Motor Lorries; Motor Boats; Sailing and other Boats; Timber; Firewood; Ships' Furniture; and other Effects.

May be viewed three working days preceding and on mornings of Sale, during Dockyard working hours only, and Catalogues (1s. each) may be had at the Dockyard; or of Messrs. FULLER, HORSEY, SONS and CASSELL, Auctioneers, 11, Billiter-square, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

G. R.

ROYAL WILLIAM YARD, PLYMOUTH. By order of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.—Messrs.

FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL

will SELL by AUCTION, in Lots, at the ROYAL WILLIAM YARD, PLYMOUTH (to which British subjects only will be admitted), on FRIDAY, MARCH 14th, 1930, at Eleven o'clock precisely, the

OLD AND SURPLUS STORES,

including:—10,500 Sacks and Bags, 4,150 Seamen's Hammocks, 6½ tons Chews and Lashings, 2½ tons Tailors' Cuttings, 2½ tons Rags various, 2,260 Kit Bags, 2,000 Sun Helmets, 7,400 Serge and Duck Jumpers, 2,300 pairs Serge and Duck Trousers, 1,400 pairs Boots various; 800 pairs Leggings, Watch Coats, Duffel and Fearnought Clothing, 900 yards Flannel, Serge and other Remnants, Seamen's Mess Utensils, Officers' Mess Trays, Electroplate, Table Linen, Cutlery, Glass, China, Hardware, Cooperage Utensils, Marine Clothing and numerous other effects.

May be viewed two days preceding and on morning of Sale (during working hours of the Yard only), and Catalogues (6d. each) may be had at the Royal William Yard, or of Messrs. FULLER, HORSEY, SONS and CASSELL, Auctioneers, 11, Billiter-square, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

ALDERSHOT.—By Order of the Directors of PHILLIPS MAGNETOS, Ltd., of the Cranmore Engineering Works, Aldershot, who are retiring from Business.—Messrs.

FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL

will SELL by AUCTION, in LOTS, on the PREMISES, on THURSDAY, MARCH 20th, at Eleven-thirty o'clock,

ENGINEERS' MACHINE TOOLS,

including:—35 CAPSTAN LATHES up to 11½in., various makes; Gridley 24in. Automatic; four National Acme Automatics; five Screw-cutting Lathes; Radial and Vertical Drilling Machines; Landis Universal Grinder; Power and Hand Presses; Tool and Cutter Grinders; Vertical and Horizontal Milling Machines; Hardening Furnaces; Electro-plating Plant; Polishing Spindles; 50 H.P. 440-volt D.C. Motor by Electro Motors, Ltd.; B.T.H. 10 and 30-H.P. D.C. Motors; Shafting, Belting, Vices, Engineers' Tools and Stores, Office Furniture, and other Effects.

Prior to the Sale of the Machinery, as the first Lot will be offered, the

FREEHOLD FACTORY,

which contains an area of about FIVE ACRES, with modern, well-lighted Ground-Floor Buildings, having an available floor space of about 10,000 sq. ft.

Particulars of the Property and Catalogues of the Machinery may be had (when ready) of Messrs. Eve and Clinton, Solicitors, Station-road, Aldershot, or of Messrs. FULLER, HORSEY, SONS and CASSELL, Mechanical Auctioneers and Valuers, 11, Billiter-square, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL,

11, BILLITER-SQUARE, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3. Telephone: MONUMENT 0081.

MARYLEBONE.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD BUILDING SITE FOR SALE,

Near MARYLEBONE STATION and the HOTEL GREAT CENTRAL,

WITH FRONTAGES OF APPROXIMATELY 140FT. TO MARYLEBONE-ROAD, 90FT. TO GREAT CENTRAL-STREET AND 110FT. TO BALCOMBE-STREET.

THE SITE HAS AN AREA OF ABOUT 14,750 SQ. FEET

AND IS EMINENTLY SUITABLE FOR THE ERECTION OF SHOPS AND FLATS OR BUSINESS PREMISES.

THE WHOLE OF THE PROPERTY IS VACANT AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION COULD BE GIVEN.

For particulars apply to A. J. BRICKWELL, Chartered Surveyor, L.N.E. RLY. CO., HAMILTON HOUSE, BISHOPSGATE, E.C.2.

FULLER, HALL & FOULSHAM.

SALE of SURPLUS SAWMILL MACHINERY, TIMBER, VENEERS, &c., at Menotti-street, Bethnal Green, E., for Messrs. H. Yager (London), Ltd., who are transferring this portion of the business to their Head Waterside Depot at Hendon End.

FULLER, HALL & FOULSHAM

will offer for SALE by AUCTION, in lots, at the Merchants' Hall, Baltic Exchange, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C., on Monday, March 24th, and following day, at 11 o'clock precisely each day, the

STOCK OF WELL-SEASONED TIMBER

lying at the Timber Yard, Menotti-street, Bethnal Green, E., including 32 African mahogany sawn logs cut Cuba ditto, 1in. to 6in., about 12,400ft. super; mahogany boards and planks, ¼in. to 3in., about 24,450ft. super; 500 Philippine mahogany squares, from 3½in. by 2½in., about 3,662ft. run; Persian walnut planks and boards, ¾in. to 2in., about 580ft. super; ditto logs, from 8in. by 8in. to 12in. by 14in.; walnut veneers, African and black walnut, about 4,000ft. super; Japanese and Slavonian oak logs and planks, camphor wood, ¼in. to 1in., about 1,345ft. super; 880 birch boards, ½in. to 1in. super; bulk timber, &c. Also the

WOODWORKING PLANT

installed at the works in Gosset-street, Bethnal Green, E., comprising two 5ft. by 5ft. veneer presses by Becker and Co., Ltd., 12in. by 8in. and 8in. by 4in. four cutter, 12in. overhand planer, two 30in. by 8in. graining and thicknessing machines, 36in. band sawing machine, four 6in. vertical moulding machines, two mortice and boring machines 24in. pendulum saw, one 12in. circular saw bench, four 15-h.p. three-phase motors, 415 volts, shafting, 3-ton electric derrick crane, hand-power traveller, and other effects.

May be viewed a week preceding the sale and catalogues had of the Auctioneers, Messrs. FULLER, HALL and FOULSHAM, 125, High Holborn, W.C.1. Telephone, Holborn 2406-7.

NOTE.—THE FREEHOLD SITE in MENOTTI-STREET, HAVING TWO ROAD FRONTAGES and OCCUPYING A GROUND AREA of 10,500 SQ. FT., IS FOR SALE by PRIVATE TREATY.

RAWLENCE & SQUAREY,

CHARTERED SURVEYORS, AUCTIONEERS AND VALUERS.

SALISBURY, WILTSHIRE. | 4, THE SANCTUARY, WESTMINSTER, S.W.1. | SHERBORNE, DORSET. | 5, HIGH-STREET, SOUTHAMPTON.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE LATE MR. J. H. ISMAY.

TO BE SOLD,

THE IWERNE MINSTER ESTATE,

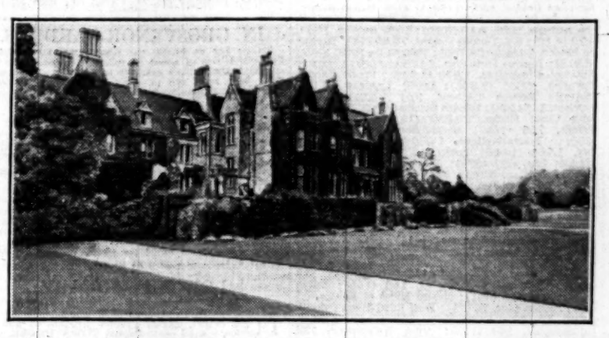
DORSET.

BLANDFORD 6 MILES.
SHILLINGSTONE STATION, S.R., 4 MILES.

A STONE-BUILT MANSION,

containing:

Six Reception Rooms, 21 Bed Rooms, Boudoir, day and night Nursery, six Bath Rooms.
Electric Light.
Central Heating.
Modern Drainage.



AREA—3,263 ACRES.

Including:

THE MODEL VILLAGE

with some 80 COTTAGES, SHOPS, BANKS, VILLAGE HALL, SCHOOLS and PUBLIC HOUSE.

THE HOME FARM with its BACON FACTORY, MODEL DAIRY, STUD FARM, and POULTRY FARM—all in the most perfect repair.

This farm may be had as a GOING CONCERN, together with the pedigree Shorthorns, Berkshire Pigs, &c., by valuation if so required.

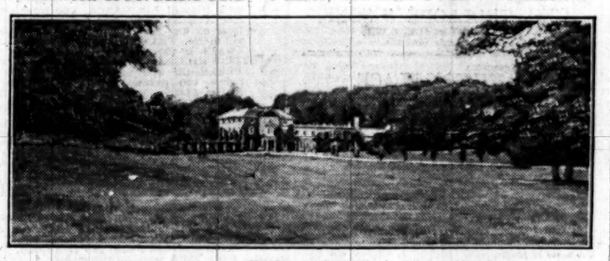
SOME OF THE FINEST SHOOTING IN THE COUNTRY.

Further particulars, RAWLENCE and SQUAREY, as above.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE LATE MRS. ALFRED HUTH.

THE FOSBURY ESTATE.

Between HUNGERFORD—6 miles, and ANDOVER—10 miles.



FOR SALE

A NOTED SPORTING ESTATE.

3,520 ACRES

WITH A GEORGIAN MANOR HOUSE

Containing five reception rooms, 21 bed and dressing rooms.
ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING.
MANY SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT COTTAGES AND WELL-LET FARMS.

Further particulars:—RAWLENCE and SQUAREY, as above.

BLACKMORE VALE.

WITHIN 3 MILES OF SHERBORNE AND THE BLACKMORE VALE KENNELS.
AN ARCHITECTURAL GEM OF THE XIVTH AND XVTH CENTURY.

The accommodation comprises:—Lounge hall, two reception rooms, 11 bed and dressing rooms, bath room, good domestic offices, together with excellent stabling, garage, picturesque pleasure grounds and garden.

The Property is FOR SALE WITH 4 ACRES or up to 550 ACRES, as required, at a greatly reduced price.

For further particulars and orders to view apply to the Sole Agents, RAWLENCE and SQUAREY, as above.

BLACKMORE VALE AND CATTISTOCK COUNTRY.
AN IDEAL MINIATURE ESTATE.

Having a total area of 69 ACRES, of which 60 Acres are excellent PASTURE. The attractive Residence, built of Ham stone, contains lounge hall, four reception, eight principal and seven secondary bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, good offices.

Central Heating. Electric Light. Good Water Supply.

Stabling for eight. Garage for three cars. Two excellent Cottages. Charming Gardens and Pleasure Grounds with Ornamental Lake.

FOR SALE AS A WHOLE OR WITH ONLY 25 ACRES.

A FURNISHED LET MIGHT BE CONSIDERED.

Possession by arrangement. For particulars apply to the Joint Sole Agents, Messrs. RAWLENCE and SQUAREY, Sherborne, Dorset, and Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

The Attractive and Celebrated Freehold Estate known as "COMPTON STUD FARM,"

SANDLEY, DORSET,

about 2½ miles west of Gillingham Station, Southern Railway, and 4½ miles east of Templecombe Junction.

The Estate embraces Residence, containing three large reception rooms, domestic offices, 15 bed and dressing rooms, bath room, &c.; excellent stabling for about 70 horses; farm buildings; eight cottages; first-rate paddocks, and a small area of woodland, the whole embracing an area of about

157A. 0R. 28P.

Let on a tenancy which will expire at Michaelmas, 1930.

For further particulars, price, orders to view, &c., apply RAWLENCE and SQUAREY, as above, or to the Vendors' Solicitors, Messrs. Burridge, Kent and Arkell, Shaftesbury, Dorset, or the Estate Agent, Major B. E. Freame, The Chantry, Gillingham, Dorset.

DORSET,

TO BE LET ON LONG LEASE.

ONE OF THE FINEST PHEASANT AND PARTRIDGE SHOOTS IN THE COUNTY,

with the MANSION (FURNISHED) and FISHING.

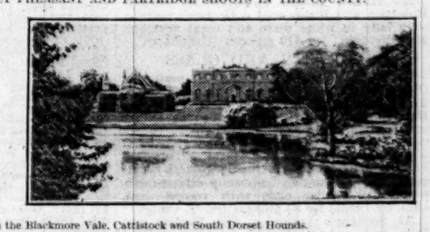
Five-six reception rooms, 11 principal bed rooms and three dressing rooms, 10 bath rooms, good servants' quarters.

Electric Light. Central Heating.

Charming Gardens. Golf Course. Tennis and Croquet Lawns.

7,500 ACRES SHOOTING.

FISHING IN LAKE OF 28 ACRES.



Hunting with the Blackmore Vale, Cattistock and South Dorset Hounds.

For further particulars and to treat apply RAWLENCE and SQUAREY, as above.

Estabd. 1883. 'Phones: Putney 0029 & 0030.

A. W. TAYLOR & CO.,

159, HIGH-STREET, PUTNEY, S.W.15.

KINGSTON HILL.

A Medium-size FREEHOLD RESIDENCE; seven bed and three bath rooms, one panelled lounge hall, handsome staircase, dining room with beamed ceiling; garage for three cars; chauffeur's and gardener's quarters; matured and exceptionally attractive grounds

Of about 2½ ACRES.
PRICE £7,500.

CLOSE TO RICHMOND PARK.

A MODERN FREEHOLD RESIDENCE; seven bed, bath, and three reception rooms.
Electric light; non-basement; good garden.
PRICE £2,200.

CLOSE TO PUTNEY HEATH.

UNIQUE IN STYLE.

AN expensively appointed BUNGALOW-TYPE FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, occupying a choice position; seven-eight bed, three bath, and three reception rooms; SALOON with MUSICIANS' GALLERY. Maids' sitting room; electric light, power, and hot water heaters; garage.
Gardens of about ONE ACRE.
PRICE £9,750.

IN THE PRETTY HAMLET OF ROEHAMPTON.

A MODERN FREEHOLD RESIDENCE; five bed, bath and two large reception rooms, lounge hall; pretty garden; electric light and power.
Non-basement.
PRICE £2,800.

GODDARD & SMITH,

HEAD OFFICES AND ESTATE AUCTION HALL,
22, KING-STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1.
TELEPHONE GERRARD 2727 (6 lines).

HAMPSHIRE.

WITH ½ MILE OF TROUT FISHING.
MINIATURE ESTATE OF 30 ACRES, including
A FASCINATING OLD-FASHIONED MELLOWED RESIDENCE
in perfect order with every comfort and convenience.
CHARMING SITUATION. DRIVE APPROACH, LODGE ENTRANCE.
Lofty entrance hall, four reception, three bath, and 12 bed rooms.
Electric Light. Central Heating. Telephone.
HEATED GARAGE, CHAUFFEUR'S QUARTERS, STABLING, COTTAGE.

DELIGHTFUL WELL-KEPT GARDENS AND GROUNDS

Inexpensive to maintain; hard and grass tennis court, squash racquet court; electric light; swimming bath.
A PERFECT COUNTRY HOME IN A LOVELY SETTING.
750GNS. furnished per annum or offers invited for the 12 years' lease at the moderate rent of £250 per annum.—Sole Agents,

GODDARD & SMITH.
22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

BERKSHIRE.

BETWEEN MAIDENHEAD AND WINDSOR.
REMARKABLY ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY
of about 68 ACRES,
INCLUDING A FINE OLD QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE
most tastefully decorated and appointed throughout.
Two drive approaches, one with lodge entrance.
Lounge and inner hall, three well-proportioned entertaining rooms (some fine panelling), boudoir, five bath and 16 bed and dressing rooms, modern offices.
ELECTRIC LIGHT. RADIATORS. TELEPHONE; GRAVEL SOIL.
Excellent garage, stables, six cottages.
Small old-fashioned Farm House.

CHARMINGLY ADORNED GARDENS AND GROUNDS.

In a good social and sporting district.
A PROPERTY OF MOST DISTINCTIVE MERIT AND CHARM FOR SALE FREEHOLD.

Agents:—

GODDARD & SMITH.
22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

TO BUILDERS.

"THE GODDINGTON ESTATE," ORPINGTON.

CLOSE TO ORPINGTON STATION. 27 MINUTES BY EXPRESS ELECTRIC SERVICE FROM THE CITY AND WEST END. WITH ABOUT 150 TRAINS EACH WAY EVERY DAY.
DEVELOPMENT HAS NOW COMMENCED ON THIS WELL-KNOWN RESIDENTIAL ESTATE
WHICH COMPRISES SOME OF THE

FINEST BUILDING LAND NEAR LONDON.

HIGH POSITION. LOVELY VIEWS. GRAVEL SOIL.
ALL SERVICES AVAILABLE.
LAYOUT PLANS SHOWING AVAILABLE LAND MAY BE OBTAINED OF THE Surveyors to the Estate.

MESSRS. NICHOLAS,
4, ALBANY COURT-YARD, PICCADILLY, W.1.
TELEPHONE: REGENT 3377 AND 0293.

BY DIRECTION OF THE IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, LTD.
AT LOW RESERVES.

NOBEL HOUSE,

NO. 2, BUCKINGHAM-GATE, S.W.1.

A PALATIAL BUILDING OF SIX FLOORS, WITH IMPOSING ELEVATION AND ENTRANCE; SPLENDIDLY EQUIPPED WITH PASSENGER LIFTS, CENTRAL HEATING AND HOT WATER SERVICE; CONTAINING NUMEROUS SUITES OF OFFICES, BOARD ROOM, STRONG ROOMS, HOUSEKEEPER'S QUARTERS; ALSO LAVATORIES FOR A LARGE STAFF.

Vacant Possession of the Whole, including the annexe, 3 and 5, Palace-street.

Also

THE TWO BLOCKS OF TWENTY RESIDENTIAL FLATS

known as

NO. 3, BUCKINGHAM-GATE.

LET AND PRODUCING OVER £9,200 PER ANNUM,
and
FOUR SHOPS AND DWELLING HOUSES,
Nos. 7, 9, 11 and 13, PALACE-STREET.

Let at inadequate rentals amounting to £422 per annum.
Total Frontages about 700 feet. Site area about 38,000 feet.
THE WHOLE PROPERTY
FORMING NEARLY AN ISLAND BLOCK,
HELD UNDER CROWN LEASES.

ALSO

WELSBACH HOUSE,

344 TO 354, GRAY'S INN-ROAD, KING'S CROSS.

A VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY WITH POSSESSION

of six floors of extensive warehouses, with entrance to Wicklow-street, covered yard and garage; equipped with three electric goods lifts and two motor-cranes; showrooms, board room, and suites of offices.

The front portion of the premises comprises Lloyds Bank, two shops, and other offices, which are let on lease, producing £1,300 per annum. Also No. 342, Gray's Inn-road (adjoining), shop and house, let on lease at £50 per annum, rising to £60 per annum.

TOTAL SITE AREA ABOUT 27,500 FEET.

To be offered by AUCTION at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C., by Messrs.

CHESTERTON & SONS,

116, Kensington High-street, W.8; 66, Sloane-street, S.W.1; 79, Queen-street, E.C.4, in conjunction with Messrs.

GRIMLEY & SONS,

39 and 40, Temple-street, Birmingham,
ON THURSDAY, 27th FEBRUARY, AT 2.30 O'CLOCK
unless previously disposed of.

Solicitor:—WILLIAM MORRIS, Esq., Imperial Chemical House, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1.

JONES, LANG & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND SURVEYORS,
17, KING-STREET, CHEAPSIDE, E.C.2.
BRANCH OFFICE, 27, CHANCERY-LANE, W.C.2.

At the London Auction Mart, on Tuesday next, 25th February, 1930, at 2.30.

14, JOHN-STREET, BEDFORD-ROW, FREEHOLD.

A fine old Georgian House, let on Tenancies that will shortly expire, should appeal to PROFESSIONAL FIRMS and OTHERS requiring an Office Building in this favourite locality for EARLY OCCUPATION.

Solicitors: Messrs. Ellis, Bickersteth and Co., 73, Basinghall-street, E.C.2.

21, BREAD-STREET, CITY OF LONDON.

Close to Cannon-street; suitable for either Offices or Warehouse.

Floor area about 4,400ft.
Held for long term at a Ground-rent of £280 per annum.

VACANT POSSESSION.

Solicitors: Messrs. Marson and Toulmin, 1, Southwark Bridge-road, S.E.1.

In conjunction with Messrs. Wootton and Son, 24, Lime-street, E.C.3.

THE FREEHOLD PROPERTY 10, YORK-BUILDINGS, ADELPHI,

close to Charing Cross Station.

An attractive ADAM period House, suitable for business purposes or Residential.

VACANT POSSESSION.

Solicitors: Messrs. Blyth, Dutton and Co., 112, Gresham House, E.C.2.

SALES BY AUCTION

4 lines 9s. (minimum)

OVERLOOKING TORBAY.
VILLA COMO PRIVATE HOTEL,

TORQUAY.

As a Going Concern.—Attractive detached FREEHOLD PRIVATE HOTEL, near sea front, places of amusement, &c.; sunny aspect, superb sea and land views; electricity, central heating, and gas; large entrance hall, THREE GOOD PUBLIC ROOMS, SEVENTEEN BED ROOMS; GARAGE for FIVE CARS, three staff rooms over. Freehold subject to rent charge of £15 per annum.

G. R. SMITH & SON

will offer the Hotel, including the furniture, by AUCTION (unless previously disposed of), at the Abbey Hotel, Torquay, on Thursday, March 6th, 1930, at 3.30 p.m., subject to conditions of sale.

Illustrated particulars from the Solicitors, Messrs. W. E. Millar and Sons, 22, St. Thomas's-street, S.E.1; Messrs. Kitsons and Co., of Torquay; or, with orders to view, from the Auctioneers, 9, Strand, Torquay.

HAYMARKET, HOLBORN-CIRCUS, &c.

MESSRS. FURBER & MASKELL

will SELL by AUCTION, at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C., on Tuesday, 11th March, at 2.30 o'clock.

HAYMARKET.

17, ORANGE-STREET.—FREEHOLD SHOP and HOUSE with WAREHOUSE. Let upon Lease £190 per annum.

HOLBORN-CIRCUS.

21, ELY-PLACE.—FREEHOLD PROPERTY, comprising SHOW ROOMS and OFFICES. Let upon Lease £250 per annum.

Solicitor.—C. W. Letts, Esq., 8, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn-circus, E.C.4.

LEE, S.E.

7, WINN-ROAD.—NON-BASEMENT FAMILY RESIDENCE, containing 12 rooms, bath room, &c.; extensive garden. VACANT POSSESSION. Unexpired term 45 years. Ground-rent £16 per annum.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Gush, Phillips, Walters and Co., 5, Throgmorton-avenue, E.C.2.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be had of the respective Solicitors, and of the Auctioneers, 2, Warwick-court, Gray's Inn, W.C.1.

SALES BY AUCTION (continued)

IMPORTANT NOTICE OF FORTHCOMING SALES at the LONDON AUCTION MART, 155, QUEEN VICTORIA-STREET, E.C.4, on THURSDAY NEXT, February 27, at 1 o'clock (unless previously disposed of privately).

FLEURET, HAXELL, & VINE

beg to announce that they will submit to PUBLIC COMPETITION the undermentioned LICENSED PROPERTIES:—

THE MANOR HOUSE HOTEL, WARDEN POINT, SHEPPEY, KENT.

Standing in its own grounds, with good garden, lawn, hard tennis court, splendid garage, &c.

This residential Hotel, which is situate practically on the cliffs overlooking the sea, is in that part of Kent which is beginning to be developed, and commands a good-class business, being adjacent to Sheerness Naval Depot and the Eastchurch Aerodrome. There are about 12 bed rooms, and ample space for increasing the accommodation when same becomes necessary.

It is seldom an opportunity of acquiring an hotel of this description occurs to the moderate capitalist, and it is confidently asserted that it has a very fine future, as the district is becoming known, and likely to go further ahead, consequently the turnover should rapidly increase.

THE PROPERTY IS FREEHOLD, AND POSSESSES A MONOPOLY VALUE LICENCE.

To Restaurant Proprietors, &c.
THE CRICHTON RESTAURANT,
ST. JOHN'S HILL,
CLAPHAM JUNCTION.

This well-known RESTAURANT, possessing a LICENCE for the SALE of BEERS, WINES, and SPIRITS, occupies an unrivalled situation, being in the centre of the shopping district and directly opposite the entrance to Clapham Junction Railway Station.

From these and other sources it should always reap a large business, and the fine DANCE HALL is one of its features, whilst there are public and private dining rooms.

THE LEASE, WHICH IS FREE,

is held direct from the freeholders with about 20 years unexpired, and possession will be given on completion.

Further particulars, together with cards to view, may be obtained from the Auctioneers, 22, Bloomsbury-square, W.C.1.

SALES BY AUCTION (continued)

WOOTTON HALL, STAFFORDSHIRE.

About one mile from Norbury Station, near Ellastone village, five miles from Ashbourne, and eight miles from Uttoxeter.

W. S. BAGSHAW & SONS

have received instructions to SELL by AUCTION, on the premises, on

THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY,
February 27th and 28th, and March 1st, 1930,
the very valuable INTERIOR and EXTERIOR FIXTURES and FITTINGS,

previous to demolition of the mansion, including FINE and OAK PANELLING as fitted several fine OAK and MAHOGANY DOORS, sash and casement windows; oak, pine and deal flooring; lavatory and bath room fittings.

VALUABLE MARBLE and WOOD MANTELPIECES, Grates and Interiors;

A FINE OAK STAIRCASE,

with turned and spiral pillars; flag and quarry floors; strong-room door; cooking ranges, sinks, white glazed tiles, and many other interior fittings.

A VALUABLE EIGHT-DAY TURRETT CLOCK (by Joyce, Whitchurch), and WEATHER VANE.

THE OUTSIDE FIXTURES include a number of lead rain pipes, marble pedestals and busts, bronze figures, antique oak Flemish Court cupboard;

A large collection of NANKIN PORCELAIN and ANTIQUE SUNDIAL, stone steps, stone flagging, and crazy paving.

ANTIQUE STONE GARDEN VASES, octagonal wood and stone game larder, wood and iron garden gates, stable fittings, spouting, six galvanized iron water tanks.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHTING PLANT complete, comprising 8 h.p. Crossley suction gas engine, dynamo, switch board, and accumulators, in working order.

The cast-iron gas producer plant.

Large quantity of tiles, slates, and builder's materials.

The whole of the turf on lawns.

A FREEHOLD PROPERTY, comprising the TEA BUNGALOW, DELL, and WOODLANDS, extending to about 13 ACRES.

SALE TO COMMENCE EACH DAY AT 11 O'CLOCK.

The Mansion may be viewed now on production of catalogue (price 6d. each), which may be obtained from the Auctioneers' Offices, Uttoxeter, Ashbourne, and Derby.

A caterer will be in attendance on the days of sale.

SALES BY AUCTION (continued)

By direction of Captain G. H. Pitt Rivers.

RUSHMORE,

BERWICK ST. JOHN, SALISBURY.

About 10 miles from Blandford and Tisbury Stations.

Important and attractive Sale of the remaining portion of

THE FURNISH EQUIPMENT

of the above mansion, which includes:—

A SET OF 14 MAHOGANY CHIPPENDALE STYLE CHAIRS,

Richly carved giltwood lectern with cherubs and scrolls, 12 gilt brass [illegible] gilt frame mirror fire screens on pedestals and carved giltwood bases, two giltwood Burmese figures with inlaid decorations, pair carved giltwood stools, a Burmese carved wood high-back chair, inlaid Burmese chest on stand with raised figures of fighting gods.

THREE LOUIS XV. CARVED GILT FRAME and SHAPED BACK and ARMED SETTEES and SIX CHAIRS TO MATCH in SILK GENOA UPHOLSTERY.

Old oak refectory table, carved oak coffer with zinc liner, handsome carved oak [illegible] two hall seat, carved oak chairs, oak gate-leg tables;

Hashmanee inlaid Sheraton eight-day grandfather clock, inlaid mahogany case with ormolu mounts, by Abraham Larwal of Frome;

Pair mahogany with cane seat Napoleon chairs, two old rampos, marble pedestals and busts, bronze figures, antique oak Flemish Court cupboard;

A large collection of NANKIN PORCELAIN and ANTIQUE WORCESTER, FRENCH and ORIENTAL VASES and ORNAMENTS;

Bronze bust "Queen Victoria," by Sir Edgar Boehm, oil and water colour paintings, engravings, and etchings; WILTON PILE, AXMINSTER, and ORIENTAL CARPETS and RUGS; PIANOLA in EBONIZED CASE.

The furnishings of the bedchambers.

MESSRS. SENIOR & GODWIN

have been favoured with instructions to SELL by AUCTION on the premises as above, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, March 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th, 1930, commencing each day at 11 o'clock precisely.

On view by Catalogue only, Friday and Saturday, February 28th and March 1st, 1930, from 10 a.m. till 4 p.m.

Catalogues, 1s. each, of the Auctioneers, Sturminster Newton, Blandford, Gillingham, and Sherborne, Dorset, and Wincanton, Somerset.

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY,
AUCTION ANNOUNCEMENTS
will appear on the Back Page of

"THE TIMES"
NEXT THURSDAY.

SALES held in